

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 13, 1892.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MANDERSON, from the Committee on Printing, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany S. 1549, providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents.]

The Committee on Printing of the Senate, which, with the special committee of the House, composed of Hon. James D. Richardson and Hon. Charles A. Russell, acted as the special joint committee of both Houses, under concurrent resolution of February 9, 1891, submit the following report on Senate bill No. 1549, providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents, and recommend that it do pass. The report embraces the following matter:

- (1) An epitomized history of the public printing.
- (2) Hearings before the committee.
- (3) Answers of heads of Departments to questions propounded by the committee in a circular letter.
- (4) List of public documents printed during the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses.
- (5) Statement of number of copies of Congressional Record printed during Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses, their distribution and cost.
- (6) Letter of John H. White, esq., making certain suggestions in regard to the Congressional Record.
- (7) Letter of the Commissioner of Patents respecting printing for his office.
- (8) The bill, with notes to sections showing what changes are proposed in existing laws relating to the public printing, binding, and distribution of public documents, submitting new provisions for that purpose, and giving reasons therefor.
- (9) Statement showing documents in folding room of Senate and their distribution.

The said special committee was directed—

To examine into the numbers printed of the various documents, reports, bills, and other papers published by order of Congress, or of either House thereof, and of the Congressional Record, and to report a bill in December next, making such reduc-

tions in the numbers and cost of printing and such changes and reduction in the distribution of said publications as they may deem expedient, with a report giving their reasons therefor; and that the said committee is also instructed to investigate the printing and binding for the Executive Departments executed at the Government Printing Office and at the branch printing offices and binderies in the various Departments, and report a bill in December next, making such reductions in expenses and imposing such checks as they may deem expedient, with a report giving their reasons therefor; and said committee is further instructed to make any other investigation calculated in their opinion to reduce the cost of the public printing, and report the result thereof; and the said committee is hereby authorized to employ a stenographer, to summon and examine experts and witnesses, and to call upon the heads of Executive Departments and the Public Printer for such information regarding the preceding matters as they may desire; and any expenses necessarily incurred in making the investigations aforesaid shall be defrayed from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the Committee on Printing.

In pursuance to these instructions the committee summoned before them the following witnesses, most of whom are connected officially with the public printing and binding and distribution of public documents and eminently qualified to furnish to the committee desired information:

Maj. H. M. Adams, Maj. F. C. Ainsworth, John G. Ames, Col. Samuel Breck, Henry T. Brian, David Wolfe Brown, Sevellon A. Brown, C. L. Burgess, A. F. Childs, Lieut. Richardson Clover, W. H. Collins, J. M. Craig, William E. Curtis, Maj. George B. Davis, Andrew Devine, Harvey A. Harding, John T. Heck, J. S. Hickeox, John W. Hogg, G. W. Howland, Ignatius M. Knott, Thomas H. McKee, George A. R. McNeir, W. H. Michael, D. F. Murphy, Thomas B. Nolan, Asa C. Palmer, Frank W. Palmer, Thomas B. Penicks, John W. Powell, Bowman H. Shivers, Amzi Smith, Hon. William Springer, William H. Tubbs, James W. White, Carroll D. Wright.

The testimony of these gentlemen will be found in Appendix 2, showing hearings before the committee.

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(1)

A SUMMARY OF THE HISTORY OF THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The Continental Congress had its printing done by the publishers of newspapers in the States where the sessions were held, under the direction of the Secretary of that body.

In 1777, owing to the repeated changes in the seat of government, Congress found itself without the means of publishing its acts or printing its Journals. In October, 1777, a resolution was adopted authorizing "the Committee of Intelligence to take the most speedy and effectual measures for getting a printing press erected in Yorktown, for the purpose of conveying to the public the intelligence that Congress may from time to time receive."

The First Congress under the Constitution commenced doing its printing by permitting each bill or other document to be printed by special resolution passed by the House desiring the printing. This was soon found impracticable; and the whole subject of printing was referred to the special joint committee appointed for that purpose. They were instructed to receive proposals for printing the acts and other proceedings of Congress, and to report thereon. There were a number of applicants for the position of Congressional Printer, all of whom were proprietors of printing offices.

The following report of the committee was finally adopted by both Houses: "That it would be proper that it should be left to the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives to contract with such persons as shall engage to execute the printing and binding business on the most reasonable terms, the paper being furnished by the said Secretary and Clerk to such person at the public expense; that such person as they shall contract with shall be obliged to render a statement of his accounts quarterly; and that 600 copies of the acts of Congress and 700 copies of the Journals be printed and distributed to the members of the legislature and the executive and judicial, and heads of Departments of the Government of the United States, and the executive, legislative, and judicial of the several States."

Under the operation of this report the public printing of the First Congress was executed. The estimate for the Senate printing, including stationery, printing, bookbinding, and all contingent and incidental expenses of the first session was \$2,300; that of the House, \$3,657. The Senate Journal of the first session made one hundred and seventy-two folio pages, including the index, and was printed by Thomas Greenleaf, the proprietor of the Advertiser. The House Journal of the first session made one hundred and seventy-seven folio pages, including the index, and was printed by Francis Child and John Swaine. The limited number of reports and statements of the Departments were printed by Archibald McLean and Samuel London & Son. The entire cost of the printing for this session probably did not exceed \$3,000. Examina-

tion of the work will show that it was well done, and that the materials used were of superior quality.

The Senate printing of the third session was awarded by the Secretary of that body to John Fenno, and that of the House by its Clerk to Francis Child and John Swaine. The cost of the public printing for this session was probably not much larger than that of the first session. In 1794 the cost of the public printing was still so inconsiderable that it was put in with other items, such as firewood and other contingent expenses, the whole for the two Houses and the Departments amounting to only \$17,461.67.

When Washington became the seat of the Federal Government, December, 1801, it was found that there was no printing office of sufficient capacity to do the work promptly. John Randolph, then a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, informed the House that certain documents ordered to be printed, "owing to the state of machinery in this place," can not be printed in less than twenty days, during which time the proceedings of the committee would be at a standstill. A motion to appoint a committee "to expedite the printing of the House" was unanimously adopted. A report was soon after recommended that the heads of Departments be requested to inspect carefully such documents, reports, and statements as are directed by law to be annually laid before the House, and that it was necessary that a printer for the House be appointed, who should be responsible for the faithful and prompt execution of all business confided to him by order of the House. The first suggestion in the report was carried; that relating to public printer was lost.

President Jefferson departed from the custom of his predecessors by sending a message in writing to Congress, with accompanying documents. When printed, the "Message and Documents" made an octavo volume of 100 pages, and 500 copies were printed, at a cost of \$520.75. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, thought this a great piece of extravagance. He insisted that 150 copies would be enough. By way of comparison, it will not be uninteresting to note that the "Message and Documents" of the first session of the Fiftieth Congress made an octavo volume of 968 pages, of which there were printed 35,000 copies, at a cost of \$17,000.

Congress in 1804, by concurring resolutions, empowered the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House to advertise for proposals for printing, stationery, and fuel for the next Congress, and to award the contracts to the lowest bidder. This assumption on the part of each expiring Congress was acquiesced in, and so long as there was nothing in the state of political parties which might render the printers chosen by one Congress unacceptable to the next no one complained. But the time came when this method was wholly impracticable. Until the year 1819 the public printing was done under contracts made by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House with the lowest bidder. The work was done by a force not exceeding forty persons. And the prices paid to journeyman printers in the above year were \$10 per week during the session and \$9 during the recess. No extra pay was allowed for overtime.

In April, 1819, a special committee appointed to inquire into the subject of public printing made a report which led to the passage of a joint resolution establishing a schedule of prices, and provided for the election by each House, by ballot, of a printer to execute the work of the House, electing him during the next Congress. It also provided that the printer of one House might be the printer of both. The same

day this act was approved Gales & Seaton, of the National Intelligencer, were elected printers to both Houses. Thus the public printing became a political plum. The legislation that brought about this change was purely partisan, though the agitation was urged in the name of reform. Under the new arrangement the cost of the public printing jumped from \$17,000 to \$29,000 per session, where it remained for ten years. It was subsequently testified to by printers before a committee that the profits of the Congressional Printer were about 55 per cent. These large profits were obtained in part by "tricks of the trade" that were highly dishonorable; and it was stated in the report made to the Senate that public officers contributed to these astounding profits by encouraging excessive and useless printing.

In 1827 Duff Green, after a long and bitter fight, was elected Senate Printer. The debates show that the public printing was regarded as patronage used by the party in power to aid in supporting its "organ." The abuse in the use of this patronage, however, became so flagrant that the House in 1828 ordered an investigation into the subject of public printing. Their investigation exposed a most extraordinary condition of things and led to some wholesome reforms. The report says: "Large documents are directed to be printed which in fact are altogether useless, and the evil is greatly increased when numerous copies are ordered, which in many cases swell the profits of the printer without corresponding benefits to the country. The size of the public documents is unnecessarily large, which arises from a habit of prolixity and detail into which the Departments are all liable to fall, more especially as a new practice has been introduced by the Secretaries of the Departments sending reports of their clerks or heads of bureaus instead of condensing them to make them their own communications." This criticism is as pertinent now as when it was made by the committee in 1828.

In 1829 Congress passed a joint resolution respecting the election of printers for the two Houses, as follows: "That within thirty days before adjournment of Congress, each House shall proceed to vote for a Public Printer to execute its work for and during the preceding Congress, and the person having the majority of votes given shall be considered elected." This legislation met the hearty approval of the partisan press which was to be largely benefited by it. The evidence shows that one-third of the appropriations made for the public printing covered the entire expense, and the other two-thirds went to the editor fortunate enough to secure the contract, and who was not required to furnish a dollar of capital.

An investigation made in 1840 disclosed the fact that the estimated profit of the printers employed during the seven years had been \$467,464.40, or an estimated annual profit of \$66,780.40. This disclosure produced a sensation; and the committee unanimously indorsed the report of the joint committee in favor of the establishment of a Public Printing Office. The agitation of the subject was continued from time to time, and in 1846 a joint resolution was passed establishing the contract system. It was thought that this system would secure economy, and prevent fraud by opening a larger field for competition. It failed, however, to realize either of these results.

Consequently, in 1852, after much debate, an act was passed providing for the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Printing, who should supervise the work done by printers to be elected by the Senate and by the House and designated by the President. The work done under this arrangement was better, though at greater cost. Politicians who had no practical knowledge of printing succeeded in securing the

place of printer, and farmed out the work to practical printers at a percentage of the receipts. The dominant party elected the printer with a positive understanding that he would devote specified sums out of his profits for partisan purposes. The record shows that much of the printing of the Executive Department was given out secretly and at extravagant figures. In some cases six times a fair rate was paid for certain jobs, and the plunder thus secured was systematically distributed for partisan purposes. At one time three partisan newspapers were fastened, leech-like, upon the Executive Department.

Cornelius Wendell, who executed much of the public printing for years, contributed \$100,000 for political purposes in four years. Besides this, he paid to the elected printers of the Senate and House, whose contracts were sublet to him by these officers, \$200,000, and he loaned to political friends on insufficient security \$150,000 within that time. He finally rebelled against the newspaper subsidies, which he regarded as not only burdensome, but as money actually thrown away. In 1852 a master printer contracted to do the Post-Office printing for 93 per cent off the old price allowed the printer, or 7 cents on the dollar, as compensation. This seems hardly credible, yet the evidence fully substantiates the statement.

In 1867 Congress abolished the office of Superintendent of Public Printing, and created instead the office of Congressional Printer. This latter office in turn was abolished in 1874, and the office of Public Printer created in lieu thereof, which is the title of that officer at this time.

The Public Printer is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He must be a practical printer, versed in the art of bookbinding. He has the management of the Government Printing Office and Bindery, subject indirectly to the supervision of the Joint Committee of the two houses of Congress on Public Printing.

(2)

TESTIMONY.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON PRINTING, HAD IN PURSUANCE OF CONCURRENT RESOLUTION (MIS. DOC. NO. 64) SECOND SESSION, FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1891.

The committee authorized to sit during the recess of the Senate by concurrent resolution of February 9, 1891, being Mis. Doc. No. 64, met under the call of the chairman of the Committee on Printing of the Senate, at the room of the Committee on Printing. The concurrent resolution under which the committee acts is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That the Committee on Public Printing, with two members of the present House of Representatives who are reelected to the next Congress, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or any subcommittee of said special joint committee, are hereby instructed to examine into the numbers printed of the various documents, reports, bills, and other papers published by order of Congress, or of either House thereof, and of the Congressional Record, and to report a bill in December next, making such reductions in the numbers and cost of printing and such changes and reduction in the distribution of said publications as they may deem expedient, with a report giving their reasons therefor; and that the said committee is also instructed to investigate the printing and binding for the Executive Departments executed at the Government Printing Office and at the branch printing offices and binderies in the various Departments, and report a bill in December next, making such reductions in expenses and imposing such checks as they may deem expedient, with a report giving their reasons therefor; and said committee is further instructed to make any other investigation calculated in their opinion to reduce the cost of the public printing, and report the result thereof; and the said committee is hereby authorized to employ a stenographer, to summon and examine experts and witnesses, and to call upon the heads of Executive Departments and the Public Printer for such information regarding the preceding matters as they may desire; and any expenses necessarily incurred in making the investigations aforesaid shall be defrayed from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the Committee on Printing.

There were present Mr. Manderson (chairman) and Mr. Hawley of the Senate Committee, and Mr. Richardson of the Committee on Printing of the House of Representatives.

Adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock a. m., April 14, 1891.

Washington, D. C., April 14, 1891.

The committee met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Mr. Manderson (chairman), Mr. Hawley, and Mr. Richardson, of the committee; also Mr. Frank W. Palmer, Public Printer, Mr. H. T. Brian, Foreman of Printing, Mr. W. H. Collins, Chief Clerk of the Government Printing Office, Mr. Amzi Smith, Superintendent of the Senate Document Room, and Mr. Thomas H. McKee, Superintendent of the House Document Room.

STATEMENT OF MR. FRANK W. PALMER, PUBLIC PRINTER.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your name and official position.

Mr. PALMER. Frank W. Palmer, Public Printer.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you occupied the position of Public Printer?

Mr. PALMER. I entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office on the 13th day of May, 1889.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you given the subject-matter involved in the resolution under which the committee is acting any special consideration, with a view to giving it the benefit of your experience and observation on the subjects recited therein?

Mr. PALMER. I have given it some thought, but no special examination.

The CHAIRMAN. Taking up the matters that are necessarily involved, without observing any special order, are there any changes that you would suggest in the existing law, in the matter of the advertising for or purchase of material for the Government Printing Office?

Mr. PALMER. I do not know that I have any suggestion to make in that direction. A change was recently made, as you are aware, in regard to the purchase of paper for the bindery. There are other materials which are advertised and the contracts let directly by the Public Printer. It is something in regard to which I have no choice. If the committee should see fit to make any change in that direction, I have no objections.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand it, the practice under former Public Printers was to advertise for paper for printing purposes under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, and to advertise for material for the bindery, including paper, without the intervention of the Joint Committee on Printing.

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir. I do not know who suggested it, but the matter came up at a meeting of the joint committee, and I then said I was willing there should be a change, and, indeed, that I would rather the committee should assume the responsibility than retain it myself.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a fact, is it not, that there seemed to be some confusion as to what was a proper construction of the law, and upon full consideration it was decided by the joint committee that the advertising and letting of bids for all paper used in the Government Printing Office should be placed under the joint committee by provision of the general law?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it be well, in your opinion, to make purchases of other supplies than paper by advertisement and letting under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing?

Mr. PALMER. I do not know that I can say there would be any advantage in it, but if it is the opinion of the committee that there would be, I am entirely willing, so far as I am concerned, that this duty should be transferred from the Public Printer to the Joint Committee on Printing.

The CHAIRMAN. Please describe the processes by which you purchase material other than paper for the Government Printing Office?

Mr. PALMER. We issue advertisements in the same newspapers which the Joint Committee on Printing selects for its advertisements for the purchase of paper, and give about the same length of time for bidders to make out their bids. The bids are presented, and are opened in

public, in the presence of all the bidders who may choose to be present, in the same manner, substantially, as bids are opened and passed upon by the joint committee. The awards are made to those bidders who make the lowest bids, the quality of material, of course, entering into the consideration of the subject, the same as in the case of paper, and the character and responsibility of the bidders are also taken into consideration, as well as the experience of the office touching previous contracts.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that method apply to all of the purchases, or are some materials bought in open market?

Mr. PALMER. There are two kinds of materials which are bought by the Public Printer in his own discretion. Those two kinds of materials are roller composition and inks. It would not be possible to buy printing inks by sample; that is to say, it would be impracticable for any man, however expert he might be, to judge in advance what the real merits of ink might be. The same is true of roller composition.

Mr. RICHARDSON. You mean they have to be tested in actual work?

Mr. PALMER. Invariably. No human being can tell whether ink will work successfully, except by trial, one day after another, taking into account the changes of temperature in a working room and atmospheric conditions; and the same is true of roller composition. They are exempt by law from advertisement.

The CHAIRMAN. State as to whether or not there has been a lowering or an increase of the prices of material under the system of purchasing that is pursued in the Government Printing Office.

Mr. PALMER. My associates, Captain Brian and Mr. Collins, could better answer that than I. I should say that the general tendency, taking all the material into account, was toward a lowering rather than an increase of prices.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that been because of the lowering of prices in the markets generally, or because of a better condition as to purchasing under your system?

Mr. PALMER. In regard to paper, there has undoubtedly been a lowering of the price of the product. The manufacture of paper has been cheapened by the invention of wood-pulp and other materials entering into the composition of paper.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you suggest any process, whether by change of law or by change of system, by which the crude material consumed in the Government Printing Office could be cheapened to the Government?

Mr. PALMER. I could not. My habit is, in all the purchases that are made, except small amounts, and even then sometimes, to get proposals from different firms or different manufacturers; and, other things being equal, to purchase from the dealer or the manufacturer who offers his goods the cheapest.

The CHAIRMAN. Are all goods sold to the Government Printing Office delivered at the office?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir; everything. That is a part of the contract in all cases.

The CHAIRMAN. Would there, in your opinion, be any cheapening of the product if the Government Printing Office were accessible by rail, so as to save cartage and movement of material from depot to office?

Mr. PALMER. Under the present contract system, inasmuch as the contractors are compelled to pay transportation and cartage, of course it is difficult for me to answer that question, because I do not know whether there is any reduction, for instance, by transportation lines,

by reason of the large amount of material that is delivered to us, or whether there is any special contract made with the man who has charge of the carting, who does this work for all the transportation companies here.

The CHAIRMAN. There would be a saving of the cost of cartage to some one if this movement by wagons could be dispensed with, would there not?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAWLEY. Does not the cost of cartage necessarily enter into the bidding?

Mr. PALMER. Bidders probably take that into account. That is an element in the cost of material.

Mr. RICHARDSON. They have to pay the express companies, as I understand it, for the delivery of every article brought from a railway depot or steamboat landing?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. With reference to the labor performed in the Government Printing Office in all lines, state if there are any suggestions that you could make in the interest of the Government with a view of helping the present condition.

Mr. PALMER. The committee, of course, is well aware that in one respect we now labor under a great disadvantage, because of the small amount of storage room for our folded books before they go into the bindery. The labor is done very expensively. We rent two warehouses outside of our building, because the building itself is inadequate to store the product after it passes from the presses and has been folded. We use the warehouse of Messrs. McDowell & Sons at an expense of \$3,000 a year.

Mr. HAWLEY. Where is that?

Mr. PALMER. At the corner of Massachusetts avenue and North Capitol street.

Mr. HAWLEY. Where is the other warehouse to which you referred?

Mr. PALMER. The other is near the corner of New Jersey avenue and D street. We rent that at an expense of \$600 a year. Both warehouses are packed about as closely with material as they possibly could be. After the books are folded and pressed they are taken down, in elevators, to wagons, and from the wagons transferred to the warehouse, where they are taken by elevator either to the upper story or basement, and there packed away until the time shall come for the binding of that particular edition, when they have to be reloaded in wagons and hauled back to the Printing Office and taken upstairs for binding. That is an expense that no private establishment would endure very long if it had the capital to economize time, labor, and room. We have no course to pursue now except that, with the limited space we have.

Mr. RICHARDSON. What proportion of your work is carted in that way?

Mr. PALMER. Take, for instance, the Agricultural Report, of which there is an edition of 400,000. At times the bulk of that, I should say, goes to the warehouse, and there are other works in various stages, not yet ready for the bindery, where we have to keep the books in some instances a long time. They may be awaiting illustrations or some other thing that is lacking before they can be finished, and they lie in that condition sometimes for months.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Is that so mainly where there are large editions or where the editions are small?

Mr. PALMER. That is more apt to occur where there is a large edition.

Mr. HAWLEY. It is necessary to wait for an index sometimes, perhaps.

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there are other movements of the material that could be saved if there were proper storage warehouses and distributing warehouses, are there not?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not the old Adams Express Building, on Pennsylvania Avenue, used for storage purposes?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. By whom is that used?

Mr. PALMER. That is used by the House folding room, by order of the House of Representatives.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose there were a changed condition of things, by which the Government Printing Office would be accessible by a railroad, with tracks running directly into the building, and there were proper storehouses and distributing rooms, so that mail cars could enter and receive the material that is to be distributed throughout the country, what, in your opinion, would be the saving to the Government, in round numbers, in the cost of handling the crude and finished product and carting it, as you have described?

Mr. PALMER. I should say there could be no question of the policy of simplifying the receipt and distribution of documents in that way; but of course I can only judge from our end of the line. The books, as they are now produced and delivered to Congress, are distributed from the two wings of the Capitol by transportation facilities furnished by Congress itself. As to the cost of that I could not judge. In our case, of course, it would save whatever expense there is now in delivering the documents from our office to the Capitol. That would be saved, and it is quite a large amount. We should, however, in any event, have to keep horses, wagons, and drivers for the delivery of printed matter from the office to the several Departments. For instance, all the blanks for the 60,000 or more post-offices are printed in our office and delivered to the depository of the Post-Office Department down town. The same is true of the Treasury Department. All of the blanks and blank-books, and everything of that kind, for all of the Treasury officials all over the country are printed at the Government Printing Office and delivered to their depository. That is also true of the War, Navy, and other Departments.

Mr. HAWLEY. Could not this great mass of stuff that the Treasury and Post-Office Departments send out in such large quantities be sent from your office direct, if the Printing Office and warehouses were together?

Mr. PALMER. Possibly that might be done.

The CHAIRMAN. Considering the whole subject about as I have outlined it, taking into consideration the departmental cartage that might be saved under the suggestion of General Hawley, can you approximate the amount that could be saved per annum if there were different conditions?

Mr. PALMER. I would hardly care to make figures on that now. Any estimate I could make might not be borne out by a careful calculation.

The CHAIRMAN. How many departmental or branch printing offices are there, and in what Department are they situated?

Mr. PALMER. There are four under the control of the Public Printer.

The CHAIRMAN. Please name them.

Mr. PALMER. There is one in the Treasury Department, another in the Interior Department, another in the Navy Department, and another in the State Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give the number of employés in each approximately ?

Mr. PALMER. In the Treasury Department there are 76 employés; in the Interior Department, 24; in the State Department, 17; and in the Navy Department, 21.

The CHAIRMAN. What class of work do these branch offices do, as distinct from the work done at the Government Printing Office.

Mr. PALMER. In the Interior Department branch they do a great deal of the work that we do in the main office. In the Treasury Department there is one distinctive branch of work done that is undoubtedly a very great convenience to that Department; that is, the printing of the lists of registered bondholders and the amount of interest paid quarterly. In order to do that work the type is kept standing, and there were at one time as many as nine hundred forms standing. The size of those forms is 22 by 32 inches, and the weight of the type and the chases in which the type was locked was enormous, and would have been a strain on any ordinary building. The number of those forms has been greatly reduced by the payment of bonds, until there are now four hundred and sixty only. Those are changed quarterly and printed there under the eyes of the Treasury officials. In the State Department there is, of course, a good deal of confidential printing done, and the same is true in the Navy Department to some extent. I think the consular reports are all printed in the branch office of the State Department. All the hydrographic notices are printed in the branch office of the Navy Department.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the extent of the supervision by yourself and the foremen of your office over these branch offices ?

Mr. PALMER. The employment of all of the people who are at work in those branch offices is directly under the supervision of the Public Printer, and daily and weekly reports are made to him of the work done therein. All work that is executed in the Treasury branch and in the Interior branch comes to us directly, upon requisitions from the two Departments, and is jacketed the same as the work that is printed in the main office.

The CHAIRMAN. Who directs what shall be printed in these branch offices ?

Mr. PALMER. The head of each Department, just the same as he does for the work we do in the main office.

The CHAIRMAN. In your opinion, is it a matter of economy, as well as convenience that these branch offices in the Departments named should be maintained ?

Mr. PALMER. In the present condition of the Government Printing Office it is a great relief to the main office to have those branch offices. One reason, and a very substantial reason, for this is the great lack of room in the former. In that respect they supplement the Government Printing Office. The amount of floor space they now occupy is about 2,300 square feet in the Interior branch, about 2,300 square feet in the Navy branch, 1,006 square feet in the State Department branch, and a fraction less than 7,000 feet in the Treasury branch; in all, about 12,600 square feet. That is a very great relief to the main office. Inasmuch as those Departments furnish to the branch offices the power for the movement of the machinery and also furnish light and fuel, probably

with a very little cost to themselves, considerable expense is thus saved to the Government Printing Office.

Mr. RICHARDSON. You say you have a Navy branch and a State Department branch?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Those two branches are in the same building, are they not?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I can see why there would be a necessity for one, but why have two in the same building?

Mr. PALMER. We could not control sufficient room in any one of the two Departments to do the work for both.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been any decided increase in these branch offices during the last few years as to the number of employes and amount of output?

Mr. PALMER. Not since I have been Public Printer. I think the force is about the same from year to year.

The CHAIRMAN. You say that besides these four branch offices that come under your control there are other printing establishments in the Departments, or other printing done for the Government. Can you state to the committee where those offices are located?

Mr. PALMER. I could not do that advisedly. I know there is a printing office in the Post-Office Department, but I am not advised as to the class of work done there. The same is true of the War and Agricultural Departments.

Mr. HAWLEY. There is also one in the Census Office, is there not?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAWLEY. And one in the Weather Bureau?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How does it come that the offices in some of the Departments are under your supervision while others are not?

Mr. PALMER. I can not answer that. I found this condition of things when I came here; but as to the history of the establishment of those offices I am not advised.

The CHAIRMAN. I see this provision in the law: "All printing, binding, and blank books, for the Senate or House of Representatives, and the executive and judicial departments, shall be done by the Government Printing Office, except in cases otherwise provided by law." Take these printing offices you have referred to, that are not under the direction of the Public Printer and can not be considered branches or parts of the general Printing Office, do you know of any law that authorizes their existence?

Mr. PALMER. I do not, except in the cases of the Census Office and Surgeon-General's Office. I am informed that the printing office in the Surgeon General's Office was transferred to the record and pension division when they had some rearrangement of divisions in the War Department. I think it is no more than just for me to say that I have never investigated to see whether there is authority for the printing that is now being done by the offices not under my supervision. There may be authority that I know nothing about.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you given any consideration to the subject of the proper number of documents to be printed, and can you give the committee any light on that subject?

Mr. PALMER. I have not given it any consideration, because it hardly enters into my province. My duty is to execute the orders that come

to us, and I would prefer not to give an opinion on that subject without having studied it.

The CHAIRMAN. All public documents are published either under the general law that prescribes the number that shall be published, or in special cases by order of Congress, or by concurrent or joint resolution, are they not?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you had prepared any material to show the number of documents printed except that which appears in the reports of the Public Printer?

Mr. PALMER. You will find that covered on page 67 of my last report.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any changes that you would suggest in the existing law for the bettering of the public service?

Mr. PALMER. I would suggest that the chief clerk be authorized to act as Public Printer in the absence of that official. There is now no authority for anyone to act in his stead in case of his sickness or other necessary absence. I would also suggest that the law which limits the amount that may be passed to the credit of the Public Printer at the Treasury at any one time should be changed, so that it might be increased from two-thirds of the amount of his official bond, the present proportion, to four-fifths of the amount of his official bond. The amount which he is allowed to draw is \$66,000 and a fraction. I would suggest that it be increased, say, to \$80,000. The reason for that suggestion is that there are times when the pay roll and the cost of material necessary to be purchased are larger than the amount to which the Public Printer is limited. That increase would serve to relieve the office, so that it would not be hampered in certain emergencies.

The CHAIRMAN. What becomes of the money received by the Government Printing Office from the sale of documents permitted by law and the sale of what may be termed refuse matter?

Mr. PALMER. The money received from the sale of waste paper goes to the credit of the appropriation for printing and binding. The money received from the sale of old machinery, and from the sale of gold sweepings (which is quite an item), goes to the credit of receipts from miscellaneous sources in the Treasury, and the appropriation for printing and binding gets no benefit from that whatever. That is lost to the Government Printing Office. If we should sell old type, the proceeds of the sale would go in the same way; but, in reality, we have no old type to sell, because we utilize it by putting it into the melting-pot in the stereotype foundry, which prevents the necessity for the purchase of that amount of new metal.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is this distinction of which you speak made, whereby the proceeds from the sale of waste paper goes to the benefit of the printing and binding fund in the Treasury, while the proceeds from the sale of the other refuse, such as gold-leaf sweepings, etc., are covered into the Treasury and lost to the Government Printing Office?

Mr. PALMER. In my judgment there should not be that discrimination.

The CHAIRMAN. The discrimination exists in the language of the law?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir. I think the printing and binding fund should have the benefit of all sales, both of old machinery and of old type, if we should have any old type to sell, and especially of the gold sweepings. There is a general law which requires that the proceeds of all sales of old material shall be credited to the miscellaneous account,

and another law which authorizes the proceeds of the sale of paper waste to be credited to the printing and binding fund. That is an exception to the general law. To the law authorizing the Public Printer to deposit moneys received from the sale of waste paper and extra documents to the credit of the printing and binding fund should be added a provision authorizing him to deposit moneys received from the sale of gold-leaf waste to the same fund, on the principle that the gold leaf is purchased out of his current appropriation, and that whatever is received from the sale of the waste should be credited to that fund.

The CHAIRMAN. There are other materials, such as leather scraps and book-cloth scraps.

Mr. PALMER. The book-paper scraps go into the waste-paper account, but we do not receive credit for the leather and cloth scraps.

The CHAIRMAN. It is your idea that there should be an amendment in the law to produce that result?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do I understand that the proceeds from the sale of old and worn-out machinery are also covered into the Treasury?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that money, you think, should be credited to the printing and binding fund, for the benefit of the Government Printing Office?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. In respect to the condemnation of machinery, what is your process of getting rid of machinery when you deem it useless?

Mr. PALMER. We advertise it. We send circulars to all dealers in second-hand printing machinery, as well as to the manufacturers of presses and machinery, giving a list of the articles, and inviting proposals for their purchase.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Who condemns it?

Mr. PALMER. In the case of printing presses, the foreman of printing, Captain Brian, and the foreman of the press room, who in this case is Mr. Auer, condemn the machinery, subject to my indorsement of their judgment.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Have you any board of condemnation, or is the condemnation made by those gentlemen in their discretion?

Mr. PALMER. It is done by the three persons I have named.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Who fixes the price at which the condemned material shall be sold?

Mr. PALMER. I offer it to the public, to the highest bidder, and the man who bids the highest gets the property, provided the bid is considered advantageous to the Government.

Mr. RICHARDSON. It is sold, then, upon the judgment of the gentlemen you have named, to the highest bidder?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Do you reserve the right to reject bids and not sell, or do you make the sale absolutely?

Mr. PALMER. We require competition by several bidders; but if there should be practically no competition, and we should consider the bids too low, we should reject them, as we have done in some instances.

Mr. RICHARDSON. You reserve the right to reject bids if they are not satisfactory?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any process of exchange by which, in the event of a press becoming obsolete—I do not mean worthless, but if

you can economize by getting a different sort of press—you can trade that press in part payment for a new one?

Mr. PALMER. We have no authority to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. Would not that be advisable?

Mr. PALMER. I made a recommendation for that in the first report I sent to Congress, in which I stated that it would be an advantage to the Government Printing Office if we could have the authority to make such exchanges.

Mr. HAWLEY. Is it not the uniform custom of private printing establishments to make such exchanges?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir; and sometimes with advantage to themselves.

Mr. RICHARDSON. When you conclude to dispose of a piece of machinery that is deemed worthless is there any formal action taken by the gentlemen you have named, and any entry made on the books, by resolution or other authorization?

Mr. PALMER. No, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Is there any entry of such transaction made?

Mr. PALMER. No entry is made except as to the publication of the circular in which we notify bidders and the proceeds of sales. Those are the only entries we make.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Do you not think it would be well to create in some way a board of officials who would be responsible for the condemnation of old and useless machinery?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAWLEY. And also keep a record book?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir; I think that is a good suggestion.

Mr. RICHARDSON. As a matter of fact, can you, from your books, from year to year and from time to time, account for all the machinery purchased?

Mr. PALMER. Everything.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Under what head is the account of these condemnations kept by your system of bookkeeping?

Mr. PALMER. There is no account kept of the formal authorization.

Mr. RICHARDSON. How would you be enabled to trace any particular press that is bought, and, after being run 2 or 3 years, is condemned and sold?

Mr. PALMER. The press is particularly described in the advertisement for bids.

Mr. RICHARDSON. But what record have you in your books of such advertisement?

Mr. PALMER. We have the advertisement itself.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Is that entered at large on the books.

Mr. PALMER. It is preserved as a part of the record.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Is it copied into any record book?

Mr. PALMER. It is placed on our files, and an account is entered with the party to whom the old piece of machinery is sold.

Mr. HAWLEY. The books would show it, but it would not be in any particular book?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The main point of my inquiry is, what would you suggest as the better way to protect the Government and its rights fully in respect to the condemnation and sale of old machinery in order that you may have at all times some responsible judgment for the condemnation of such property?

Mr. PALMER. I think I comprehend your suggestion, and it is a very

good one—that there should be a board, with power to formally condemn this property, so that a record could be made of the condemnation.

The CHAIRMAN. What safeguards have you to prevent the destruction or making away with public property? Have you any system of inventory or invoice?

Mr. PALMER. We have an inventory.

The CHAIRMAN. How often is that taken?

Mr. PALMER. When I took charge of the office of course there was an inventory of the property.

The CHAIRMAN. Of all the material in the printing office?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you passed your receipt to the retiring Public Printer, Mr. Benedict?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any process of examination by which it can be ascertained at the end of the career of a Public Printer whether he has turned over to his successor all the property he received except that which has been worn out and disposed of?

Mr. COLLINS. That has never been done in the history of the office.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your safeguard to prevent the making away with public property? All private establishments protect themselves from leakage and stealings. Now, what is your method?

Mr. PALMER. Our only safeguard is the record we keep of the amount of work we do, the amount of material we have on hand, and, if we sell old machinery, the proceeds of the sales of that machinery.

The CHAIRMAN. In those respects is your office conducted differently from the great printing offices of the country?

Mr. PALMER. I think not. I am under the impression that is about the same system that exists everywhere.

Mr. RICHARDSON. To return to the matter upon which I was making inquiry a moment ago, do you not think it proper for the Public Printer, without any express act of Congress, to make all regulations necessary for the formation of a board of condemnation to take charge of old material?

Mr. PALMER. I think so. I shall do that for my own protection.

Mr. RICHARDSON. As I understand it, under this administration and under preceding administrations, there has been no responsible head in the matter of the condemnation of this material; that is to say, if a charge were made, for instance, that a press had been bought, and before it was worn out had been sold at less than its value, who would be responsible, under the present system, for that sale?

Mr. PALMER. The Public Printer, of course, would be ultimately responsible; but his warrant would be in the joint recommendation of the foreman of printing and the foreman of the press-room.

The CHAIRMAN. There is, then, as I understand it, the action of a board, consisting of the foreman of printing, the foreman of the press-room, and the Public Printer?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But there is no filing of a certificate of this board that they have acted as such and condemned the property and ordered it sold?

Mr. PALMER. I do not think that has ever been done in the history of the office.

The CHAIRMAN. The property is sold under the direction of this board, however?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir; the property is sold under the direction of

the Public Printer, according to the bids that are made in response to invitations from the Public Printer.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been complaint in Congress at times of delays in getting out material ordered to be printed. Can you state, generally, the causes for such delays?

Mr. PALMER. It is in the interest of the office itself that work shall be executed as rapidly as possible, in order to get it out of the way.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you delays at times that are caused by the failure to supply the manuscript or the engravings?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Or by the failure to correct the first proof that is usually sent to the compiler or the getter-up of the document?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir. We are also sometimes delayed by the non-receipt of material. We have no room for the storage of any large amount of paper; so we have to take it from the warehouses, the railroad depots, or the steamboat wharves direct to the office, and if there is a failure on the part of the contractor in making prompt delivery of material to the office, by reason of bad weather or interruption of transportation, it delays us. There is sometimes the delay you mention, in the making of indexes to documents, and there are delays from the failure to furnish copy.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I presume you have to wait for maps sometimes?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir. Part of a work may be completed and await the action of the author or compiler for months, perhaps—sometimes for years.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you make any suggestions as to what legislation is needed to prevent the delay you speak of, caused by the failure to send to the Public Printer the manuscript or maps that are to be lithographed?

Mr. PALMER. Of course the preparation of matter to be printed is under the control either of officers authorized by Congress or of officers authorized by the heads of Departments.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it would be desirable to amend the law so as to require that where Congress orders the printing of a document, the order shall be annulled unless the manuscript therefor shall be furnished within a certain time, say 6 months or a year?

Mr. PALMER. I think that would be a wise provision. There is now a legal requirement that the copy for the annual Agricultural Report shall be furnished within a specified time—I think in February of each year.

The CHAIRMAN. It has a tendency to hasten the work in the hands of the officials?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The provision in reference to the Agricultural Report is simply to enable the Public Printer to get it out in time; but the effect of the provision suggested by the chairman would be to make it illegal to publish the report if the copy were not furnished within 6 months or a year?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. You would publish the Agricultural Report even if the manuscript were furnished after February?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. It is merely a direction; in other words, there is no penalty attached?

Mr. PALMER. There is no penalty attached,

The CHAIRMAN. You do no lithographing or engraving of any sort in the Government Printing Office?

Mr. PALMER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state the process by which you execute the order of Congress when it sends to you for publication a work that is to be illustrated with lithographs or engravings. Let us have the regular steps of the process by which that book, with its illustrations, is produced.

Mr. PALMER. The Government Printing Office prepares a circular stating what the illustrations are which are to go into any particular book or document, and copies of that circular are sent to the firms who have established a reputation for excellent work, requesting them to send representatives to the Government Printing Office, to examine the work to be done, and to make bids accordingly. Those bids are sent in sealed and are opened in the presence of the bidders. The awards are made to those whose proposals prove to be lowest, provided the bidders are responsible, and, of course, we aim to send the circular only to those who are responsible.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you give an opportunity to the lithographers of the large cities of the East, including New York and Baltimore, to make bids for lithographic work?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no monopoly, then, of this work by any one or two establishments?

Mr. PALMER. No, sir; there has not been under my administration.

The CHAIRMAN. During your term as Public Printer, what establishments have done lithographic work for the Government?

Mr. PALMER. The Norris Peters Company, Bell Brothers, and Maurice Joyce, of this city; Harris & Sons and F. Gutekunst, of Philadelphia; Julius Bien & Co., Sackett & Wilhelm's Lithographic Company, Trautmann, Baily & Blampey, the Giles Company, the Moss Engraving Company, the New York Engraving and Printing Company, the Photo-Engraving Company, and Max Wildnaeux, of New York, N. Y.; the Forbes Lithograph Manufacturing Company, and the Heliotype Printing Company, of Boston; Hoen & Co., and Isaac Friedenwald, of Baltimore; and the Stecker Lithograph Company, of Rochester.

The CHAIRMAN. How are the portraits for eulogies produced?

Mr. PALMER. They are furnished to the Government Printing Office by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The CHAIRMAN. There is, then, as to the class of work heretofore mentioned, fair and vigorous competition among the different establishments you have named?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In your opinion, is the Government getting that class of work done as cheaply as private offices that are engaged in like business?

Mr. PALMER. I think it is getting it cheaper, as a rule.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that the present system, by which the Public Printer is allowed to purchase machinery of costly character, should continue, or should there be a change in the law requiring that as to that class of expenditures there should be special direction by Congress or by the Joint Committee on Printing?

Mr. PALMER. I will explain to the committee what I have done so far under the appropriations for the purchase of presses and of type, and the committee can judge as well as I whether it is best or not. At the first session of the Fifty-first Congress there was an appropriation of \$20,000

made for the purchase of presses. Invitations were sent to three large establishments for the manufacture of presses, viz: R. Hoe & Co., of New York; C. Potter, jr., & Co., of Plainfield, N. J., and Walter Scott & Co., of Plainfield, N. J.—the three establishments which make the best presses in this country, in my judgment—for bids upon classes of presses that we described. Responses were made to those invitations for bids, and the awards were made to the lowest bidders, all of them, of course, being responsible firms. In the case of the appropriation of \$100,000 for type, I issued circulars asking for bids for different classes of type mentioned in the circulars. Those circulars were sent to the principal type foundries in this country, responses were received; and the awards were made to the lowest bidders, a very large amount of money being saved by these operations. That is the process under which the money has been so far expended.

The CHAIRMAN. You presented your views to the committee in a report upon what is known as the restoration of wages bill. In that report you gave your opinion as to the advisability of continuing the present system of payment; that is, by the thousand ems rather than exclusively by the hour. Do you still hold to that opinion, or has anything transpired to cause you to change your views?

Mr. PALMER. Nothing has transpired to cause me to change the views I then expressed.

The CHAIRMAN. State whether there are any embarrassments to the Government Printing Office by the operation of the law granting to the employés 30 days' leave of absence with pay, or whether it works for good.

Mr. PALMER. I know of no embarrassment that is occasioned by it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you take apprentices to the printer's trade or to the binder's trade in the Government Printing Office?

Mr. PALMER. We do not now.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it would be well to return to the old system?

Mr. PALMER. I do. I should certainly do it if we had the room to place the apprentices. I think it is right; but we have not the room at present. An apprentice takes a little more room even than a journeyman.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Why do you think it would be better to admit apprentices?

Mr. PALMER. I think it is the right principle to give American boys a chance to learn a trade.

The CHAIRMAN. You base it upon the idea, then, that every establishment that has in it skilled labor and artisans should employ itself in turning out the product of skilled workmen as well as other material?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Do you think the opportunities for making expert printers of apprentices are as good in the Government Printing Office as they are in a private establishment?

Mr. PALMER. I think they are.

The CHAIRMAN. Without going into details, please state the adaptability to the uses for which it was designed of the present Government Printing Office, as to its capacity and convenience for work, and as to its safety as concerns the property that is in it and the human life that is there.

Mr. PALMER. The building, as is well known to the committee, was originally put up by private enterprise, and extended only a portion of the distance that it now occupies on H street. It was afterwards

extended on H street, and then on North Capitol street, those two wings being of combustible materials. Almost the entire number of presses are on the H street side, on the first floor, and the bindery and what we call the "folding rooms" are also mainly in those two wings. They are packed full of employés, who, by reason of the limited space, work at a great disadvantage. The room is ill-ventilated, and it is liable to be unhealthful. In summer it is exceedingly uncomfortable to all the employés. What is true of those two wings, as to their crowded condition, is true also of other portions of the building which have been built since and which were supposed to be fireproof. The two wings before mentioned are liable to destruction by fire any minute. We had a very narrow escape from fire a few days ago. The loss and embarrassment to the Government by the destruction of that building would be incalculable, and it would be almost a miracle if a fire should occur without the loss of a large number of human lives. I have in two reports that I made to Congress set forth what I believed to be the urgency for steps to be taken for a fireproof building, and in my judgment the importance of such a building can not be overestimated.

Mr. RICHARDSON. How much stereotyping do you do in the Government Printing Office?

Mr. PALMER. All of the matter that is set up, where the editions are large, is stereotyped.

Mr. RICHARDSON. How small an edition would you stereotype?

Mr. PALMER. That depends upon what the matter is to be used for. If we have an idea the matter is to be used again in something else, we would stereotype it any way. It is safe to say that three-fourths of all the matter is stereotyped.

The CHAIRMAN. In making your estimates of cost of printing are there any instances in which the estimate is twice made for composition?

Mr. PALMER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If you bring the stereotype plates back after they are once taken from the press, for the purpose of printing a second edition of a work, is there a second charge for composition?

Mr. PALMER. There never has been under my administration, and I presume not under that of my predecessors.

Mr. HAWLEY. Is such second charge for composition made in the case of speeches?

Mr. PALMER. No, sir; unless the type is actually reset.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Is it ever made in any case?

Mr. PALMER. No, sir; composition is not charged for a second time unless, as I said, the type is actually reset.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Composition does not enter into the cost of printing a second edition of any work where you have the plates?

Mr. PALMER. No, sir; nobody would profit by such duplication. The compositor would not, the pressman would not, and the Public Printer certainly would not. If it should occur nobody would receive any benefit from it. If it has ever occurred I have no knowledge of it, and there could be no motive whatever for such an act.

Mr. RICHARDSON. There is a second charge for presswork, I imagine, in doing work from the stereotype plates?

Mr. PALMER. The presswork would have to be charged for anew, for it is new work.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Is the work of stereotyping in the office increasing each year?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. You are doing more and more from year to year ?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir. Our facilities are better now than they ever have been before.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Has the change to the top story been an improvement ?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir ; a great improvement. The men can now do more work. The light is better, the ventilation is better, and the room is more ample. The men were crowded in the old room, and it was dark and badly ventilated. What is true of the stereotype foundry would be true of the whole office if we could have such room, ventilation, light, and heating apparatus as we need.

The CHAIRMAN. If a document is printed in one of the branch offices, and Congress subsequently orders additional copies, is the type reset in the Government Printing Office for those additional copies ?

Mr. PALMER. The consular reports are all sent to our office to be stereotyped.

The CHAIRMAN. Then in the case of a document printed in a branch office, unless it is stereotyped, if afterward ordered by Congress the type would have to be reset in the Government Printing Office ?

Mr. PALMER. We would act on that the same as a document originally set up in our office.

The CHAIRMAN. You could not transfer the type from the branch office to the main office, could you ?

Mr. PALMER. We could transfer it. We do that every day.

The CHAIRMAN. There would be no double charge for composition in such a case ?

Mr. PALMER. There is no double charge.

Mr. HAWLEY. Does it ever happen that you have to reset the type for a document ?

Mr. PALMER. Such things do happen ; but for these little jobs that have been spoken of we get the type from the branch offices.

Mr. HAWLEY. The discretion as to whether such and such a manuscript shall be published in book form is neither in Congress nor in the Public Printer, but in some officer of a Department ?

Mr. PALMER. The discretion is in the head of the Department from which the manuscript emanates.

The CHAIRMAN. All the material, such as paper, etc., used by the branch offices that are under your direction, is obtained from the parent office, is it not ?

Mr. PALMER. Not all of it. We furnish all the material except type and presses. In some instances the Departments have helped our branch offices by purchasing type and a limited number of presses.

The CHAIRMAN. But you furnish paper, etc. ?

Mr. PALMER. Everything of that kind is furnished by our office, on requisition.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any binding done in any of the branch offices ?

Mr. PALMER. There is some binding done at the State Department branch, also at the Navy branch and the Interior branch, and there is folding done to quite a considerable extent at the Treasury branch.

STATEMENT OF MR. H. T. BRIAN, FOREMAN OF PRINTING.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your name and official position.

Mr. BRIAN. H. T. Brian; Foreman of Printing.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been Foreman of Printing?

Mr. BRIAN. I was Foreman of Printing from 1871 to 1877, and I have held the position from 1882 to the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you examined the existing printing law, with a view of suggesting changes therein which you think would be desirable in the matter of the public printing?

Mr. BRIAN. I have examined the law to a certain extent. In the transaction of the business of the office it becomes necessary to examine the laws relating to the public printing.

The CHAIRMAN. What changes do you consider necessary in the matter of obtaining supplies of material for the use of the Government Printing Office?

Mr. BRIAN. I can not see that there would be any advantage in changing the law in relation to the purchase of supplies. As is well known to the committee, the paper is all contracted for by the Joint Committee on Printing, and the other material, including machinery, is purchased by the Public Printer after due competition. As to the matter of paper, I think the standard ought to be raised. I think we ought to use a better quality of paper.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a matter that is entirely within the control of the Public Printer and the Joint Committee on Printing. If better paper is needed it can be had without legislation, under the existing law, can it not?

Mr. BRIAN. Yes, sir; that is entirely in your discretion.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the present building such as it ought to be for the purposes for which it is used?

Mr. BRIAN. The building is about as poorly adapted to its present use as you could imagine one to be. I regard the building as insecure. I think it is dangerous to human life every day it is occupied.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to suggest, if anything, as to the matter of a more economical method of distributing documents, the storage of documents, etc.?

Mr. BRIAN. The only thing I could suggest in the matter of the storage of documents is to provide for the Government Printing Office a building of sufficient capacity to store the documents. It happens now frequently that we have to send incomplete documents away in the morning that will be wanted in the evening. We have to take parts of documents down off the floors that will be wanted back certainly the next day.

The CHAIRMAN. This is because of the lack of storage room, is it?

Mr. BRIAN. It is because of the lack of storage capacity and the weakness of the building.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you make any change in the matter of the compensation of the printers employed in the Government Printing Office?

Mr. BRIAN. I suppose you mean by that, a change from per diem to piece, or *vice versa*?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRIAN. I have no change to suggest in that respect.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it is better to continue the present system of paying by the thousand ems rather than by time?

Mr. BRIAN. I think that the present system of paying some compositors by the hour and others by the piece should be continued.

The CHAIRMAN. What is meant by the "usual number" of a document? For instance, when either House of Congress orders that a document be printed, what is the action at the Government Printing Office?

Mr. BRIAN. Section 3792 of the Revised Statutes says: "Fifteen hundred and fifty copies of any document ordered by Congress shall be printed, and that number shall be known as the usual number."

The CHAIRMAN. But that is not the usual number to-day?

Mr. BRIAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The usual number is about 1,900, is it not?

Mr. BRIAN. The usual number is 1,734.

The CHAIRMAN. By what process was the usual number increased from 1,550, as provided by law, to 1,734?

Mr. BRIAN. Fifty copies were added to that number by section 3799 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that 50 additional copies shall be printed for the purpose of exchange in foreign countries, and 7 additional copies by the act of February 8, 1881, 21 Stat. L., p. 322, for supplying the Soldiers' Homes. So the number provided by law is 1,607 instead of 1,550. The then Public Printer (Mr. Clapp), in his Annual Report to the Forty-third Congress, called attention to the matter in the following language:

[Extract from the Annual Report of the Public Printer, Forty-third Congress, first session.]

I would most respectfully call your attention to the necessity of increasing the number of the documents and bills printed for the use of the Senate and House, as both bodies are now full, and the House numbers three hundred and two members. The number of documents and bills heretofore distributed to the House will prove inadequate to supply the demands of that body. I would therefore respectfully suggest that the usual number of documents be increased to 1,900, and of bills and resolutions to 1,000 copies, and that a revision of the distribution be made early in the session.

[Extract from the Annual Report of the Public Printer, Forty-third Congress, second session.]

Under the advice and recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the usual number of documents under the order of Congress was, during the first session of the Forty-third Congress, advanced from 1,625 for the Senate, and 1,650 for the House, to 1,900 for each. The number of bills and resolutions was also advanced, under the same advice, from 825 to 925 for both House and Senate.

Congress subsequently seems to have recognized this (1,900) as the usual number. Joint resolution, February 14, 1881, page 617, Supplement to Revised Statutes, instructed the Public Printer to print "from time to time the regular number of 1,900 copies of any matter furnished him by the U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries," etc. This number, 1,900 copies of documents and reports, and 925 copies of bills, was recognized as the regular number from the Forty-third to the Forty-ninth Congress, inclusive. In the Fiftieth Congress the Public Printer ordered the number reduced to 1,734 copies of documents and reports, and 750 copies of bills of the Senate, which he found after consultation with various parties to be sufficient. The House, by the revision of its rules in the Fiftieth Congress, reduced the number of bills to 500 copies of public bills and 100 copies of private bills. The rules of the House of Representatives for the Fifty-first Congress increase this number to 600 copies of public bills and 135 copies of private bills. The Joint resolution of April 5, 1888, directs the Public Printer to furnish the Department of State, out of the usual number, with 10 copies of each bill and 20 copies of each document.

The CHAIRMAN. What becomes of these 1,734 copies ?

Mr. BRIAN. Of a House document, 353 copies go to the House document room, 100 copies to the Clerk's office, 6 copies to the Secretary of the Senate, 125 copies to the Senate document room, and 18 copies to the Department of State. Of a Senate document, 353 copies go to the House document room, 20 to the Clerk's office, 11 to the Secretary of the Senate, 200 to the Senate document room, 145 to the Senate folding room, and 18 to the Department of State.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the copies thus distributed bound or unbound ?

Mr. BRIAN. They are unbound copies, and are known as the "up-number." Of a House document there are bound 1,125 copies known as the "reserve number." Of these, 2 go to the Library of Congress, 90 to the Senate document room, 348 to the Clerk's document room of the House, 30 to the House library, 36 to the Senate library, 470 to the Department of the Interior, 99 to the Clerk's document room, and 50 copies go to the Library of Congress, for exchange in foreign countries, being delivered, for convenience, to the Smithsonian Institution.

The CHAIRMAN. Then as I understand it, the usual number of a document means that 1,734 copies are to be printed. Where it is a House document, 602 copies, known as the "up-number," are distributed as you have narrated, in unbound form ; and 1,125 copies, usually known as the "reserve number," are printed and distributed in bound form. Where it is a Senate document, 747 copies are distributed as you have suggested in unbound form, and 997 copies, known as the "reserve number," are distributed in bound form. Is that correct ?

Mr. BRIAN. That is correct. I will insert a statement showing the distribution of the "usual number."

Distribution of the usual number, Fifty-first Congress, second session.

UP-NUMBER.

	House documents.	House bills, public.	House bills, private	House Journal.	House Calendar.	Senate documents.	Senate bills.	Senate Journal.	Senate Calendar.	Laws.
House document room	353	375	100	5	350	353	326	5	.....	1,000
Clerk's office	100	25	5	25	50	20	15	5	.....	.....
Secretary of the Senate	6	.....	.....	6	.....	11	15	6	150	.....
Senate document room	125	100	35	.....	.....	200	224	.....	.....	550
Senate folding room .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	160	.....	.....	.....
Library of the House .....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Library of the Senate .....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Department of State	18	10	10	.....	.....	18	10	.....	.....	200
Treasury Department .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Total	602	510	150	46	400	747	750	26	150	1,810

RESERVE.

Senate.	No.	House.	No.
Senate document room	90	Library of Congress	2
Library of Congress	2	Senate document room	90
Clerk's document room	344	Clerk's document room	348
Senate library	36	House library	30
House library	7	Senate library	36
Senate folding room	43	Interior Department	470
Interior Department	420	Clerk's document room	99
Library of Congress for foreign exchanges	50	Library of Congress for foreign exchanges	50
Secretary of the Senate	5	.....	.....
.....	997	.....	1,125

The CHAIRMAN. What is understood by the word "document?" What does it include?

Mr. BRIAN. I understand the word document to mean everything printed by order of Congress, with the exception of bills, calendars, journals, and laws.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it not also mean anything ordered printed, by virtue of general law, by the head of a Department?

Mr. BRIAN. No, sir; that might be a public document, but I would not consider it a document. A document, as known at the Government Printing Office, is something ordered by Congress, as I understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. Take, for instance, the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior. That report is printed by him by virtue of his power under the general law, is it not?

Mr. BRIAN. No, sir; I do not so understand it. It is printed by order of Congress. Congress directs him to turn his manuscript over to the Public Printer by a certain date, to be printed for the use of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. How many copies of that report are printed?

Mr. BRIAN. The usual number, and 3,000 copies besides.

The CHAIRMAN. What I want to ascertain is this: The head of a Department makes an annual report to Congress. Before Congress meets, however, that report is printed and distributed by the Department. Where is the authority for that printing and distribution?

Mr. BRIAN. The authority is in the law giving the head of a Department power to make a requisition on the Public Printer for such printing as he may deem necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you honor the requisition of the head of a Department for any number of a report or other document that he may see fit to order?

Mr. BRIAN. Yes, sir; any number that he may order.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the number that is usually printed of the report of the head of a Department before the report comes to Congress and is ordered printed?

Mr. BRIAN. They have very limited editions, and that is only the report proper, without the accompanying documents. It is a very limited number, running from 500 to 5,000, the latter number being rather high.

The CHAIRMAN. A report having been made by the head of a Department and sent to the President, and printed in this number that suits his convenience or pleasure, the report is then transmitted to and laid before Congress, with all the accompanying papers and documents, being largely reports from division chiefs, etc.?

Mr. BRIAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The report, with the accompanying documents, is laid before both Houses of Congress, is it not?

Mr. BRIAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is the usual course to order that printed in the House?

Mr. BRIAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. On that order being made, as I understand it, the Government Printing Office prints 1,734 copies, part of which are unbound, and part of which are bound, the first being what is known as the up-number, and the last being what is known as the reserve number?

Mr. BRIAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, if additional copies are to be printed beyond the usual number, the warrant for such printing must be either in the

general statutes or in a joint or concurrent resolution passed as to that particular work ?

Mr. BRIAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Please explain under what authority it is done ?

Mr. BRIAN. Section 3798 of the Revised Statutes also provides for the printing of 3,000 copies of the annual reports of the Executive Departments.

The CHAIRMAN. In addition to the usual number ?

Mr. BRIAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where a document is the report of the head of a Department, there is printed, upon Congress merely ordering its printing, the 1,734 copies constituting the usual number, and 3,000 copies besides ?

Mr. BRIAN. That is it.

The CHAIRMAN. And then, in addition thereto, any number of copies can be ordered by general law, or by concurrent or joint resolution ?

Mr. BRIAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What becomes of the 3,000 copies of the reports of the heads of Departments that are printed at the same time as the usual number and in addition thereto ?

Mr. BRIAN. The law says that 1,000 copies shall be for the use of the members of the Senate and 2,000 copies for the use of the members of the House of Representatives. They are delivered to the folding rooms of the two Houses.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other document besides the report of a head of a Department of which this excess of 3,000 is printed, in addition to the usual number ?

Mr. BRIAN. There is no other report of which that exact number is printed, but there are other documents of which additional numbers are printed, provided for in general law. For instance, 5,000 extra copies of "Commercial Relations" are printed, and 8,150 extra copies of the Report on Commerce and Navigation, while 6,000 copies of the papers on Foreign Relations are printed.

The CHAIRMAN. And you say you find the authorization for this in section 3798 of the Revised Statutes ?

Mr. BRIAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Referring to the report of the Public Printer, made at the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, I see that he printed of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1888, "Commerce and Navigation of the United States," being House Executive Document No. 6, second session of the Fiftieth Congress, 8,756 copies. The authority, he says, under which it was printed was section 3798 of the Revised Statutes. Will you please give the detail that made up that 8,756 copies ? What I mean is, the detail ordered by the law.

Mr. BRIAN. Six hundred and two copies, unbound, out of the usual number, 2,000 copies for the use of the members of the Senate, and 6,150 copies for the use of the members of the House of Representatives.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you find the authorization for the 2,000 copies for the Senate and the 6,150 copies for the House of Representatives ?

Mr. BRIAN. In section 3798 of the Revised Statutes.

The CHAIRMAN. In addition to this, as I understand, it being a House document, there are to be 1,125 more copies distributed, as the reserve documents are usually distributed ?

Mr. BRIAN. That is it, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When were those printed, if they are not included in the 8,756?

Mr. BRIAN. They would appear in the next annual report.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the cause of the delay in getting out the reserve documents? Why can not the reserve number be issued at the same time that you issue the 2,000 to the Senate and the 6,150 to the House of Representatives?

Mr. BRIAN. There has grown up a custom of making indexes to the documents of a session and binding a copy of that index with each volume of the reserve number. That index can not be made up and completed until after the adjournment of Congress, and it is thought at the Printing Office that it is better to hold that reserve number until the indexes are completed and print it at that time, and thus avoid the storage and handling of that paper in the mean time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this distribution of the usual number and of the additional numbers that may be provided for, either by the general law or by special resolution, made by the Government Printing Office?

Mr. BRIAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. As to what becomes of the documents that go to the House and Senate document rooms or to the Clerk's office and other places mentioned by you, you have no personal knowledge?

Mr. BRIAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When do you print the reserve?

Mr. BRIAN. As soon after the adjournment of Congress as possible.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Do you print it when you print the up-number?

Mr. BRIAN. No, sir; I have explained that we do not, for the reason that it could not be delivered, and it would be on storage for perhaps 9 months or a year.

Mr. RICHARDSON. You have to bring your plates back?

Mr. BRIAN. The plates are held at the office.

The CHAIRMAN. In your opinion, is it desirable to provide for the number of documents to be printed in addition to the usual number by general law, or would it be better to make provision by concurrent or joint resolution applicable to each document?

Mr. BRIAN. I think it would be better to have a general law.

The CHAIRMAN. In the general law now existing very many of the annual reports are provided for as to number and distribution. Do I understand it to be your opinion that it would be well to cover by general enactment all documents that are issued annually?

Mr. BRIAN. I think it would be better to bring them all under a general law.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know of any misuse or misappropriation of public documents? By that I mean, do you know how it comes about that frequently, almost as soon as a document is issued from the Government Printing Office, it can be purchased at the second-hand bookstores at a price very much below its cost to the Government.

Mr. BRIAN. No, sir; I do not. But I want to say right at this point that you can never purchase them in that way until after they have been delivered to some other office. There has to be a delivery somewhere before you can purchase a document in a second-hand bookstore.

The CHAIRMAN. Are many documents printed for private parties under that provision of the law which permits extra copies to be printed upon payment to the Public Printer of the cost and 10 per cent. added?

Mr. BRIAN. Yes, sir; a good deal of printing is done under that provision, and it is growing from year to year, as it becomes known that documents can be procured in that way.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Does not the law provide that the order must be given before you go to press?

Mr. BRIAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Does not that defeat the ordering of extra copies in many instances, because the public are not informed of the contents of a document until after it is published?

Mr. BRIAN. To a certain extent that is true.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Could you suggest any way by which the same privilege could be given to the public after the publication of a document?

Mr. BRIAN. Not unless the Government wants to go into the wholesale book business.

Mr. RICHARDSON. What is the difference whether they order before or after a document goes to press?

Mr. BRIAN. If the order is given before going to press, there is no extra expense.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Still, the Government would be in the wholesale book business.

Mr. BRIAN. That is true. If a party came along and ordered ten or one hundred copies of a book after it had been taken from the press, we would not be justified in printing them, as it would entail considerable expense to put the forms on the press.

Mr. HAWLEY. What would be the expense of getting your plates out?

Mr. BRIAN. Getting the plates out, making up the forms, and making the press ready would entail considerable expense.

Mr. HAWLEY. It would not be much on an edition of 500, would it?

Mr. BRIAN. No, sir. There has been a law in existence for several years providing that the Public Printer may print certain documents, such as the Rebellion Record, the Medical and Surgical History, and some others which I can not now recall, at any time he may have orders sufficient to justify him in going to press. I do not think we have had one order under that provision. That law was passed during the Forty-eighth Congress, I believe, when General Scales was chairman of the Committee on Printing of the House. I was before the committee at that time, and they asked me what I thought would be a sufficient number, and I told them 250 copies would justify going to press.

The CHAIRMAN. The documents of the Government that are bound usually have upon their backs a practical restatement of the title page. Upon the title pages and upon the backs of documents there are distinctions, such as "Executive Document," "Miscellaneous Document," "Senate Executive Document," "Senate Miscellaneous Document," "House Executive Document," "House Miscellaneous Document," etc. Will you name the distinctions, and state what is meant by them?

Mr. BRIAN. A House Executive Document is a document received from the head of an Executive Department, addressed to the Speaker, and ordered printed; a House Miscellaneous Document is a document emanating from any other source, with the exception of the report of a committee—reaching the House from any other source except from the head of a Department to the House direct, or the Speaker; for instance, a communication from the head of an Executive Department to a member of the House or the chairman of a committee would be regarded as a Miscellaneous Document. That makes the three classes—the House Executive Document, the House Miscellaneous Document, and the House Report. The same distinctions are made in the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. I observe that some documents are backed simply "Executive Document." What are those?

Mr. BRIAN. Those are old documents. I think they are properly lettered at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the distinction between "Senate Document" and "Senate Miscellaneous Document," which appear on the backs of documents?

Mr. BRIAN. There is no distinction.

The CHAIRMAN. There should not be this difference in marking them.

Mr. BRIAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There is another troublesome distinction. One frequently finds a volume, for instance a report of the Geological Survey, which is indorsed on the back as such a numbered annual report of the Director of the Geological Survey. That is issued in that form, and you also find it differently indorsed, as a House or Senate Executive Document. How does that distinction arise?

Mr. BRIAN. The Geological Survey report is in the first place transmitted to Congress as a paper accompanying the annual message of the President, and as such is printed, being known as "House Executive Document No. 1, Part 5, Vol. 4," and when you get it in the reserve it is so marked.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should this document have two entirely distinct names?

Mr. BRIAN. It has three.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us have them all.

Mr. BRIAN. It is also a part of the report of the Secretary of the Interior, forming volume 4 of the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior; then Congress orders, as a general thing, 15,500 extra copies of the report of the Geological Survey, and it is printed and lettered under that order as the report of the Geological Survey.

The CHAIRMAN. Then a person entitled to receive all public documents, say a member of Congress, or a designated library, would receive three different copies of this same report?

Mr. BRIAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not?

Mr. BRIAN. He would not receive them under the law. According to the law copies are only distributed out of the usual number to libraries and to members of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. But a member of Congress would be entitled to his pro rata of the 15,500 copies which were ordered?

Mr. BRIAN. Yes, sir; but they are supposed to be for his constituents, and not for himself.

The CHAIRMAN. The annual report of the Director of the Geological Survey makes its first appearance for printing when it comes to Congress as a document accompanying the message of the President?

Mr. BRIAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That comes to the Senate, we will say, and the Senate orders it printed. Under that order 1,734 copies are printed, that being the usual number, and the 3,000 extra copies required by the statute. That makes 4,734.

Mr. BRIAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, does it come to Congress again in any form as a part of the report of the Secretary of the Interior?

Mr. BRIAN. Not unless Congress makes a special order.

The CHAIRMAN. So that the number printed, unless Congress by

special resolution orders 15,000 additional copies printed, which it usually does, is 4,734?

Mr. BRIAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. How do you explain the title that the report of the Director of the Geological Survey bears when printed by the Secretary of the Interior as volume 4 of his annual report?

Mr. BRIAN. There are usually printed 750 copies of the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, on his requisition. Take the laws, as another example. They are first issued in single pamphlets, public or private laws, and numbered, known as the "slip" laws. At the close of a session of a Congress they are printed in one pamphlet, with a paper cover, and issued as Session Laws, wherein they are numbered by chapters. At the end of a Congress they are issued in a bound volume, known as the Statutes at Large. As an illustration, the sundry civil appropriation law for the first session of the Fifty-first Congress first appeared as a public act, No. 245, and afterwards in the Session Laws and Statutes at Large as chapter 837.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know of any documents that are printed annually which, in your opinion, are unnecessary? If so, please state their titles.

Mr. BRIAN. Yes, sir; I would call your attention to Offers for Carrying the Mails, H. Ex. 113, Part 1, Fifty-first Congress, first session; Fines and Deductions, H. Ex. 113, Part 2, Fifty-first Congress, first session; Receipts and Expenditures, H. Ex. 294, Fifty-first Congress, first session; Treasurer's Accounts Settled by First Comptroller, H. Ex. 436, Fifty-first Congress, first session; List of Employés in Departments, H. Ex. 80, Fifty-first Congress, first session; Accounts of Disbursing Officers, H. Ex. 255, Fifty-first Congress, first session; Army Supplies, H. Ex. 256, Fifty-first Congress, first session; List of Suspended Land Entries, H. Ex. 181, Fifty-first Congress, first session.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know of any documents or reports which are duplicated in various publications? If so, please state them.

Mr. BRIAN. List of Lights, published by the Light House Board, by the Hydrographic Office, and by the Nautical Almanac Office. Now, we have a List of Lights in Europe which is to appear in a consular report. Tide Tables, published by the Coast Survey and by the Nautical Almanac Office. These appear to be the same publications with very slight variations.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any further suggestions to make?

Mr. BRIAN. I would like to see some arrangement made for the indexing of documents; so that all documents of a session of Congress could be indexed under one system, and instead of having, as now, an index to three sets of House documents and three sets of Senate documents, have a consolidated index to all the documents, to be printed and bound by itself and form one of a series. In that way the reserve could be printed and bound without having to wait for the index to go with it, and, of course, the index that is now bound up with each volume would be omitted.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the set of reserve documents would not be of much value to a person until he got the index?

Mr. BRIAN. The Public Printer would thus get them out of his way.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it not be a better way to continue the publication of an index with each volume of the reserve documents, and then, after all were issued, publish a general index?

Mr. BRIAN. No, sir; I think not. If the right kind of index were

made it would be just what is needed. It would stop this duplication. Under the present method, if the House executive documents make 40 volumes, we have to print 40,000 of the index, whereas we ought to print only 1,000 copies. We are obliged to duplicate that index forty times.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. H. COLLINS, CHIEF CLERK OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your name and official position.

Mr. COLLINS. W. H. Collins, Chief Clerk of the Government Printing Office.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you occupied your present position?

Mr. COLLINS. Since the 8th day of July, 1889.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have connection with the Government Printing Office prior to that time?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In what capacity, and for what length of time?

Mr. COLLINS. I entered the office on the 23d day of August, 1867, as an apprentice. I was an apprentice for 4 years, and a compositor at the case about 2 years. After that I was "Record" clerk here at the Capitol during one session of Congress, and was appointed clerk in the office of the Public Printer, July 1, 1874, and continued as such until appointed chief clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any changes to suggest in the present law relating to printing and binding?

Mr. COLLINS. In reference to the suggestion made by Mr. Richardson, a few moments ago, in regard to the language of the law relating to printing extra copies of documents sometimes defeating its object, I would say that I think it would be well if that law could be so changed that a person might obtain extra copies by ordering them before the type is distributed, or, if the document is stereotyped, from the stereotype plates. Frequently we have requests for extra copies of documents which we can not fill for the reason that the law prohibits printing them after the number ordered by law or by the head of a department on requisition has been worked off.

I have another suggestion to make. Section 3815 of the Revised Statutes provides that "the Congressional Printer shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury, quarterly, a full account of all purchases made by him, of all printing and binding done in the Government Printing Office for each House of Congress and for each of the executive and judicial departments." We render that statement to the Treasury Department, and I have been informed that they do not know what to do with it after it is rendered, etc. It seems to be useless.

The CHAIRMAN. You think that ought to be repealed?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir. Section 3820 of the Revised Statutes provides that "the Congressional Printer shall keep a true account of all paper received from contractors and all paper used in the public printing office, and shall, at the end of each fiscal year, report to the Secretary of the Interior the amount of each class consumed in said office, and the works and publications in which the same is used." That is obsolete. Such a report has never been made to the Secretary of the Interior since I have been in the office.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a part of the existing law?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you think it ought to be repealed?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What other changes can you suggest in the law which you think would be desirable?

Mr. COLLINS. None that I know of, except those suggested by the Public Printer and Captain Brian. I believe the Public Printer spoke of the desirability of having the amount which he can receive at the Treasury at one time increased.

The CHAIRMAN. You think such an increase would be desirable?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir; it ought to be increased to \$80,000.

Adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock a. m., April 15, 1891.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1891.

The committee met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Mr. Manderson (chairman), Mr. Hawley, and Mr. Richardson, of the committee; also Mr. D. F. Murphy, Official Reporter of the Senate; Mr. David Wolfe Brown, official reporter of Debates of the House of Representatives; Mr. Amzi Smith, Superintendent of the Senate Document Room, and Mr. Thomas H. McKee, Superintendent of the House Document Room.

STATEMENT OF MR. AMZI SMITH, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SENATE DOCUMENT ROOM.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your name and official position.

Mr. SMITH. Amzi Smith, Superintendent of the Senate Document Room.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been Superintendent of the Senate Document Room?

Mr. SMITH. I have occupied the position about 14 years, but I have been in the document room, in one capacity and another, 18 years.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee would like to take up the matter of the publication of the bills and joint resolutions of the two Houses of Congress. Are you familiar with Senate Report No. 69, made at the first session of the Fifty-first Congress.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir; I have examined it quite carefully.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it recite the facts concerning the changes that have been made from time to time in either House of Congress in the matter of public and private bills and joint resolutions that have been ordered printed?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir. It certainly does, so far as the Senate document room is concerned, and it does to the best of my knowledge so far as the other document rooms are concerned.

Senate Report No. 69, referred to, is as follows:

The Committee on Printing is of the opinion that the present law, as embodied in section 3791 of the Revised Statutes, must be changed by act of both Houses of Congress, and until that is done it is not competent for either House to determine by resolution that a lesser or larger number of private and public bills and joint resolutions shall be printed than is provided for by law, except either House may specifically order a lesser or larger number of copies of any particular bill.

The committee report the accompanying bill as a practical substitute for a Senate resolution introduced by the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Harris), reported back adversely, and recommend that it do pass. The committee have endeavored to ascer-

tain the precise number of bills, private and public, and joint resolutions required to meet the demands of the public service, and have constructed the bill submitted upon that basis. The history of the printing of bills shows that the demand for private and public bills and joint resolutions has not been uniform, even for the same class of bills. And it is hardly necessary to state that the demand for private bills is determined by the nature of the bills, and that even the present number of 750 is found to be in some cases inadequate to the demand. The best that can be done, therefore, is to try and fix upon a number that will satisfy the average demand, and reduce the cost of this class of public printing to the minimum.

By act of Congress of February 3, 1864, the following law was enacted:

"There shall be printed seven hundred and fifty copies of every bill or joint resolution ordered by either House of Congress, or required by any rule thereof to be printed, unless a different number shall be specifically ordered." (Rev. Stats., sec. 3791.)

By direction of the Public Printer, acting in accordance with requests from officers of the House, and under the sanction of the Joint Committee on Printing, this number was increased to 825. In 1874 or 1875 the number was further increased to 925 copies. Public Printer Clapp, in his annual report of 1875, referring to this subject, at page 3, says:

"Under the advice and recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the usual number of documents, under the order of Congress, was, during the first session of the Forty-third Congress, advanced from 1,625 for the Senate and 1,650 for the House, to 1,900 for each. The number of bills and resolutions was also advanced, under the same advice, from 825 to 925, for both House and Senate, which have been distributed in accordance with the following schedule:

Where delivered.	Bills and joint resolutions.	
	Senate.	House.
Document room of the House	440	435
Office of Clerk of the House	20	308
Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate	240	134
Office of Secretary Senate	15	8
Folding room of Senate	170	.....
State Department	10	10
Secretary of Treasury	10	10
Assistant Secretary of Treasury	5	5
Ordnance Office	1	1
Congressional Printer	4	4
File copies	10	10
Total	925	925

Public Printer Benedict decreased the number of bills and joint resolutions from 825 to the number authorized by section 3791 of Revised Statutes, 750, which number is still being printed for the Senate, and distributed as follows:

Document room of House	326
Clerk of the House	15
Document room of Senate	224
Secretary of Senate	15
Folding room of Senate	170
Total	750

At the beginning of the Fiftieth Congress the House adopted Rule 46, which reads as follows:

"There shall be printed 500 copies of each bill of a public nature, of which 25 shall be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the House, and the remainder in the document room of the House for the use of the members; and there shall be printed 100 copies of each private bill, which shall be deposited in the document room of the House for the use of the members."

The distribution of the public bills and joint resolutions printed by order of the House is as follows:

Document room of the House	375
Clerk of the House	25
Document room of the Senate	100
Total	500

The distribution of the private bills ordered printed by the House is as follows:

Document room of House	70
Clerk of the House	5
Document room of Senate	25
Total	100

The distribution of the House bills was changed by request of Speaker Carlisle, made in a letter under date of December 23, 1887, which reads as follows:

“PUBLIC PRINTER :

“ I am directed by the Speaker to request you to send 100 copies of public bills to Mr. Amzi Smith, superintendent of Senate document room, and also 25 copies of private bills. I also request that you will send to the Clerk’s document room of the House 25 copies of public bills and 5 copies of private bills.

“ Very respectfully,

“A. B. HURT,
“Doorkeeper, House of Representatives.”

But recently the Clerk of the present House addressed a note to the Speaker, requesting him to authorize an increase of private bills for the Clerk’s document room, the number fixed by Rule 46 of the House proving in practice too small. In a letter addressed to the committee the Clerk of the House asks that the number of House private bills be increased by 10 copies, saying that he can not well get along with a less number. He states his distribution of bills and joint resolutions to be as follows :

Senate public and private bills and joint resolutions :

Clerk’s office	1
Kept on file	14
Total	15

House public bills and joint resolutions :

Clerk’s office	1
Index clerk	1
Printing clerk	1
Journal clerk	1
On file	21
Total	25

House private bills :

These are distributed the same as the public bills, leaving 1 copy on file.

The superintendent of the document room of the House reports against cutting down the number of Senate public bills and joint resolutions below the number now delivered—326 copies—but is of the opinion that 50 copies of Senate private bills will be sufficient. This would make a reduction of Senate private bills delivered to the House document room of 256 copies.

The superintendent of documents of the Senate reports that he receives 224 copies of every bill introduced in the Senate and ordered printed. He distributes these bills by placing one on the desk of each Senator and supplying the committee to which the bill has been referred with whatever number desired. This disposes of fully 100 copies. The remaining copies are placed on file and distributed as called for. He keeps a file from 20 to 50 copies, for use of future Congresses, which in the judgment of the superintendent is a wise precaution and aids the Senate very much in its legislation. Notwithstanding the files of bills kept in the Senate Chamber at each Senator’s desk, whenever a bill is taken up for consideration, the document room is obliged to furnish from 10 to 40 copies of that bill. It is more convenient for Senators than to hunt in the files for the bill wanted. The superintendent says:

“ If we are not obliged to furnish the desks of Senators with copies of private bills as introduced, 100 copies will doubtless be sufficient for all demands; but, if the practice of keeping a file of calendar or reported bills on each Senator’s desk is continued, then 100 copies will not be enough. In view of the increased number of Senators the number of public bills can not safely be reduced.”

The Secretary of the Senate reports that he requires the 15 copies of all bills now delivered to him.

It is the judgment of the committee that the 170 public and private bills and joint resolutions delivered to the Senate folding room may with propriety be discontinued.

This reduces the Senate public bills and joint resolutions to the number of 580, which are to be distributed as follows :

Document room of the Senate.....	224
Document room of the House.....	326
Secretary of the Senate.....	15
Clerk of the House.....	15
Total.....	580

And the Senate private bills to 180 copies to be distributed as follows:

Document room of the Senate.....	100
Document room of the House.....	50
Secretary of the Senate.....	15
Clerk of the House.....	15
Total.....	180

And the House public bills and joint resolutions to 580 copies, to be distributed as follows:

Document room of the House.....	375
Document room of the Senate.....	170
Clerk of the House.....	25
Secretary of the Senate.....	10
Total.....	580

And the House private bills to 180 copies, to be distributed as follows :

Document room of the House.....	125
Document room of the Senate.....	25
Clerk of the House.....	15
Secretary of the Senate.....	15
Total.....	180

The CHAIRMAN. Have you examined Senate Resolution No. 38, which passed the Senate on the 17th day of February, 1890, and which failed of passage in the House of Representatives at the first session of the Fifty-first Congress ?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. State whether, in your opinion, the number of bills therein ordered is sufficient, and whether the distribution of bills therein provided for, taking into consideration the distinction between public and private bills, is a fair and proper method of distribution ?

Mr. SMITH. So far as Senate public bills are concerned, the number delivered to the document room of the Senate, which is 224, is, in 99 cases out of 100, amply sufficient for the use of the Senate and for the files for future reference. The private bills of the Senate, if I am not required (as is the case now) to furnish files on the desks of Senators, can safely be reduced in number ; but if the present practice of furnishing a file on the desk of each Senator is continued, they can not with safety be reduced to any great extent.

Senate Resolution 38, referred to, is as follows :

JOINT RESOLUTION to regulate the printing and distribution of public and private bills and joint resolutions.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be printed of each public bill and joint resolution ordered by the Senate, five hundred and eighty copies, unless a larger or lesser number of any particular bill or joint resolution shall be specially ordered by the Senate, and said bills and joint resolutions shall be distributed as follows: To the document room of the Senate, two hundred and twenty-four copies; to the document room of the House, three hundred and twenty-six copies; to the Secretary of the Senate, fifteen copies; to the Clerk of the House, fifteen copies, and that ten copies of the number printed for the document room of the Senate be reserved by the

Public Printer, who shall send them direct to the Department of State as soon as printed.

SEC. 2. That there shall be printed of each private bill and joint resolution ordered by the Senate one hundred and eighty copies, unless a larger or lesser number of any particular bill or joint resolution shall be specially ordered by the Senate; and said bills and joint resolutions shall be distributed as follows: To the document room of the Senate, one hundred copies; to the document room of the House, fifty copies; to the Secretary of the Senate, fifteen copies; to the Clerk of the House, fifteen copies.

SEC. 3. That there shall be printed of each public bill and joint resolution ordered by the House of Representatives, unless a larger or lesser number of any particular bill or joint resolution shall be specially ordered by it, five hundred and eighty copies; and said bills and joint resolutions shall be distributed as follows: To the document room of the House, three hundred and seventy-five copies; to the document room of the Senate, one hundred and seventy copies; to the Clerk of the House, twenty-five copies; to the Secretary of the Senate, ten copies, and that ten copies of the number printed for the document room of the House be reserved by the Public Printer, who shall send them to the Department of State as soon as printed.

SEC. 4. That there shall be printed of each private bill and joint resolution ordered by the House of Representatives one hundred and eighty copies, unless a larger or lesser number of any particular bill or joint resolution shall be specially ordered by it, and said bills and joint resolutions shall be distributed as follows: To the document room of the House, one hundred and twenty-five copies; to the document room of the Senate, twenty-five copies; to the Clerk of the House, fifteen copies; to the Secretary of the Senate, fifteen copies.

SEC. 5. That any and all laws or rules in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

The CHAIRMAN. If 224 copies of public bills are delivered to you, that is ample for all purposes, even to the extent of distribution on the desks of Senators?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir; that number is sufficient for all purposes in 99 cases out of 100, as I have stated. Quite often a bill is reported from a committee in which there will be general interest all over the country, and as soon as it is known that it has been reported persons will write for it from all sections, in which case I am obliged to ask the Senate to print extra copies; but as that does not occur more than twenty times in a session, I have thought the wisest way out of the difficulty is to ask the Senate to print extra copies as occasion arises, and not increase the usual number.

The CHAIRMAN. Do a large number of Senators desire private bills placed upon their desks?

Mr. SMITH. No, sir; I think not. There are some of them who do, and insist upon it. I have never canvassed the Senate on that subject; but I presume fully one half of the Senators would like to have the bills before them, so that when the calendar is reached they can turn them over leaf by leaf and see what they are.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the number of bills, public and private, printed for the use of the Senate under existing law or custom?

Mr. SMITH. The usual number is 750, but of those only 224 are for the use of the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a distinction, under the present system, between public and private bills?

Mr. SMITH. There is no distinction in the Senate, but there is in the House.

The CHAIRMAN. Please describe the course of a bill from the time of its introduction until it becomes a law, and give the committee a history of the bill with reference to its printing.

Mr. SMITH. It is first printed as originally introduced, and referred to a committee. When it is reported from the committee it is printed again, whether amended or not. Frequently, if an important bill, it is ordered printed as passed by the Senate. It then goes to the House, is referred to a committee, and ordered printed. When it is reported back it is printed again. That makes, ordinarily, two printings in the

Senate and two printings in the House. There are at times exceptions when there are more.

The CHAIRMAN. These exceptions being when the bill is ordered printed by special direction of either House of Congress during its consideration?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It may be printed, for instance, with amendments?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In your opinion, can there be, with proper regard for the conduct of business, a less number of printings of a bill than two in each House?

Mr. SMITH. Provided a bill is reported without amendment, the second printing might be dispensed with; but if the committee reports an amendment, or the Senate amends the bill, it ought to be again printed to show the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you make any distinction between public and private bills, as to the number of times a bill shall be printed, or would you have a uniform rule applying to all bills and joint resolutions?

Mr. SMITH. I think a uniform rule, applying to both public and private bills alike, would be more satisfactory.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Is there the same demand for private bills in the Senate that there is for public bills?

Mr. SMITH. No, sir; not by any means.

The CHAIRMAN. You would have uniformity as to the number of times a bill shall be printed, without reference to its being a public or a private bill.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But you would make a distinction as to the number printed, as between public and private bills, because of the demand being greater for public bills than for private bills?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that distinction is properly provided for in Senate resolution 38, to which I have called your attention?

Mr. SMITH. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any suggestions to make as to the form in which bills and joint resolutions are printed?

Mr. SMITH. None whatever. I do not see how the form could be improved.

The CHAIRMAN. You think the existing form is what it should be for the convenience of all concerned?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir. Right here let me call attention to one provision in Senate resolution 38. It discontinues the distribution by the folding room of the Senate of 160 bills to the Executive Departments and the various foreign legations in this city or in this country. If that is cut off entirely the consequence would be that the demand from the Executive Departments and foreign legations would be thrown upon my room.

The CHAIRMAN. What suggestions have you to make in that regard?

Mr. SMITH. If that distribution from the folding room is discontinued and not provided for through the Public Printer or otherwise, I think my supply of public bills ought to be increased some thirty or forty copies.

The CHAIRMAN. You ought to have, then, an increase in the number of public bills from 224 to 250?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir; that would be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your distribution of each print of a public bill or joint resolution that you receive ?

Mr. SMITH. I supply the desk of each Senator with one copy, I supply the official reporters of the Record with three copies, and I supply the committee to which the bill has been referred with whatever number of copies they desire. The remainder are put on file and are given out as called for.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these bills or joint resolutions sent to public libraries by any system of distribution ?

Mr. SMITH. No, sir; there is no provision for supplying any libraries with sets of bills; in fact, there was no provision until lately for having bills bound for future reference, except as provided for from time to time in the Senate. That, however, has been provided for in the future by a resolution which passed the Senate at the last session.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it is well to keep a bound copy of all bills that are introduced ?

Mr. SMITH. Most decidedly so. When I first assumed charge of the document room I found that the files were becoming depleted every day of important bills, and I got the Senate to pass a resolution authorizing me to make up duplicate sets of all bills on file and have them bound up to that time, which was in 1878. I did this, and have continued the practice ever since, and I find that I have during each session hundreds and hundreds of calls for those bills.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the House of Representatives been in the habit of binding its bills ?

Mr. SMITH. I think a like provision was made in the House of Representatives some years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the present system, is the same disposition of private bills made by you that is made of public bills ?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir; so far as Senate bills are concerned. As I receive but 35 copies of House bills, I retain all of those on file.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that by the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of Senate resolution 38, you are to receive in the Senate document room 170 copies of House public bills and 25 copies of private bills.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will those be sufficient ?

Mr. SMITH. Those will be amply sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that a large reduction in the number you are now receiving ?

Mr. SMITH. It is an increase of the public bills and a decrease of the private bills, as compared to what I receive at present.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any suggestion to make concerning the printing of concurrent resolutions ?

Mr. SMITH. The Senate, at the last session, passed a resolution providing that resolutions of the Senate and concurrent resolutions should be printed in bill form. That I think is a good suggestion, except that it strikes me they may have some little trouble in the binding, as they are always classed as miscellaneous documents.

The CHAIRMAN. It is absurd to class them as such.

Mr. SMITH. They are classed and printed as miscellaneous documents. The usual form of a miscellaneous document is the octavo form.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know of any reason why a concurrent resolution, introduced in either House, should be called a miscellaneous document and assume any different form or condition than a bill or joint resolution ?

Mr. SMITH. No, sir; I can not say that I do, except that it ought to

be one of a class, and it seems to me the most appropriate class is the miscellaneous document.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. SMITH. Because it is not a bill, it is not a joint resolution, it is not an executive document, and it is not the report of a committee.

The CHAIRMAN. But it is a resolution of the Senate or House, or of both?

Mr. SMITH. That is true.

The CHAIRMAN. And being so, and having all the force of law, why should it not be printed just as bills and joint resolutions are printed?

Mr. RICHARDSON. The only difference is that it does not go to the President.

Mr. SMITH. It does not go to the President. It might do to make another class, to consist simply of resolutions. While on this point, will you permit me to call your attention to a joint resolution on the subject which was introduced by you, Mr. Chairman, and which passed the Senate, but which failed of passage in the House?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mr. SMITH. The resolution referred to is Senate resolution 52, first session Fifty-first Congress, providing that the Secretary of State shall print in the Session Laws of each session and in the Statutes at Large of each Congress the concurrent resolutions adopted during such sessions of Congress, and is as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION providing for incorporating concurrent resolutions in the Session Laws and Statutes at Large.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be printed in the Session Laws of each session and in the Statutes at Large of each Congress all concurrent resolutions adopted by Congress during such session and Congress, beginning with the present session.

Mr. SMITH. I would also suggest that not only concurrent resolutions, but simple Senate resolutions, be printed, not in the Statutes at Large, but in the appendix of the Journal.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. SMITH. I merely make the suggestion. They are not laws, and are not signed by the President, and as they usually only affect the two Houses of Congress, I think they should merely be printed in the appendix of the Journal.

The CHAIRMAN. But take, for instance, a joint resolution ordering the printing of a certain document; that is put in this form because it carries within itself an appropriation for the printing of that document.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then take a concurrent resolution ordering the printing of a document involving as great or greater expenditure of money than the joint resolution just referred to, to be paid out of the general appropriation for printing. If one ought to be printed in the Statutes at Large, why not the other, both having the full force of law?

Mr. SMITH. One has the approval of the President and is what we call a "law," while the other is a concurrent resolution of both Houses.

The CHAIRMAN. But it has the full force of a law.

Mr. SMITH. That is true; but it does not make an appropriation, the appropriation being made in the general appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me the difficulty with your proposition is that the laws published by the Government, under the direction of the Secretary of State, are distributed among a great body of people,

about every lawyer getting one for his office as soon as he can, while the Journals of the two Houses are not so distributed and are not readily obtained by the people.

Mr. SMITH. That is true. I merely throw that out as a suggestion. Concurrent resolutions authorizing the printing of documents are not sought for by the public to any extent.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Why not sought for as much as joint resolutions which appropriate money for a similar object?

Mr. SMITH. They would be; but, judging from my experience, there are very few calls, outside of the members of the two Houses, for either joint or concurrent resolutions authorizing the printing of documents.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Do I understand you to say that a concurrent resolution, introduced in the House and passed there, when it comes to the Senate and is referred to the appropriate committee, is not ordered printed by the Senate?

Mr. SMITH. Very seldom. In looking up the number of copies of a given work that is printed under a concurrent resolution we may have to make three or four different references in the Journal before we can get it, especially if it is amended.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The same practice obtains in the House. When a concurrent resolution is received from the Senate it is referred to the appropriate committee and is not printed.

Mr. SMITH. That is true.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Before the committee can act upon that resolution it must have the original?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir. If it is a joint resolution it is provided for under the general rule; but in the case of concurrent resolutions, I venture to say not one in twenty is printed.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Why is a concurrent resolution printed at all, then?

Mr. SMITH. Sometimes the chairman of a committee will report a resolution and some Senator will object, saying: "Let it go over until tomorrow and be printed."

Mr. RICHARDSON. And it will be the special order then?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If it shall be determined that concurrent resolutions shall be printed, would you print the same number of public bills that is provided for in this proposed legislation, Senate resolution 38, or would the number that is provided for private bills be sufficient?

Mr. SMITH. The same number as of private bills would be sufficient for all demands.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Sometimes both Houses order, in their respective capacities, appropriations by concurrent resolution. In other words, they can order printing where it does not exceed \$500. Now those resolutions are the same as concurrent resolutions, except that they are for less than \$500. It seems to me that they ought to be printed, if you print concurrent resolutions.

Mr. SMITH. That is one reason why I suggested that Senate resolutions and House resolutions, as well as concurrent resolutions, be printed.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you examined Senate report 1143, first session Fiftieth Congress, and public act No. 330, passed October 19, 1888, having reference to the printing of the Journals of the Senate and House?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senate report No. 1143 and public act No. 330, referred to, are as follows:

The Committee on Printing, having made full investigation into the matter stated in the foregoing title, recommend the passage of the accompanying bill.

It was learned by your committee that there were more of the unbound Journals of both branches of Congress printed and distributed in signatures or parts, semi-monthly, than were needed, and hence the number has been reduced. Since the Congressional Record has been made so complete by its index there seems to be little demand for the semimonthly issue of the Journals, the former containing the same information in better form.

Your committee, by correspondence and personal interview, endeavored to ascertain the exact number of bound Journals required for the good of the public service and to meet every reasonable demand. The result of this investigation is presented in the bill. By a mistake in the revision of the United States Statutes of 1878, the number of bound Journals was increased 1,550 copies. There being no need of continuing this duplication of the usual number it was deemed in the interest of economy to cut it off. Wherever the committee has found it possible to reduce the number of Journals printed under old law or custom by fitting the issue to the exact requirements, it has been done. The following tables will show in convenient form the distribution of the number of copies of the Journals proposed to be printed in the bill:

Unbound copies in signatures.

	Senate.	House.
Office of the Secretary of the Senate	6	6
Office of the Clerk of the House	5	25
Document room of the House	5	5
Public Printer	4	4
Library of the House (file copies)	5	5
Library of the Senate (file copies)	5	5
Total	30	50

Bound copies of Journals.

	Senate.	House.
Office of the Secretary of the Senate (for Senators)	78	78
Senate library	36	36
Senate document room	25	25
Senate folding room	43	43
House document room (for members)	337	348
Department of State	10	10
Department of the Interior (for States)	435	435
Clerk of the House (for governors of States)	123	123
Library of Congress (for foreign exchange)	52	52
Court of Claims	2	2
Library of the House of Representatives	7	15
Total	1,025	1,124

PUBLIC—No. 330.—An act to fix the number of unbound and bound Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, and to provide for their distribution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be printed of the Journals of the Senate, one thousand and fifty-five copies, and of the Journals of the House of Representatives, one thousand one hundred and seventy-four copies.

Of the Senate Journals there shall be bound one thousand and twenty-five copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the office of the Secretary of the Senate, seventy-eight copies; to the Senate library, thirty-six copies; to the Senate document-room, twenty-five copies; to the Senate folding-room, forty-three copies; to the House document-room, three hundred and thirty-seven copies; to the Department of State, ten copies; to the Department of the Interior, four hundred and thirty-five copies; to the Library of Congress, fifty-two copies; to the Court of Claims, two copies, and to the library of the House of Representatives, seven copies. Of the

Journals of the House of Representatives there shall be bound eleven hundred and twenty-four copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the office of the Secretary of the Senate, seventy eight copies; to the Senate library, thirty-six copies; to the Senate document-room, twenty-five copies; to the document-room of the House of Representatives, three hundred and forty-eight copies; to the Department of State, ten copies; to the Department of the Interior, four hundred and thirty-five copies; to the Clerk of the House of Representatives (for governors of States), one hundred and twenty-three copies; to the Library of Congress, fifty-two copies; to the Court of Claims, two copies, and to the library of the House of Representatives, fifteen copies. Of the unbound Journals of the Senate there shall be printed thirty copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the Secretary of the Senate, six copies; to the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, five copies; to the document-room of the House of Representatives, five copies; to the Public Printer, four copies; to the library of the House of Representatives (for file copies), five copies; and to the library of the Senate (for file copies), five copies. Of the unbound Journals of the House of Representatives there shall be printed fifty copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the Secretary of the Senate, six copies; to the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, twenty-five copies; to the document-room of the House of Representatives, five copies; to the Public Printer, four copies; to the library of the House of Representatives (for file copies), five copies, and to the library of the Senate (for file copies), five copies.

SEC. 2. That all laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

Approved, October 19, 1888.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any suggestions to make concerning the printing, as to number or form, of either the Senate or the House Journal, or as to the matter of their distribution, as differing from this late legislation?

Mr. SMITH. I have nothing to suggest as to the matter of form.

The CHAIRMAN. The form was changed from octavo to quarto, was it not?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir; at the last session.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that a desirable change?

Mr. SMITH. I do, indeed. The House Journal of the first session of the Fiftieth Congress, printed in the octavo form, makes three large volumes, while under the present system it could be printed in one volume.

The CHAIRMAN. And you might say, in that connection, that the Senate Journal is so bulky as to be exceedingly inconvenient.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir; that is true.

The CHAIRMAN. So that in printing the Journal of either House in the octavo form, it must be bound in several volumes, or, if bound in one large volume, be equally inconvenient; and the quarto form, as I understand you, remedies that evil?

Mr. SMITH. To a very great extent.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee would like to have you make any suggestions you please as to the Senate and House Journals.

Mr. SMITH. The act of October 19, 1888, to fix the number of unbound and bound Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, and to provide for their distribution, provides that there shall be furnished to the office of the Secretary of the Senate 78 copies; to the Senate Library 36 copies, and to the Senate document room 25 copies of both Senate and House Journals. The 78 copies that are furnished to the Secretary of the Senate are in reality delivered to my room, and are distributed by me, one copy going to each Senator, one to the Secretary of the Senate, and one to the Vice President. Since the admission of the six new States, I should like to have that number increased 12 copies, to enable me to distribute one to each of the Senators from the six new States. The 25 copies that are sent direct to my room are for the use of the office of the Secretary of the Senate, the document room, and any other officers of the Senate who may require them.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you suggest any other change in the act of October 19, 1888?

Mr. SMITH. That is the only change I would suggest.

The CHAIRMAN. How many copies of statute laws do you receive under the existing law?

Mr. SMITH. Are you speaking of them in slip form?

The CHAIRMAN. In both forms, in slips and unbound form.

Mr. SMITH. I receive 550 copies in slip form of each public and private law.

The CHAIRMAN. No matter in which House it originates?

Mr. SMITH. No matter in which House it originates. That number is sent to the document room in accordance with the provisions of section 3805 of the Revised Statutes.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that the number of slip laws printed is 1,810, of which 1,000 go to the House document room, 550 to the Senate document room, 200 to the Department of State, and 60 to the Treasury Department.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What suggestions, if any, have you to make concerning this number? Can it be reduced?

Mr. SMITH. The State Department makes a division of the laws, making a distinction between public and private laws. Of the private laws, so far as the Senate document room is concerned, at least 300 or 350 could be dispensed with without detriment to the public service. Of the public laws, some of them, of course, could be dispensed with; but it is utterly impossible to tell in advance which ones.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it would be desirable legislation that would make a distinction between public and private laws?

Mr. SMITH. Most decidedly.

The CHAIRMAN. Printing, perhaps, one-third as many private laws as of public laws?

Mr. SMITH. One-third would be amply sufficient, so far as the demands on the Senate document room are concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. The laws that are printed on common paper, in what you call slip form, are simply to satisfy a temporary demand that occurs between the time that the law is passed and the issuance of the session laws.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir. We keep a permanent file of the slip laws, so that if a person wants a copy of a given law, even back as far as 1866 or 1867, we can furnish it in most instances.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any further suggestions to make concerning the publication of the laws in slip form, except that there be this distinction between public and private laws?

Mr. SMITH. That is the only suggestion I have to make in regard to laws. I would like to suggest, however, that a like reduction can be made in the treaties and the postal conventions, which are printed and sent to the document room in the same number as the slip laws.

The CHAIRMAN. You think they could be materially decreased?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Putting them, perhaps, on a par with private laws?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you receive any of the session laws printed in pamphlet or book form?

Mr. SMITH. No, sir; they go to the folding room. The act of 1874, however, page 114, 18 Statutes—I can not give the date of approval—provides that at the end of each Congress the Secretary of State shall

furnish to each Senator, Member, and Delegate in Congress one copy of the laws of that session as his personal property. The Secretary of State, merely as a matter of convenience, sends those down to me for distribution.

The CHAIRMAN. Your room is simply the channel through which they reach the Senators?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state what distinction is made in nomenclature between the documents of the Government?

Mr. SMITH. The documents printed by Congress are, in reality, in six classes, three in the Senate and three in the House, being executive documents, miscellaneous documents, and reports.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by an "executive" document? Why is it so marked on the title page and back?

Mr. SMITH. An executive document is a document emanating from the Executive or any of the Executive Departments, when addressed to the President of the Senate or to the Speaker of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. If it is so addressed it becomes a Senate or a House executive document?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by a "miscellaneous" document?

Mr. SMITH. A miscellaneous document is a document emanating from any source whatever, except the Executive or the Executive Departments and committees of the two Houses of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. "Reports," of course, are the reports of standing and select committees of the two Houses?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In the matter of the printing of the usual number, on the mere order of either House to print, would you make any distinction as between these three classes?

Mr. SMITH. No, sir; I would not.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Is there any difference now?

Mr. SMITH. No, sir. While of certain documents a less number would be sufficient, still it is impossible to tell what the demand may be.

The CHAIRMAN. Explain what is now understood by the "usual number" of a document when ordered printed by either House.

Mr. SMITH. It is now 1,734.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that, by section 3792 of the Revised Statutes, the usual number of any document ordered by Congress to be printed shall be 1,550, and the same section of the statutes provides that no greater number shall be printed unless specially ordered by either House. Can you state how this number, 1,550, came to be increased to 1,900 at one time, and afterward reduced to the present usual number, 1,734?

Mr. SMITH. Not from any positive knowledge of my own. I have always understood that the demand was so great for an increased number that the Public Printer, who at that time was Mr. Clapp, I believe, increased it to 1,900; but where the authority came from I am not able to say.

The CHAIRMAN. The clerk of the committee, Major Michael, suggests that these changes were made upon recommendation of the Congressional Printer by the Joint Committee on Printing.

Have you any suggestion to make as to the form of the documents of Congress?

Mr. SMITH. None whatever.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think the present system is a desirable one

to continue, in view of the fact that the same document, for instance, a report of the Geological Survey, would sometimes be known as such an Annual Report of the Director of the Geological Survey, and at other times it would be indorsed upon the back as a volume of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior? Do you think it well to continue these different designations of the same book?

Mr. SMITH. I think so far as House Document No. 1 in each session of Congress is concerned, which is the President's annual message and the reports of the various Executive Departments, the designation ought to be changed.

The CHAIRMAN. How would you change it?

Mr. SMITH. By numbering the volumes consecutively, instead of having them subdivided into parts. For instance, House Executive Document No. 1 is the President's message and diplomatic correspondence; House Executive Document No. 1, Part II, Vol. 1, is the Annual Report of the Secretary of War; House Executive Document No. 1, Part II, Vol. 2, is the Engineers' Report, and so it goes. This system of numbering the first document is very confusing. It runs all the way through the message of the President and the accompanying documents.

The CHAIRMAN. Under whose direction, by custom or practice, does this matter of determining the title and indorsement of documents come?

Mr. SMITH. So far as House documents are concerned, I understand this matter is determined by the Clerk of the House of Representatives. Documents have been numbered in this way ever since I came here.

The CHAIRMAN. So that the proper officials to give direction concerning this matter, unless it is accomplished by legislation, are the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What, in your opinion, is it advisable to do as to the usual number? Should it be increased or diminished?

Mr. SMITH. I think the usual number of 1,734 is amply sufficient, at least so far as that portion of the usual number called the "up-number," or the portion that is unbound and sent up from the Printing Office for legislative use immediately on being printed, is concerned. In my judgment that is amply sufficient. Of course there is here and there a document for which there is a great demand.

The CHAIRMAN. In the case of all documents, as well as of reports, there is a distinction between what is known as the up-number and the reserve document, and that distinction simply is that the up-number is issued unbound, while the reserve document is delayed in order to be indexed and bound, so that it is not distributed until the matter contained therein has really become stale?

Mr. SMITH. That is it, exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it advisable to keep up this distinction between the "up-number," unbound, and the reserve number, bound and finally distributed?

Mr. SMITH. As I understand it, that distinction is one that is made by the Printing Office as a matter of its own convenience. If I understand your question, the documents are exactly the same, word for word, except that part of them are bound and part unbound.

The CHAIRMAN. The reserve documents have an index?

Mr. SMITH. As I understand it, when a document is ordered printed, the Printing Office does not print the entire usual number, but only

prints those that are sent up to the Capitol in unbound form, and those are termed "up-numbers."

The CHAIRMAN. What do you think of the suggestion to print, as soon as it can be printed at the Government Printing Office, the entire usual number of every document in unbound form, and distributing it to members of Congress in that form, for them to have bound if they see fit to bind it, and afterward, when the index is prepared, print the document in unbound form, as a separate volume, to be bound or not, as the members may see fit? Is that change desirable?

Mr. SMITH. Do you mean to stop binding that portion of the usual number that is now bound and sent up to the Senate and House for members?

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, discontinue what is known as the reserve document. The reason for my inquiry is this: Every member of Congress finds coming to him from 1 to 3 years after a session of Congress, the documents of a former Congress, in bound form. They run, in some instances, to hundreds of volumes for a Congress, and they accumulate in the houses and offices of members and in committee rooms until they are declared to be a burden. Have you any suggestions to make concerning that matter?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir; I have made a note on that point. I was going to suggest two things for the consideration of the Committee on Printing, and I merely throw it out as a suggestion. One suggestion is this, that inasmuch as provision has been made by law that any member of Congress can have one copy of any document bound in such style as he may select, it would be well to discontinue the binding of this entire "private set," as we term it, or the portion of the reserve that is distributed to Senators, Members, and Delegates; or, if that is going a little too far, I would suggest that instead of binding those up, the Public Printer reserve them in the storeroom at the Government Printing Office, and bind up such numbers as each Senator, Member, or Delegate may desire. As I understand it, when a Senator or Member wants a copy of the up-number of a document bound specially, it has to be taken entirely apart and restitched. I think if the Public Printer would reserve them, unstitched, subject to the order of a Senator, through the Secretary of the Senate, or of a Member, through the proper channel in the House, whenever bound copies are wanted, it would be a great improvement over the present system.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not a fact that as to a great many of the documents that are printed in the usual number, members of Congress secure early an unbound copy, send it to the Government Printing Office, have it bound in substantial and handsome form, and afterward, out of the reserve documents, receive another copy bound in sheep?

Mr. SMITH. That is frequently the case. I am now at work distributing the sheep-bound documents of the second session of the Forty-ninth Congress, and the first session of the Fiftieth Congress. You probably noticed the breastwork of public documents out in the corridor.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they seem to be much desired by members of the Senate?

Mr. SMITH. Not as a general thing.

Mr. RICHARDSON. What do you estimate to be the cost of supplying Senators, Members, and Delegates with one copy each of the bound reserve document?

Mr. SMITH. That is a question I can not answer, as I am not familiar

with the cost of printing and binding. It would be the cost of the paper, the press-work, and the binding.

Mr. RICHARDSON. How many volumes of this reserve for the Fifty-first Congress will go to Senators, Members, and Delegates under the law?

Mr. SMITH. I can not answer that question as to the Fifty-first Congress, because I have received very few of them. I can answer the question if you will take the first session of the Fiftieth Congress, as I have with me a memorandum of the number of volumes.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Please give the number of volumes for the first session of the Fiftieth Congress.

Mr. SMITH. The bound documents of the first session of the Fiftieth Congress amount to 97 volumes.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, as I understand you, each Senator, Member, and Delegate gets 1 set of those 97 volumes?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. As I understood Captain Brian on yesterday, he stated that the reserve for the first session of the Fifty-first Congress amounted to 206 volumes.

Mr. SMITH. That must be for both sessions.

Mr. RICHARDSON. No, sir; the first session of the Fifty-first Congress. That being so, each Senator, Member, and Delegate will get 206 volumes when the reserve is printed and delivered.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir; if that is correct. I have received all except one volume of the first session of the Fiftieth Congress, and am putting up now just exactly 100 volumes; but four of those volumes should be deducted, because there are four belonging to the Journals, one to the Senate Journal and three to the House Journal.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these volumes that you speak of as going to Senators, Members, and Delegates, all bound in sheep, or are they bound in calf?

Mr. SMITH. They are bound in sheep. They used to be bound in calf, but the law was changed a few years ago, and under the law they are bound in sheep. In distributing these documents, I hold them until the set is as nearly complete as possible, intending, when I can, to send them to each Senator's home residence in the States. At first I undertook to consult with each Senator about them, and the majority in substance said, "Well, you hold them awhile, and I will let you know where to send them." I held them until I could not hold them any longer, until they were packed to the ceiling. Now during every recess I send them off, notifying the Senators that I have sent them to their home residences, unless I have special orders to the contrary.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that of the unbound portion of the usual number of House documents you get 125 copies.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you do with those?

Mr. SMITH. I put them on file. I do not supply the desks of Senators with House documents, but I put the entire number on file for use as called for.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you get along with a less number of unbound House documents?

Mr. SMITH. I can not, very well. For instance, of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, I get but 125 copies for 88 Senators. That gives but very little over 1 copy apiece. The same holds good with all the annual reports.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that the Senate document room gets 200 copies of Senate documents.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are the unbound or up-number of the usual number?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that number too large or too small?

Mr. SMITH. It is about right, and I can get along with it. I do not think it ought to be reduced. There is a little distinction between the distribution of Senate documents and House documents. Any document that is called for by a resolution of the Senate is put on desks of Senators, and any other very important documents are placed on the desks. I have to use my judgment in that matter. I do not send all to the desks, because there are a great many Senators who do not care for them. They are always on file if called for. The distinction I make is that any document that is printed in answer to a resolution of the Senate is placed on the desks.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the reserve or bound copies of the usual number, I see that you get 90 House documents. Is that number too large or too small?

Mr. SMITH. That number is right so far as the documents of the present session are concerned, but they are not yet being delivered. Of all bound documents, up to the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, I received 78; of the documents of the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, 86, and of the documents of future Congresses I will receive 90. The difference in the numbers is owing to the fact that it is intended that a copy shall be given to each Senator, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Vice President. Up to the admission of the four new States there were 76 Senators, but the twelve Senators from the six new States bring the number of Senators up to 88. The number of documents fluctuates according to the number of Senators.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that you receive 90 copies of Senate documents out of the reserve.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir; the same as of House documents.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that sufficient for all the purposes of the Senate?

Mr. SMITH. Amply sufficient, provided that number is continued. While the committee is on the subject of bound volumes, may I make a suggestion?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mr. SMITH. It may trench a little on the librarian, but I think he will confirm what I say. This is merely a suggestion, as I have nothing to do with the matter officially. Of the bound documents the library of the Senate receives 36 copies. Seventeen of those copies are distributed to seventeen standing committees of the Senate. I will venture to say that, with possibly one exception, there is not a committee room that has a place for them, and even in the case of the exception, the volumes are not arranged and accessible. When any of those documents are wanted I either furnish them in the unbound form, or the Senate librarian furnishes them out of the library. I was going to suggest that a saving of 17 sets could, in my judgment, be made there without detriment to the public service, and it would certainly be a great relief to every Senator that has a committee room. I understand that a great many of these documents have been taken out of the committee rooms, put in bags, and are now stored in the basement of the Capitol.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any suggestion to make as to what we shall do with that great mass of stuff?

Mr. SMITH. I have not.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other suggestion that you desire to make in connection with the printing of the documents of Congress?

Mr. SMITH. I believe I have made all the suggestions I can think of.

The CHAIRMAN. The distribution of the Congressional Record and the Congressional Directory does not come under your supervision?

Mr. SMITH. The distribution of the Congressional Record does not. I receive but one copy for my own use, personally, and for filing. The Congressional Directory, however, is always printed as a miscellaneous document, and I receive the usual number of that.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other matter of which you have memoranda that you would like to present to the committee?

Mr. SMITH. I desire to make a statement with reference to the number of bills and resolutions introduced during the last Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be glad to hear it.

Mr. SMITH. Of the bills and resolutions introduced during the Fifty-first Congress, there were introduced in the Senate 5,293 Senate bills and joint resolutions, and in the House of Representatives, 14,330, making a total of 19,623. Of these, 611 public bills became laws, and 1,579 private bills became laws, making 2,190 bills, public and private, that became laws, being a little over 9 per cent. of the total number introduced.

Of documents and reports there were placed on file in the Senate document room, during the Fifty-first Congress, 2,624 Senate reports, 349 Senate miscellaneous documents, and 314 Senate executive documents, making a total of Senate documents of 3,287. Of House reports there were filed 4,058, of House executive documents 764, and of House miscellaneous documents 398, making a total of House documents of 5,220, and a grand total of both Senate and House documents of 8,507. The total number of bills, documents, laws, and reports filed in the Senate document room during the Fifty-first Congress is 30,320, being about 41½ for every day in the 2 years, including Sundays.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, each session day.

Mr. SMITH. No, sir; for 365 days in each year.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you desire to make any suggestion concerning the conveniences of your room, with reference to the handling and storage of documents?

Mr. SMITH. Nothing more than to say that I am very greatly crowded and hampered, and that I lie awake of nights thinking how I shall get the files into such shape that they may be accessible; but I have managed somehow to get along so far, and I have the promise now of the room occupied by the Committee on Nicaragua Claims, that committee expecting to move into the new Maltby House. That room originally belonged to my department, and if I can get that, it will relieve me for a year or two.

STATEMENT OF MR. D. F. MURPHY, OFFICIAL REPORTER OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The CHAIRMAN. You are the official reporter of the Senate?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you held that position?

Mr. MURPHY. Ever since the Record was established.

The CHAIRMAN. What year was that?

Mr. MURPHY. The Record was established in March, 1873. I had been previously chief of the official reporting corps of the Senate for the Globe.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you examined a statement purporting to show the number of volumes and pages of proceedings for each session of Congress from the Forty-third Congress to the Fifty-first Congress, both inclusive?

Mr. MURPHY. I have glanced over it, and I have no doubt it is correct. I may say, aside from that, that my own impression, from observation and experience, is that the work of reporting in the Senate has almost doubled since the establishment of the Record.

The statement referred to is as follows:

Statement showing the number of volumes or parts and pages of proceedings and index to each session and Congress from the Forty-third to the Fifty-first, both inclusive.

	Volumes or parts.	Pages.	Pages to session.	Pages to Congress.
Forty-third Congress:				
Special session of Senate.....	1	212		
First session, proceedings.....	6	5,954	212	
Index.....	1	366		
			6,320	
Second session, proceedings.....	3	2,478		
Index.....	1	221		
			2,699	
				9,231
Forty-fourth Congress:				
First session, proceedings.....	6	6,028		
Index.....	1	677		
Belknap impeachment.....	1	387		
			7,092	
Second session, proceedings.....	3	2,922		
Index.....	1	332		
Electoral Commission.....	1	309		
			3,563	
				10,655
Forty-fifth Congress:				
First session (special), proceedings.....	1	889		
Index.....		253		
			1,142	
Second session, proceedings.....	5	5,400		
Index.....	1	759		
			6,159	
Third session, proceedings.....	3	2,694		
Index.....	1	426		
			3,120	
				10,421
Forty-sixth Congress:				
First session (special), proceedings.....	2	2,602		
Index.....	1	439		
			3,041	
Second session, proceedings.....	5	4,976		
Index.....	1	1,083		
			6,059	
Third session, proceedings.....	3	2,737		
Index.....	1	560		
			3,297	
				12,739

Statement showing the number of volumes or parts and pages of proceedings and index to each session and Congress, etc.—Continued.

	Volumes or parts.	Pages.	Pages to session.	Pages to Congress.
Forty-seventh Congress:				
Special session of Senate.....	1	508		
Index.....		40		
First session, proceedings.....	7	7,692	548	
Index.....	1	734		
Second session, proceedings.....	4	4,129	8,426	
Index.....	1	221		
			4,350	
Forty-eighth Congress:				
First session, proceedings.....	6	6,688		13,324
Index.....	1	790		
Second session, proceedings.....	3	2,770	7,478	
Index.....	1	261		
			3,031	
Forty-ninth Congress:				
First session, proceedings.....	8	8,527		10,509
Index.....	1	1,056		
Second session, proceedings.....	3	2,969	9,583	
Index.....	1	297		
			3,266	
Fiftieth Congress:				
First session, proceedings.....	10	10,236		12,849
Index.....	1	1,299		
Second session, proceedings.....	3	2,970	11,535	
Index.....	1	249		
			3,215	
Fifty-first Congress:				
First session, proceedings.....	11	11,592		14,754
Index.....	1	1,268		
Second session, proceedings.....	4	4,186	12,860	
Index.....	1	362		
			4,548	
				17,408

The CHAIRMAN. I see by this statement that there has been an increase in the number of pages of the Congressional Record, from 9,231 in the Forty-third Congress to 17,046 in the Fifty-first Congress. Is that correct?

Mr. MURPHY. I presume it is. The matter has almost doubled.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the reasons, in a general way, for this very large increase in the size of the Congressional Record?

Mr. MURPHY. So far as the Senate is concerned, the hours for sitting have gradually lengthened. The sessions of Congress are longer than formerly. There have been more continuous sittings during the sessions; fewer adjournments over. Then, during the last six years the Senate has required the publication in the Record of the lists of executive nominations and confirmations, which has added to it somewhat. Then, again, in the last Congress a habit grew up of specifying petitions in what might be called a "display" manner; that is to say, there have been large numbers of petitions in regard to the Conger lard bill, the Butterworth option bill, and Paddock pure-food bill, and other subjects. Each Senator presents petitions in reference to those—presents, generally, large numbers—and wishes each one specified in a separate item. That has added to the bulk of the Record somewhat,

although not very largely. The actual sittings of the Senate have increased in number and length; for example, during the very first week of the last session the Senate sat on Friday and Saturday, which was very unusual.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the size of the Record increased out of proportion to the increase in the amount of business, taking into consideration the very large increase in petitions and bills, and the increase in the length of sessions?

Mr. MURPHY. I think not. You will find the same relative increase in the Journal as in the Record. I should say, from experience simply, and from the additional assistance I have had to employ of late years, that the work has nearly doubled, in point of fact.

One thing that troubles me occasionally is what to do with bills. I give a statement of a bill where it seems absolutely necessary to do so; but sometimes a Senator, in introducing a bill, will have it read at length, for the purpose of having it go into the Record in full. Then there are whole days spent in the consideration of a particular class of bills—bridge bills, public building bills, and the like. I never put them in at length, because it seems to me a statement of the name and place is sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not print a bill of that character at length in the Record.

Mr. MURPHY. Not if I can avoid it.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand it, the Congressional Record is made up for the printer by the official reporter, and is almost wholly under his direction?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir; except as to the speeches that go to Senators for revision. When a speech once goes to a Senator for revision the reporter does not see it again. The Senator makes such corrections as he pleases.

The CHAIRMAN. And the speech goes direct from the Senator to the Public Printer and not back to the reporter?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there not some practices that have come under your observation, in the way of the duplication of matter, that go to swell the Record?

Mr. MURPHY. Different Senators repeatedly use the same quotation. And then, again, while I can not say that Senators generally add to their remarks in revision—indeed, I think the contrary is the rule—there are Senators who, when they get hold of a speech, will add to it and enlarge it beyond what they delivered. Sometimes a Senator, during the course of a speech, gets leave to print matter in the way of extracts which he does not read to the Senate; but that is a small affair apparently.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no "leave to print" in the Senate in the usual acceptation of that term?

Mr. MURPHY. There has never been any leave to print since the Record was established that I know of or can call to mind. The only case that I can recall as occurring in the Senate occurred in 1869, under the Globe. It was at the close of a special session, and Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, had occupied several days. The Senate was very anxious to adjourn the special session, and finally, to stop his talking, they gave him leave to print, and we printed, I think, for a week afterward letters which he received from different parts of the country, thanking him for his efforts for the laboring man, or something of that sort. That was in the Globe in 1869. There has been.

nothing of the kind in the Record, that I know of, so far as the Senate is concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there not a great duplication of matter in the Record that could be fairly dispensed with? That is to say, is there not a large amount of matter printed in the House proceedings that has previously appeared in the Senate proceedings and *vice versa*?

Mr. MURPHY. That happens occasionally.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your judgment as to the advisability of having an editor of the Congressional Record?

Mr. MURPHY. I should not envy his position. I do not think it would be practicable to edit the Record as it appears daily. I have often thought that a man might advantageously take the Record as printed daily and for permanent publication strike out a great deal of it. For example, formerly petitions, etc., in the House of Representatives were not printed in the permanent Congressional Globe, although printed in the Daily Globe; but now they are printed in full. Possibly there could be something of the same kind in the Record, but I do not think it practicable for anybody to edit the daily Record. In the first place, the matter would come in at uncertain hours. As long as members have the privilege of revising they will keep out their remarks until very late; and then the current proceedings are very uncertain, sometimes short and sometimes long, and occasionally it will take us all night to get out the proceedings. An editor of the Record would have a position that would render him liable to great suspicion, at least.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not the best possible editing of the Record that which shall show, verbatim, whatever may be said in either House?

Mr. MURPHY. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you examined the Record for a few years past with a view to ascertaining whether there has been any practice that is objectionable under the leave to print?

Mr. MURPHY. There has been no leave to print in the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not confine my question to the Senate, but also include the House.

Mr. MURPHY. I can not say that I have examined closely. I know of some such practices in a general way. I think a Mr. Downey printed a poem in the Record, and another gentleman in the House printed the Constitution of the United States as an appendix to a supposed speech. I have observed that the House of Representatives, during the last Congress especially, has given leave to everybody to print speeches, on I should think at least twenty different subjects, in the course of the Congress. How far the privilege was availed of I can not say.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not an unusual thing for a member to string on a mere thread of a speech a lengthy magazine article, is it?

Mr. MURPHY. I believe it has been done, sir. I ought to say, perhaps, that the Senate on three or four occasions has adopted amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill prohibiting the printing in the Record of speeches not delivered, but the House of Representatives has never been induced to agree to that proposition, and I think the Senate has not proposed it since Mr. Anthony was chairman of the committee, although I am not certain about that. There was an instance in the Senate at the last session where a Senator printed the whole constitution of a State; but I think he read it all.

The CHAIRMAN. It was printed on unanimous consent being given by the Senate, the Senator making a special request that he be per-

mitted to add to his speech, as an appendix, the entire constitution of the State of Mississippi.

Mr. HAWLEY. That was entirely germane to the subject under discussion. The Senator was making an elaborate speech on that particular subject. It was hardly an abuse.

Mr. MURPHY. I think it very likely that for the permanent edition of the Record there might be a considerable reduction made from the daily issue; but I think it very important to have everything in the daily Record.

The CHAIRMAN. You would suggest that a reduction be made for the permanent Record?

Mr. MURPHY. Not reductions in the speeches proper, but in other business, which need not necessarily be extended forever.

The CHAIRMAN. Who has charge of the indexing of the Congressional Record? Does that come under your direction in any way?

Mr. MURPHY. No, sir. I think the indexing is done by General Ordway, under an arrangement made with him by this committee some years ago.

I might say that I am very often surprised that little incidents occurring years ago, which I thought entirely unimportant at the time, are referred to and quoted in debate, showing the importance of attention to details in every respect.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any change to suggest as to the matter of the recording of the yeas and nays vote in the Senate, in view of the complaint that is made by Senators that frequently, when present but not voting, being paired, they are recorded in the yeas and nays vote as being absent?

Mr. MURPHY. That is in consequence of the terms of a resolution passed by the Senate in 1864, and which was introduced by Mr. Fessenden, of Maine. It was at a time when the Senate held that a quorum consisted of a majority of the Senators from all the States, whether they were actually represented by Senators or not, and several States being unrepresented at that time, the actual number of Senators was very little more than a nominal quorum. Mr. Fessenden, having charge of the appropriation bills and financial measures, got pretty mad, and finally had a resolution passed directing the official reporter to record as absent all who did not appear on the roll call. The Senate can at any time change that by directing anything else to be put in place of it; but I have no authority to do anything of that kind.

Mr. HAWLEY. While pairing is not recognized by any statute or rule, it has come to be a perfectly legitimate and just thing, and we may as well recognize pairing in the Record.

Mr. MURPHY. I do not see the necessity of swelling the Record by a list of the absentees on every vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think it would be a desirable change, on every yeas and nays vote, to record, first, the yeas by name, next the nays by name, next the names of those who are present and paired, stating also the name of the absent Senator with whom the Senator present is paired?

Mr. MURPHY. Generally, the idea is very good; but it might be considered invidious to put into the Record a Senator whom I saw was present as not voting, and yet who was not announced as paired. I would put in one general list those absent; and those not voting, and let

the Secretary show whether they were paired or not. I do not see the necessity of giving a list of those present and not voting. Those who are not voting are known.

The CHAIRMAN. The difficulty is that under the present method of giving a yea and nay vote there is not published the names of those who were present and did not vote because of being paired, but still were there attending to their duties. It gives to the public mind a wrong impression. How would you remedy that?

Mr. MURPHY. I hardly know. If you would authorize us to publish a list of pairs, it would be well. We publish a list of pairs stated in the Senate, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think it would be better to dispense with that part of the Record that is devoted to giving in exact language the statement of a Senator when he announces his pair, and instead of that matter make a list such as I suggest, the yea vote, the nay vote, and "present and paired," stating the names of the absent Senators who are paired?

Mr. MURPHY. I think that would do very well.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any suggestion to make as to the publication of reports in the Record? Is there not an abuse in this, that the same report, particularly in the case of private bills, is published sometimes in both Senate and House proceedings?

Mr. MURPHY. We never publish the report of a committee in the Senate proceedings unless it is read in open Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. How is it in the House in that respect? Are not reports frequently printed without being read?

Mr. MURPHY. I think in the case of pension reports they are all printed, whether read or not.

Mr. RICHARDSON. It does not follow that they are printed; but they are frequently printed when they are not read. A member will ask to have a report printed, and it is printed.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any suggestion to make as to the matter of the duplication of reports in the Record? How could that be remedied?

Mr. MURPHY. I think it would be well to exclude them altogether from the debates; but sometimes they are read for the purpose of having them inserted in the Record when members desire to have them appear.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything you can suggest to us in connection with the Record?

Mr. MURPHY. No, sir. I have not thought much of the matter. I think that so far as the Senate is concerned, the Record could not be changed much, if you want a full and perfect account of what is done, and that, I think, is somewhat important to the country.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Have you made any estimate of the difference between the number of pages occupied by the Senate proceedings in any given session and the number occupied by the House proceedings for the same session?

Mr. MURPHY. Not of late years; but I may say that when the Record was established the compensation for reporting was fixed by reference to the cost of reporting the proceedings of the three preceding Congresses, and I obtained myself from the Congressional Globe office a statement of the amounts paid for each session during those six years for the two Houses, the rate paid being the same in each House, and the result was that for those six years there was less than \$100 differ-

ence for each Congress, showing that the amounts for the two Houses were practically the same. Since the Record has been established I have not gone into any calculation of that kind; but I have an idea, although I do not base it on any actual examination recently, that the real reporting work of the two Houses is very nearly the same.

The CHAIRMAN. But is there not an apparent increase in the work of the House, by reason of the fact that they print in the Record so much that the reporters do not take down because it is not read?

Mr. MURPHY. Undoubtedly so, because not only are many speeches which are not made in the House inserted in the Record, but during the past Congress I think a great deal of business that did not transpire in the open House, and which consequently was not taken down by the reporters, appears in the Record. I do not know how far the new rules go in that respect, but there is undoubtedly an addition to the House proceedings of matter that is not taken down by the reporters, that goes to swell the Record, and that makes a difference between the Senate and House proceedings.

STATEMENT OF MR. DAVID WOLFE BROWN, OFFICIAL REPORTER OF DEBATES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The CHAIRMAN. You are the official reporter of the House of Representatives?

Mr. BROWN. I am one of the official reporters—the senior member of the corps.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been connected with the reportorial force of the House of Representatives?

Mr. BROWN. About 25 years—first as a reporter for the Globe, and then for the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. You have, of course, noticed the enormous increase in the dimensions of the Congressional Record, which has practically doubled in extent since the Forty-third Congress. What are the general causes that have produced this great increase?

Mr. BROWN. One of the main causes is that the two Houses of Congress have, as time has gone on, sat more months in the year, more days in the month, and more hours in the day. There has been more matter to be reported—a greater bulk of actual proceedings. We have fewer holidays now than we used to have. The sessions are more prolonged than formerly; I mean both the daily sessions and the annual sessions. I recollect a time when half past 3 o'clock or 4 was considered a pretty good adjournment hour; but now, as you know, 5 or 6 o'clock is the ordinary time for adjournment.

The CHAIRMAN. And then, too, there is a greater desire on the part of the public generally to have very full reports, and members put in more that is in the nature of remarks explanatory of their votes, etc.

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir; the statement I have just made does not cover the whole cause of the increased bulk of the proceedings. There has been under each successive apportionment an increased number of Representatives; and the subjects of legislation have grown more numerous and varied. There are more men to speak, and more questions to

to be discussed. Thus the pressure for space in the Record is vastly greater than formerly.

The CHAIRMAN. In the House has there been of late years any increase of matter printed under what is known as "leave to print"?

Mr. BROWN. You will readily understand that an increase in this respect would result from increased membership of the House, if there were no other cause. Perhaps the pressure for "leave to print" has increased in greater proportion than has the membership of the House. I recollect a time when usually leave to print was not granted except to particular members upon their individual request. But, as has been stated by the previous witness (Mr. D. F. Murphy), we now have, frequently, a general "leave to print" on specified questions, under which general leave all members who choose to file speeches may do so at their leisure. Then, of course, it frequently happens that a member who actually occupies the floor, but only for a period of five or ten minutes, will, under a "leave to print," make the brief remarks which he actually delivered a mere peg on which to hang a speech which, if uttered, would have occupied an hour or more.

Mr. RICHARDSON. What have you to suggest in regard to the proposed abolition of "leave-to-print" speeches?

Mr. BROWN. I am glad to answer that question, for I think a good deal may justly be said in defense of the much-decried "leave to print." Mr. Murphy, the reporter of the Senate, reminded the committee a few moments ago that there are no "leave-to-print" speeches in the Senate. That is the fact; but why? Simply because Senators, unlike Representatives, are not restricted in debate by the "previous question." Mr. Murphy remarked that the Senate on one occasion sent to the House a proposition to exclude from the Record all speeches not actually delivered, which proposition the House coolly ignored. But if the Senate had coupled with that proposition some feasible, practicable project by which every Representative might enjoy the privilege which every Senator freely exercises, of speaking as long and as often as he pleases upon every question that comes up, the measure would have received from the House an enthusiastic welcome.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Do you suppose the House could get through its business without the previous question?

Mr. BROWN. I do not know any one who so supposes. As early as April, 1789, a month after the establishment of the Government, when there were but 65 Representatives, and when the measures coming before Congress were far fewer than at present, the House incorporated into its rules the previous question; and now, with an apportionment which assigns to the House 356 Representatives, and with a multiplicity of legislative measures that the "fathers" never dreamed of, no one imagines, I presume, that the public business could be dispatched in the House if the previous question were abolished. The establishment of the previous question in the Senate is far more likely than its abolition in the House. (And let me say in parenthesis that whenever the previous question becomes a part of the rules and practice of the Senate, Senatorial "leave to print" must speedily follow in its wake.)

Assuming, then, that a great part of the business of the House must be done in the future as it has been done heretofore, under the operation of the previous question, should the published proceedings include only the actually-uttered debate on the various measures disposed of? If such a rule as this were enforced, a few conspicuous, influential men who secure the floor in a rigidly-limited debate—generally the mem-

bers of the committee reporting the measure—would be the only ones allowed to reach their constituents through the columns of the Record. The great body of members, while required to give a recorded vote, "yea" or "nay," would often be denied all opportunity to explain and justify their votes to their constituents in any official publication.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Then you think that the "leave-to-print" speeches contribute largely to enlighten the public in regard to the measures coming before Congress?

Mr. BROWN. Certainly that is the fact. Anyone who supposes that the "leave-to-print" speech serves no other purpose than to gratify the vanity of the member who publishes it makes a great mistake. The actually-uttered debate in the House upon many subjects is often, under the stringency of the previous question, insufficient to afford proper information to the public; and without the "leave-to-print" debate, the *pros* and *cons* of various measures could not be properly weighed by the constituencies who pass final judgment upon the acts of their Representatives. And these "leave-to-print" speeches, with the valuable thought and research which they often embody—none the less valuable because the House has not time to listen to them in the rush and hurry of a narrowly-restricted debate—give desirable information no doubt in many instances, even to Senators, in regard to matters originating in the House. I am assuming that Senators sometimes read the daily Record to catch the drift and purport of what the other House is doing.

The actually-uttered debate, narrowed and hampered by the previous question, shows often far too meagerly the views and reasons of even the few men who speak. This does not necessarily imply that the House in such cases acts on insufficient information. Indeed, the meagerness of the actual debate may imply great fullness of information on the part of members—an actual competency to vote without elaborate discussion. The information upon which members vote may come largely from other sources than the debate in open House. It may be picked up in committee rooms; it may be absorbed from the reading of reports or unofficial documents; it may be derived from informal conferences with specialists upon the given subject; it may come through various avenues not open to the ordinary constituency remote from Washington. To expect such a constituency in a case of this kind to make up an intelligent judgment from the few and meager speeches which the previous question may permit is expecting too much.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Perhaps you ought to state how "leave to print" is obtained.

Mr. BROWN. Under the practice of the House, leave to print, either individual or general, is never granted except by unanimous consent. The abuse, if there be an abuse, can be terminated at any time by a single resolute member. The fact that this privilege, which can be withheld at the caprice of a single Representative, is rarely denied, shows a general recognition of the justice and necessity of the privilege.

It is true that leave to print is sometimes abused, as is, too, the privilege of actual debate. It is true, as Mr. Murphy has said, that at one time a Delegate named Downey published as a "leave-to-print" speech a long metrical composition intended to be a profound politico-philosophic poem. On another occasion a Representative from Ohio named Mungen, taking advantage of a leave to print, published a scurrilous personal attack upon Mr. Sumner, then a Senator. In both these cases

the sequel showed the competency of the House to deal with such abuses when they occur. As soon as Mr. Downey's "poem" appeared, Mr. Garfield (afterward President, then a member of the House) offered a resolution referring to the Committee on Printing the question whether Mr. Downey's lucubration should not be excluded from the permanent Record; and, unless my recollection is at fault, it was so excluded. In the case of Mr. Mungen, not only was the speech stricken from the proceedings, but he himself received the formal censure of the House for having abused the privilege it had granted.

The CHAIRMAN. Have there not been frequent instances of matter being printed in the Record that was simply a reprint from other publications—magazine articles, etc.?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir. I recollect that during the last Congress an entire article from the North American Review on the question of Speaker Reed's rulings was published in the Record by leave. I am not denying that this privilege of leave to print might advantageously be limited or regulated. It might be provided, for instance, that, under cover of leave to print, no member should encumber the Record with elaborate documentary matter such as has sometimes been published under such leave, as, for example—I name actual instances—the Constitution of the United States, Washington's Farewell Address, and, as just suggested, lengthy magazine articles. It might also be provided that, as an actually-delivered speech is limited by the rules to an hour, no "leave-to-print" speech should exceed a specified number of columns. It might also be required that a leave-to-print speech should appear within a specified time after the granting of the leave. With these and other regulations which may be devised, the abuses of the leave-to-print system might be remedied, while its advantages would be retained.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your opinion concerning the advisability of establishing an editorship of the Record with a view of curtailing its proportions?

Mr. BROWN. It seems to me that anything like an editorship of the Record would be impracticable, or, if attempted, would result in such dissatisfaction as to cause the speedy abandonment of the system. No Senator or Member would be content to see his speech mutilated in the permanent Record, or possibly excluded altogether, upon the judgment of a mere "editor." And even in regard to colloquial matter, say upon questions of mere procedure, as, for instance, the limitation of debate or the fixing of a day for the consideration of a measure, it oftentimes happens that very important personal and political questions arise from just such colloquies.

Frequently, when I have felt tempted to omit a colloquy which seemed too trivial for permanent preservation, I have found that some member considered it important that that particular thing should go in. On one occasion a member came to our desk to make sure that four words interjected by him into a rather noisy and confused colloquy between other members should not be omitted. The words were, "Let her go, Gallagher!" Thanks to his vigilance, they were perpetuated in the Record. In the performance of our work in the House we have found an increasing demand for reports verbally full and exact, though sometimes too literal and tautologous to satisfy a critical taste. The most minute and apparently trivial matters rise sometimes to unexpected importance. Let me illustrate the difficulties which may attend an attempt to omit from the proceedings something apparently unimportant. I recollect

that during the last Congress a Republican member had made a speech, and when his time expired unanimous consent was asked that he be permitted to proceed. The Speaker inquired, "Is there objection?" Some member, without rising, objected. The Speaker said, "The gentleman from Texas objects," referring probably to Mr. Culberson, who sat in the portion of the House from which the objection came. I was reporting at the time, and was in doubt as to who had objected. In a moment a Southern Member rose and said, "Mr. Speaker, it is not the gentleman from Texas that objects, but the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Buckalew." Mr. Buckalew at once said, "Yes; I objected." And then the Speaker corrected his announcement. Here was a matter which on the face of it you would think the reporter might abridge, simply saying in the Record, as in point of fact I did say—

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
Mr. BUCKALEW objected.

But when the Record appeared the member who the day before had made the correction came to me and inquired why the remark of the Speaker, that "the gentleman from Texas objected," had been omitted. "There is a point in that," he said. "The Speaker has an object in throwing the odium of objecting upon a Southern man; and I want his remark to appear in the permanent Record." That illustrates the kind of encouragement we may expect in our attempts to abridge. It shows how little we dare indulge the exercise of our discretion.

Let me illustrate how, in reference to a public question, matters which seem at the moment unimportant may afterward loom up into very great consequence. When the act which demonetized silver was passed through the House the discussion which occurred was not considered momentous, and if some "editor" had taken hold of the proceedings at the time he might have thought it advisable to cut them down. But subsequently the public and the politicians were eager for every syllable of that discussion.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think there is any way by which the Record can be improved in reference to the publication of reports, particularly on private bills?

Mr. BROWN. I suppose you refer more particularly to the publication of reports in connection with pension bills. In the consideration of such bills at our Friday night sessions the report explanatory of any particular bill is not read unless called for; but whether read or not it appears in the Record. This at first was done only when there was an express order to that effect; but now, by long usage, we have come to regard the publication of such reports as required by the continuing wish of the House—demanded by a sort of common or unwritten law. It seems to be the general desire of members that such reports should appear for the purpose of explaining and justifying the action of the House in passing the bills; and the publication is regarded as the more necessary because so many of those pension bills are passed without a word of debate. Besides, while it is true that if the report were omitted from the Record any member could obtain it from the Document Room, and in that way inform himself why the bill had been recommended by the committee, yet it should be borne in mind that the non-member, reading the Record, we may suppose, at a great distance from Washington, can have no such means of information; and in the course

of a few years reports are scarcely obtainable even by application at the Congressional document rooms.

Mr. RICHARDSON. You might add as a fact that there is a very small attendance at those night sessions.

Mr. BROWN. That is true; and perhaps that is a reason why the great body of members, who do not attend the night sessions, desire a ready means of reviewing in the Record the work of such sessions with the reasons in support of each particular case.

Mr. HAWLEY. My impression is that this sometimes happens: A Senator or a Member while making a speech will present some valuable statistics, quotations, etc., for the purpose of strengthening his argument (which is perfectly legitimate), and then other Senators and Members, with a view of making material for their campaigns, will repeat the same matter. Does that occur in the House?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir; but I do not see how it can be avoided. I do not see that it would be practicable in such cases to omit the repeated matter. No Senator or Representative would be willing to have his own remarks mutilated because some citation or extract which he used had previously formed a part of the speech of somebody else.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any suggestions you can give us bearing upon this matter of the Record, as to how it can be bettered in any way?

Mr. BROWN. I have no special suggestions to make. I will say, in repetition somewhat of what Mr. Murphy has said, that the official reporters, striving as they do to avoid making the proceedings needlessly voluminous, are often embarrassed in deciding whether a bill actually read should be published in full in the Record. If a bill (being in a certain sense the text of the discussion) be omitted from the Record, the printed discussion may in course of time become unintelligible, because, although the bill for ephemeral purposes is accessible in the document room, yet, after the lapse of 4 or 5 years, there would be difficulty in getting it. These questions in regard to publishing or omitting bills, we decide as they arise, according to our best discretion, guided by the circumstances of each particular case. For instance, bills for the construction of bridges over the navigable waters of the United States are generally voluminous; and as the provisions of all bills of that class are largely identical, we usually publish no more than the titles of such bills, although the bills may have been read in full. So, when general appropriation bills are considered, we publish only those clauses or paragraphs which are the subject of amendment or discussion. When a bill, read in connection with a request for unanimous consent, is, after the reading, objected to, we do not generally publish the bill. So when a bill, coming up on different occasions, is read each time, it is usually not published more than once in full. So, too, the President's annual message, though read in both Houses, is published in the proceedings of only one.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think this could be done with profit: Let the Record for daily issue during the session be substantially what it now is—a verbatim report of what is said, and also permitting much to be printed that is not said; but before the Record shall be stereotyped and go into permanent form let there be an editorship, not to the extent of making any alterations in or cutting out any matter that may have been said in a speech, but preventing the duplication of material, and

perhaps cutting out reports and private bills and referring to them simply by number?

Mr. BROWN. An editorship limited to that extent might be useful, yet there is some doubt whether economy, convenience, and the general utility of the Record would be materially promoted by such a system. As to economy, it is to be borne in mind that the matter ultimately excised would be published in the first instance in the daily Record, and hence that large item of expense, the cost of composition, would not be reduced. Then, again, without claiming to be a practical printer, I have an apprehension that the "cutting and slashing" process which an "editor" might apply to the daily Record in attempting to excise unnecessary documentary matter would be a source of considerable confusion, trouble, and consequent expense, in regard to the "make-up" and stereotyping of the permanent Record.

I doubt, too, whether reference to bills or reports by their mere numbers would prove satisfactory. It might be convenient—or, rather, it might not be extremely inconvenient—for a Senator or Representative sitting in the Capitol to send to the document room for a report or bill found necessary to fill some hiatus in the Record, created deliberately in order to promote economy and reduce the bulk of the proceedings. But, referring to the Record while at home during a Congressional recess, the Senator or Member might experience great annoyance from finding that a bill or report which was actually a part of the proceedings, and perhaps the subject of discussion, had been struck out by the "editor;" and the annoyance would be none the less though the bill or report might be lying on the shelves of the document room at Washington. It is proper to add (and this is especially true of the House document room) that only the current or recently-printed bills and reports can be kept so as to be readily accessible. At our end of the Capitol it is always difficult, often impossible—I suppose on account of deficiency of storage room—to obtain a bill, report, or executive document that is 3 or 4 years old. Hence, under the editing system, the value of the permanent Record would, by lapse of time, be greatly impaired, because even Senators and Representatives would find it impossible to obtain from the document rooms the matter necessary to fill up the gaps created by the "editor;" and the non-Congressional man—the constituent away out in the rural districts, or the student consulting the Congressional Record on the shelves of a public library—would of course have no Congressional document room accessible at any time, so that often the inconvenience of editor-made gaps would be severely felt.

The CHAIRMAN. To what extent would such a revision or editorship as I have indicated reduce the size of the Record? Take, for instance, the Record for the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, which makes eleven volumes, exclusive of the index. What would be the probable shrinkage of that number of volumes under the proposed system of revision?

Mr. BROWN. I can not give you an estimate. Probably as to that session the saving would not amount to one volume out of the eleven. I think the principal shrinkage would be in the omission of reports and bills which the "editor" might regard as uselessly printed.

Let me mention one thing which swells the Record in the House, by the insertion of matter which is in no sense a part of its proceedings.

It frequently happens that a long report or bill which is to come before the House for consideration on a subsequent day is ordered printed in the Record in advance, in lieu of or in addition to the printing in document or bill form. A bill which during prolonged consideration in the House may have been largely amended, and is expected to come up for final vote on a given day, is often ordered printed in the Record with all the amendments—simply for the convenient perusal of members. So a report, presented at the adjournment of one day to be called up for consideration on the next, is frequently ordered printed in the Record. There seems to be on the part of members an idea, whether well or ill founded, that a report or bill thus ordered into the Record will come before them more promptly and in more convenient shape than if ordered merely in document form.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further suggestions you can make to the committee?

Mr. BROWN. Allow me a word more on the subject of the proposed editorship. If any "editor" should undertake to abridge or condense the speeches or proceedings, I am convinced there would be, while the system lasted, no end of dissatisfaction; and the "editor" would before long be required to "step down and out," leaving as a very unsatisfactory legacy a mutilated Record. I fear that "editing," even in the limited form indicated by the Chairman a few moments ago, would largely impair the value of the Record as a permanent reference book, which should be intelligible on its face without recourse to other documents, possibly inaccessible. On this subject of "editing" the debates there is a precedent worth remembering. Thomas H. Benton spent the last years of his life upon an abridgment of Congressional debates, which was designed to extend from the beginning of the Government down to the period in which he worked. Mr. Benton's task was ably done; I doubt whether Congress could hire an editor of Mr. Benton's ability; but so far as the work proceeded it was largely, I believe, an abridgment of the speeches of men whom death had deprived of opportunity to make complaint. Whether even the great Benton could have given satisfaction in an attempt to abridge the utterances of his contemporaries, especially if the abridged version were to remain as the only permanent record, may be doubted. At any rate, this masterly work, because it is an abridgment and not a complete record of debates, is rarely referred to. During my experience in the House I have never known an extract to be taken from Benton's Abridgment or a reference made to it. The historical student or investigator seeks always the original and fuller report which was the basis of the abridgment.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Can you make any suggestions in regard to the typographic appearance of the Record? I remember that one of your corps, I can not recollect which one, suggested to me on one occasion the propriety of some changes in that respect.

Mr. BROWN. Your remark tempts me to say something which I trust will not be regarded as out of place. I think the typographical appearance of the Record will be somewhat improved, and certainly the economy of its production will be very largely promoted, when the Government Printing Office shall adopt the Mergenthaler composing machine, or any similar machine which upon fair experiment may prove equally or more efficient. Wide-awake men believe that hand-composition, the primitive method of the fifteenth century, must shortly give place to

machine-composition, the improved process of our own age. In a word, for the great mass of the compositor's work, the "case" and the "composing-stick" "must go."

STATEMENT OF MR. THOMAS H. MCKEE, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOUSE DOCUMENT ROOM.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your name and official position

Mr. MCKEE. Thomas H. McKee, superintendent of the document room of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you held that position?

Mr. MCKEE. Two years.

The CHAIRMAN. For what length of time have you had familiarity with the matter of the publication and distribution of documents?

Mr. MCKEE. I have been employed for 10 years in the libraries and document rooms of the two Houses of Congress—6 years in the Senate and 4 years in the House.

The CHAIRMAN. You heard the testimony of Mr. Amzi Smith, the superintendent of the Senate document room, did you not?

Mr. MCKEE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would go on in your own way, taking up the different publications of the Government, such as bills, joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, journals, and documents generally, and give to the committee such information as you may have concerning the present publication of such documents, and suggest what changes are desirable in the interest of economy and better distribution.

Mr. MCKEE. Beginning with the number of House bills that are printed, there are printed 510 copies of House public bills, while of Senate bills there are 750 copies printed for public use. The House document room receives 375 copies of each House public bill, which is scarcely enough to go around. It leaves us but little margin. It will be necessary to increase the number of public bills delivered to the House document room, a small number at least, for the reason that during past Congresses, up to and including the Forty-eighth Congress, there were distributed through the Clerk's document room of the House about 135 copies to the Departments and elsewhere, to the Clerk's working force, but that number was cut down during the Forty-ninth Congress, until there are about 25 copies delivered to the Clerk's document room; so that all the calls from the Departments, from the Clerk's working force, and from all other sources, upon the document room of the House, are such that we are not able to supply public bills. The experience of the last 2 years demonstrates very plainly the necessity for an increase in the number of public bills. The number ought to be increased at least 50. We receive now 375. It ought to be 425. Another reason why this increase should be made is that we distribute about 50 copies to the newspaper correspondents, and there is also an increase in the number of Representatives; and when this distribution is made it leaves the number short, in case each member calls for a copy. Of the private bills, we receive 100 copies. We have been able to get along with that number; we do not ask for an increase. The only increase we would ask other than in public bills would be in the House reports.

The CHAIRMAN. Before passing from the subject of bills, I will ask you if you have examined Senate resolution 38?

Mr. MCKEE. Yes, sir; I have it before me.

The CHAIRMAN. By that resolution it is proposed to make a distinction between the number of Senate public and private bills printed, which distinction is already had in the House of Representatives. Do you think that a desirable change?

Mr. MCKEE. Yes, sir. The number of Senate public bills which the House document room would receive under this resolution, as you will notice in lines 9 and 10, is 326 copies. That is not 1 apiece for the members of the House, and less than 1 apiece is not at all satisfactory, because of some bills every member claims his copy, especially where it is a reprint of a House bill—appropriation bills and all other kinds included. We only get 326 copies, and it is not one apiece for the members. It does not leave any for the files, for the working force of clerks, or for any other purpose. Hence there ought to be an increase there.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of an increase?

Mr. MCKEE. Of the public bills of the House printed in the Senate we ought to have 425 copies, because the same demand is made upon us in each case.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, as I understand you, it is desirable to make a distinction between the number of public and private bills printed?

Mr. MCKEE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You think that of Senate bills of a public character you should have 425 copies?

Mr. MCKEE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many Senate bills of a private character do you require?

Mr. MCKEE. We have been receiving 326 copies of Senate private bills. I think 100 would be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not 100 more than you need?

Mr. MCKEE. We receive 100 copies of the private bills of the House, and if it is a House bill printed in the Senate I can see no difference between the Senate print and the House print of the same bill.

The CHAIRMAN. By the terms of Senate resolution 38 it is proposed to deliver to the document room of the House 375 copies of public bills ordered by the House. Is that sufficient?

Mr. MCKEE. The number ought to be 425.

The CHAIRMAN. And of private bills, by section 4 of Senate resolution 38, you are to receive 125 copies. Is that sufficient?

Mr. MCKEE. One hundred would be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any further suggestions to make concerning private bills and joint resolutions?

Mr. MCKEE. I believe I have stated that 100 copies of Senate private bills would be sufficient. We will receive a less number by the suggestion I have made. It would decrease the whole number of copies printed by law, and give us more public bills instead of private bills.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be an increase, however, over the number provided in Senate resolution 38.

Mr. MCKEE. Not when you take into consideration the number of private bills that you propose to deliver to us. We have cut that down 25 copies below what is proposed in this resolution.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you think as to the advisability of printing the concurrent resolutions of the two Houses in bill form?

Mr. MCKEE. I think there ought to be a series of resolutions in bill form, and they ought to be discontinued as miscellaneous documents. We have more confusion and more trouble in the House on that account than anything else. The rules of the House now provide that no resolution shall be printed when presented in the House, except in the Record. It is referred to a committee without printing, and is not printed as a miscellaneous document until it is reported back from the committee, and we have no prints of resolutions, therefore, unless they are reported back from committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you refer to House resolutions or concurrent resolutions?

Mr. MCKEE. Both come under that rule.

The CHAIRMAN. You would print in bill form not only concurrent resolutions, but also House resolutions.

Mr. MCKEE. Yes, sir. I would make a series of them. The number might be limited.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you would treat House and concurrent resolutions in the same manner that you would bills and joint resolutions?

Mr. MCKEE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Except, perhaps, limiting the number to the number of private bills?

Mr. MCKEE. Yes, sir. If the matter were of a public nature, I would print the number required under the rule for a public bill, but if it were of a private nature and not of much importance, I would reduce the number to about 100 copies. That would make a permanent file, and they would be accessible when required.

The CHAIRMAN. Please take up next the Journals of Congress. Have you examined the bill that was approved on the 19th day of March, 1888, being public act No. 330, of the second session of the Fiftieth Congress?

Mr. MCKEE. Yes, sir. By the provisions of that act the Journals were taken from the Clerk's document room of the House and sent to the House document room by an error. They of right belong to the Clerk's document room, where there is a folding department and a mailing department having charge of that class of work. I am informed by General Clark, who was then Clerk of the House, that the language of the act referred to was changed from "Clerk's document Room" to "House document room" by an error. The Journals come to me and I have no place to store them. I have no means of folding them, and they have become a kind of incubus on us in the House document room.

The CHAIRMAN. What language would reach the difficulty?

Mr. MCKEE. Strike out the language in this act, "House document room," and insert "Clerk's document room of the House." The number, under the present arrangement, is sufficient for practical purposes, except that the reserve copies for members must increase with the new apportionment. There was a small surplus, perhaps five or six, in the last distribution. Of the next item, public laws, we receive 1,000 copies.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, of the slip laws?

Mr. MCKEE. Yes, sir. That is about right for the public laws; but the private laws might be reduced 900 copies with safety.

The CHAIRMAN. Making 100 in all.

Mr. MCKEE. Yes, sir. I think 100 would be sufficient. There is scarcely any call for them. Of the reports of committees we are at

present receiving 353 copies. We have 336 Members and Delegates; so that we will not have one copy apiece for the Members and Delegates for distribution in the next House of Representatives, unless there is an increase in the number of reports. It ought to be 400 copies. The House, by a very questionable resolution, now allows each member to file his name at the Government Printing Office and receive his copy of each report direct from the Printing Office. At the close of the last session of Congress 42 members were receiving one copy each from the Printing Office, cutting down the number that I received to 311, and yet calls were made on me for copies by these same members, compelling me to keep books against every report issued. It is absolutely necessary to keep an open account. Of course I do not see how this committee can remedy a matter of that kind; but where the document room is absolutely limited to one copy for each member, it becomes a matter of great importance.

Mr. HAWLEY. A statute can remedy that.

Mr. MCKEE. It could be remedied by law, of course, so that it could not be changed by a rule of the House, and I think that is a proper thing to do. In two or three instances in the last Congress we had a great deal of trouble; for instance, in the case of the Senate report on the Nicaragua Canal, we have absolutely had to refuse to furnish copies to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and all of the heads of Departments, because we did not have a single copy to spare.

Mr. HAWLEY. There ought to have been a republication of the report.

Mr. MCKEE. The same was true of the report on the merchant marine, and also of the tariff and silver reports.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are printed in extra numbers.

Mr. MCKEE. In the Senate you have a surplus of these same reports. For instance, of House documents you have 125 copies, giving you a margin of nearly 50, while in the House we have no margin at all. There ought to be a slight increase in the number of documents received in the House on account of the increase in the membership, allowing us at least 50 copies, so that we could supply newspapers. There is a great clamor on the part of the newspapermen immediately on the receipt of a public document for copies of it; but they can not be furnished, as there is no place where they can be obtained, and it works a great hardship in many cases. The number ought to be increased to 400.

The CHAIRMAN. You are speaking of the up-number?

Mr. MCKEE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. As to documents, you are familiar, of course, with what is known as the "up," or unbound "number," which is a portion of the 1,734 copies which constitute the "usual number," and with what are known as "reserve" documents?

Mr. MCKEE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What suggestions have you to make, if any, as to the continuance of the present system, by which a certain number are distributed unbound, and the remainder, a long while after the material has been gathered, distributed in bound form?

Mr. MCKEE. I think it would be of great advantage to the public service if they were all printed at the same time.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you take into consideration the fact that if they were all printed during or immediately after a session of Congress they would necessarily be published without an index?

Mr. MCKEE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How would you remedy that?

Mr. MCKEE. By a consolidated index, as recommended by Captain Brian in his testimony. I would suggest the printing of a consolidated index of all documents and reports, bound in a separate volume.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you issue the usual number, whatever it may be maintained at, in bound or unbound form?

Mr. MCKEE. In unbound form, as long as the privilege of binding is continued. There would be a saving of at least \$100,000 a year if that plan were adopted. In the Fiftieth Congress, for 331 Members, there were bound 51,000 volumes. I made a careful estimate from the Public Printer's Report, which showed that the cost of these, together with the cost of the extra binding that was done, amounted to more than \$100,000. That amount could be saved, and yet each Member would have the privilege of having bound one copy of anything that he might desire.

The CHAIRMAN. If the distinction between the reserve document and the up-number or unbound document is destroyed, it will not be necessary to keep up so large a number as 1,734, will it?

Mr. MCKEE. No, sir. I think, however, it is proper to continue the binding of a portion of the reserve number for libraries and other depositories that have been receiving them from the beginning of the Government, or from the time this rule was adopted. I think that would be a good thing to do; but I would suggest that the distribution to the several Departments here in Washington be discontinued. Of those which are now bound we deliver 99 copies to the Departments, making 7,552 books of the Fiftieth Congress sent to the several Departments. I have here a list, showing this distribution.

The CHAIRMAN. It can be made a part of your testimony.

The list referred to is as follows:

Adjutant-General's Office, 1 copy.
 Secretary of War, 3 copies.
 Engineer's office, 2 copies.
 Ordnance Office, 1 copy.
 General of the Army, 1 copy.
 Paymaster-General, 2 copies.
 Surgeon-General, 2 copies.
 Commissary-General, 1 copy.
 Quartermaster-General, 1 copy.
 Secretary of the Treasury, 2 copies.
 Solicitor of the Treasury, 1 copy.
 Second Comptroller, 2 copies.
 Register of the Treasury, 1 copy.
 Commissioner of Customs, 2 copies.
 Treasurer United States, 1 copy.
 First Auditor, 1 copy.
 Second Auditor, 1 copy.
 Third Auditor, 1 copy.
 Fourth Auditor, 1 copy.
 Fifth Auditor, 1 copy.
 Sixth Auditor, 1 copy.

Light-House Board, 2 copies.
 President of the United States, 2 copies.
 Postmaster-General, 2 copies.
 Attorney-General, 2 copies.
 Smithsonian Institution, 3 copies.
 Secretary of the Interior, 2 copies.
 Commissioner of Patents, 1 copy.
 Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1 copy.
 Commissioner of Pensions, 2 copies.
 General Land Office, 2 copies.
 Bureau of Education, 1 copy.
 Secretary of the Navy, 2 copies.
 Coast Survey, 1 copy.
 Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, 1 copy.
 Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1 copy.
 Bureau of Naval Ordnance, 2 copies.
 Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, 1 copy.
 Bureau of Naval Engineering, 1 copy.
 Naval Observatory, 1 copy.
 Commissioner of Public Buildings, 1 copy.

Eleven copies of the same class are mailed to the following depositories under statutes:

Military Academy, 1 copy.
 Naval Academy, 1 copy.
 Mint at Philadelphia, 1 copy.
 Mint at New Orleans, 1 copy.
 Mint at San Francisco, 1 copy.
 Mint at Carson City, 1 copy.

Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Va., 1 copy.
 Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio, 1 copy.
 Soldiers' Home, Milwaukee, Wis., 1 copy.
 Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth, Kans., 1 copy.
 Soldiers' Home, Marion, Ind., 1 copy.

Of the remaining 24 copies 5 are retained in the office of the Clerk, and 19 copies are delivered to certain foreign legations in Washington.

Mr. MCKEE. That distribution, together with all the distributions of unbound documents carried on through the folding room of the Senate and the Clerk's document room of the House, with the exception of the eleven copies mentioned in the preceeding list, is entirely without authorization by statute. No man living can find where the authority comes from. It has grown up under rule. There is no statute for any of that distribution. In the House, during the Forty-eighth Congress, they absolutely discontinued the distribution of all of the unbound documents. There were 135 copies in unbound form delivered to the Clerk's document room, which were to be distributed to the several Departments, in accordance with the list which I have presented. There was a wagon provided for the purpose, and the Clerk was charged with the distribution. In the Forty-eighth Congress they simply discontinued it, and instead of receiving 335 copies in the Clerk's document room they receive only 25 copies of bills, and 100 copies of documents and reports, and do not distribute them to anybody. They have not a single depository to which they send any of the 100 copies they have for distribution.

The CHAIRMAN. They are allowed to accumulate there, I presume.

Mr. MCKEE. Yes, sir; and the Clerk gives them to any one he chooses. If they can discontinue the distribution of the up-number without any conflict, certainly they can discontinue the distribution of the 99 copies of the reserve number just as well.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the list you have presented, showing the distribution to the Departments, refer to bound or unbound copies?

Mr. MCKEE. The list I have here refers to the bound documents; but there was a like distribution of the up-number, including bills and joint resolutions. They were hauled around in a wagon, twice a week, to each of the places named in a list kept by the Clerk's document room. Of the 99 copies of which I have been speaking, there are 11 copies the distribution of which is provided for by special statute. They are sent to the Military Academy, the Naval Academy, the mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Carson City, and the soldiers' homes at Hampton, Dayton, Milwaukee, Leavenworth, and Mariou. There could be a large reduction, if not an entire discontinuance, of that distribution, for the documents are treated in the Departments pretty much as they are in the committee rooms. They do not want them, but they are received and stored in the vaults and cellars.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you keep up the present distinction between documents in the two Houses, as to there being executive and miscellaneous documents?

Mr. MCKEE. I am somewhat inclined to say no. The distinction is so fine that it leads to confusion. It is a little like the distinction between a private law and a public one, or a private resolution and a public one. For instance, an act is passed placing General Grant on the retired list as General of the Army. It is a private law; but we would look for it, very naturally, as a public law. It seems to me it ought to be a public law. The same class distinction runs through the public documents.

The CHAIRMAN. There must be a power somewhere, of course, to decide what is a public and what a private bill, and what is an executive document and what a miscellaneous document.

Mr. MCKEE. It is not safe to leave that to the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate. I think it would be better to have the bills numbered as documents now are. I think the Public Printer exercises exclusive jurisdiction in that matter when the documents are

sent down to him. The numbering is done in the Printing Office. They have no power, perhaps, to change it; but it is at their discretion. The foreman of printing has discretionary power, under the practice, in fixing that division, for the record is made up at the Printing Office. We have to apply to the Printing Office to find out what the number of a document is after it is sent down from the House of Representatives, because it is not numbered in the House. It is sent down to the Printing Office and numbered there. They keep a series there and number it as they see fit. The House has been working for some time under a rule or order that permits a certain number of public bills to be printed, and another and different number of private bills. That distinction, as between the two classes of bills, has been made in the Government Printing Office. So far as House bills are concerned, the Clerk of the House determines the matter; but the distinction between miscellaneous and executive documents is made by the Public Printer.

From the beginning of the First Congress up to and including the Twenty-ninth Congress there was no distinction made. Our series of miscellaneous documents began with the Thirtieth Congress. Perhaps it would make more confusion to go back to the old rule in regard to documents than it would to continue as at present; but there is considerable confusion now. For instance, the Secretary of War sends a communication to the House of Representatives, addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and it is classed as a miscellaneous document, while the same day he sends a communication on the same subject to the House of Representatives, addressed to the Speaker, and it is made an executive document. The outside world does not know anything about it, and one-half of the members no not.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to say that a communication addressed to the chairman of a committee, and by him laid before the House, finds its way to your room as a miscellaneous document?

Mr. MCKEE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see how that can be. Unless it is addressed to the Speaker, it is not printed at all, is it?

Mr. MCKEE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Every communication that comes from the head of a Department to the chairman of a committee is not laid before the House, is it?

Mr. MCKEE. No; but if it is laid before the House it is printed as a miscellaneous document.

The CHAIRMAN. In rare instances.

Mr. MCKEE. There are hundreds of them printed.

The CHAIRMAN. Either you do not understand me or I do not understand you. This committee constantly has correspondence with the heads of Departments as to the advisability of certain publications, and the head of a Department, in such a case, transmits his reply to the chairman of this committee. That communication never appears in print anywhere, unless it appears as part of a report. General Hawley, as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, sends every bill that comes to his committee to the Secretary of War for his consideration, and he receives it back from the Secretary of War accompanied by a communication giving his views; but it goes to him officially, as chairman of the committee. It is never laid before the committee and is never printed unless it appears as part of a report. Why do say you that communications from the heads of Departments to the chairmen of committees, that are laid before the House, are printed as miscellaneous documents?

Mr. MCKEE. Where a communication is directed by the Secretary of War to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and is laid before the House it is printed as a miscellaneous document.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not printed.

Mr. MCKEE. I can find you plenty of examples.

The CHAIRMAN. How does it come?

Mr. MCKEE. They are printed in the form of letters.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that not where they come to the Speaker for transmission to the House?

Mr. MCKEE. No, sir. I will find you an example if you desire it. See House Mis. Doc. No. 22, second session, Fifty-first Congress. One of the worst difficulties I had during last session was a case of that kind, where a Member of Congress applied to me for a report of the Secretary of War touching a certain matter which he said was an executive document. I looked very thoroughly through my executive documents, but could not find it, and reported my failure to him. He said: "I am so confident that it is an executive document that I will not take 'no' for an answer. I have a copy of it in my desk, and I think I can find it." He went to look for it, and when he brought it, it proved to be a letter of the Secretary of War, addressed to the chairman of a committee, and it was printed as a miscellaneous document. There are a great many letters printed.

The CHAIRMAN. How do they come to be printed?

Mr. MCKEE. The method of getting them before the House is a matter I am not so familiar with. The chairman of a committee might bring in such a communication and ask that it be printed. It is then printed as a miscellaneous document.

The CHAIRMAN. That I understand; but your statement can not be correct that communications coming from the heads of Departments to the chairman of committees of either House are printed in any form unless they are laid before the House itself.

Mr. MCKEE. That is true, but the document on its face does not show how it was ordered to be printed. I can not see the difference. The confusion that arises is just the same.

Mr. HAWLEY. Those communications are always printed as executive documents, are they not?

Mr. MCKEE. No, sir. If addressed to the chairman of a committee they are printed as miscellaneous documents. We frequently have two documents on the same subject, one an executive document and the other a miscellaneous document, and because of that fact there is great confusion in the minds of members. I have been keeping, this Congress, an index of both. I keep them together, and under my title I find one as well as the other. I do that for my own protection. I have called attention to this matter for the reason that it makes confusion in the document room, where two communications on the same subject, one to the Speaker of the House and another to the chairman of a committee, are printed, one as an executive document and the other as a miscellaneous document.

The CHAIRMAN. If you have any other suggestions you would like to make in connection with the subject, the committee would be glad to hear them.

Mr. MCKEE. I would say that by reason of the curtailment of the distribution from the Clerk's document room the public, the Departments, and the foreign legations making calls upon the House are now dependent upon the House document room. Heretofore they were furnished from the Clerk's document room. I really can not see why there

should be two document rooms in the House, anyway. That is merely a suggestion, and is perhaps a matter of which I ought not to speak. They are only receiving 25 public bills and 100 documents in the Clerk's document room, and yet they are keeping up a file room and document room for that number. I think the whole matter might be very much simplified, and there would certainly be a saving of labor if the work were all done under one head. The Clerk of the House ruled in the last Congress that there is no statute under which he is expected to furnish to the Departments or to the several branches of the Government these bills when called for; therefore the statute ought to define that matter. If you should prepare a statute under which the distribution is to be made it ought to embrace an item with reference to the distribution through the House. I think the distribution to the Departments, if any is made at all, ought to be made from the Government Printing Office. The House is receiving now and you are receiving in the folding room of the Senate 160 copies of bills, resolutions, and reports for distribution by the folding rooms to the Departments.

The CHAIRMAN. That has been discontinued so far as the Senate is concerned.

Mr. MCKEE. If that distribution is to be continued it could be done better from the Government Printing Office; and the same is true of the leather-bound books, the reserve number. It would be much better to send them direct from the Government Printing Office, instead of through the Clerk's Document room, and it would save handling them two or three times. They are not folded in the House. They are simply receipted for by the Clerk and passed into his room, and from there they are sent to the Departments.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else you have to suggest?

Mr. MCKEE. There is one other fact I want to call to the attention of the committee, and that is that the difficulty in the receipt and distribution of printed matter in the House has grown very largely out of the rules of the House. The Clerk is charged under the statute with the distribution of the bound copies to the press and to the Departments, while the document work at present is all under the Doorkeeper, and there is considerable conflict over there between the Clerk and the Doorkeeper, or, rather, the Clerk is receiving the orders for these documents, and is compelled to send his orders to an officer who is under the Doorkeeper, the Clerk having a frank, and the Doorkeeper having no frank; so that we are in some confusion in that direction.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a matter for the House to consider.

Mr. MCKEE. Yes, sir; that is for the House. I do not know that I have anything further to offer, except to say that until the House provides more space for the document room it can never have efficient document service. Mr. Smith, in the Senate, has 20 square feet of room where the House document room has 1, and yet he has no available room for the enlargement of his work. We have not one-twentieth the room he has, and the document work is suffering in consequence. We have even had to throw the bills of the Fiftieth Congress away, because we had no place to put them.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you using any part of the apron extension?

Mr. MCKEE. We are using two rooms; but they are inside rooms, and very wet and damp, which causes the documents to mold.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not the intention to relieve the strain somewhat by using some of the rooms in the two buildings lately rented?

Mr. MCKEE. I believe that is the intention. Some change is necessary, certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. I desire at this point to introduce for the consideration of the committee a communication handed to me by the Secretary of the Senate, being a letter from Hon. John Davis, M. C., of Kansas, relating to the publication and distribution of documents.

The letter referred to is as follows :

JUNCTION CITY, KANS., April 11, 1891.

Mr. ANSON G. McCook,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I herewith inclose a circular, showing the public-document question to be an important one, highly appreciated by the people as a powerful means of education in a line not followed by other educational forces. I have a single suggestion to make to the committee of which you are secretary: That the committee recommend to Congress that once in two years a full *catalogue* of the current publications authorized by Congress be published for free distribution, with a short statement of the character of each, and the name of the proper office or officer to be addressed in asking for copies, and the terms of distribution, whether or not. I hope you will mention this to the committee.

Very respectfully,

JOHN DAVIS, M. C.

The CHAIRMAN. I also desire to introduce a copy of the circular referred to by Mr. Davis in his letter, coming from the special committee on political information, appointed at Denver, Colo., by the general assembly of the Knights of Labor.

The circular referred to is as follows :

Public county libraries for each of the counties in the United States, to consist of books, pamphlets and documents published by the general, State, county and municipal governments in the United States, for public use; the same being in accordance with a plan approved by the general assembly of the Knights of Labor at Denver, Colo., November, 1890, and since that time indorsed by numerous farmers' organizations, as well as by individuals and public audiences in many parts of the country.

PUBLIC COUNTY LIBRARIES IN EACH OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The special committee on political information appointed at the Denver session of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor submitted the following report :

In looking over the field before us, we find the situation most peculiar. We are in a comparatively new country, with institutions based on the most advanced and liberal ideas, where every man is a sovereign with political privileges, and corresponding duties and responsibilities, scarcely equaled in any other country in ancient or modern times.

We find colleges and schools of learning in literature, art, science, and industry; yet touching economic questions, which should and do form the themes of current politics, we find in most of these institutions of learning, either utter silence, or we find there taught the doctrines and teachings of the mediæval ages, when man was a serf and the monarch or the feudal baron was his master.

As examples of this abnormal state of things, we find the leaders of thought in the great colleges and universities teaching that the money function must necessarily be attached to commodities of intrinsic or commercial value equal to the face value of the money, counting the sovereignty of law and receivability in the revenues as nothing. Still worse, we find a very powerful leadership in educational work in the country, discarding all money materials except gold. This doctrine applied in practice makes the owners of gold the masters of the nation.

We also find that, practically, the public railroad highways of the country are surrendered into the hands of corporations; that "levy tribute at will on all our vast industries;" also, that, under our present shipping laws, this greatest and richest nation in the world has lost its legitimate position on the high seas.

Now, in our opinion, there are in existence abundant documents and literature to work the overthrow of the damaging errors and practices here alluded to, with many minor grievances that affect society. The said documents and literature are continually accumulating through the discussions in Congress and in the messages, reports, and addresses of the public officers and committees of the general and State governments. Strange as it may seem, there are no systematic, general, and effective

methods or facilities in existence for placing the said documents and literature in the hands of the people, in positions accessible to the great mass of the reading and inquiring public.

Your committee therefore recommends that the General Government be requested and urged to proceed as promptly as practicable to erect in each county seat of the United States one Government building, except in such counties as are now supplied with such buildings. Said Government buildings should, primarily, be for postal purposes. Such United States officers as may have their headquarters in the respective counties shall have their offices, books, and papers in the said United States building. Supplementary to the above, additional rooms or floors should be provided to be used as libraries, reading rooms, and lecture hall. This library shall be the depository of the Congressional Record and all the official messages, documents, and reports printed at the expense of the General Government and of the respective States, counties, and municipalities in which the building is located. Said buildings, libraries, and rooms shall be under the care and special supervision of the respective postmasters occupying the building, with authority to employ necessary assistance.

Your committee hereby requests and urges upon our United States Senators and Representatives in Congress to enact such laws as are necessary to accomplish the objects here indicated, that our people may be able to refer to and profit by the information in current politics these public documents afford, which, although published by the General and State Governments, is not now properly placed in the hands of the people for convenient use.

While awaiting the action of Congress, we request and urge upon all Knights of Labor and all kindred industrial organizations to consider the wisdom of providing at least one library and lecture hall in each county; and then make application to their respective Representatives, their United States Senators, to the several departments of the General Government, and to their State, county, and municipal officers, to supply such libraries with the current issues of the Congressional Record, and all the executive and departmental and official reports and documents, including, especially, reports on land, labor, finance, and transportation, and all consular and scientific reports. These reports and documents are exceedingly rich in statistical information of great value to the people. Not a science, not an industry, not an enterprise, not an art, connected with this country and its institutions, or the countries with which our country has diplomatic or commercial relations, which is not exhaustively treated in the reports and documents issued by the General Government.

Your committee, therefore, would urge most earnestly the great importance of creating a nucleus in each county for a public library, and thus to utilize the valuable means of information now within the reach of only a favored few. We suggest, also, the importance of organized effort in the line of action herein proposed.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN DAVIS,
Junction City, Kans.
J. R. SOVEREIGN,
Des Moines, Iowa.
RALPH BEAUMONT,
Addison, N. Y.
EDWARD J. LEE,
Albany, New York.
JAS. CAMPBELL,
Pittsburg, Pa.

[Addresses of responsible custodians of books in the Fifth (Kansas) Congressional district, where libraries are desired.]

John Davis, M. C., Fifth Congressional district, Junction City; C. H. Willes, Junction City; W. D. Vincent, Clay Centre; Ed. Eustace, Wakefield, Clay County; A. A. Carnahan, Concordia; George W. Coffey, Concordia; C. W. Converse, Glasco, Cloud County; M. Senn, Enterprise, Dickinson County; B. C. Cranston, Abilene; Rev. J. Wilson, Frankfort; James Shearer, Frankfort; Marion Patterson, Blue Rapids; J. C. Murphy, Minneapolis; John D. Cooper, Delphos; E. A. Ellingson, Scandia, Republic County; William H. Bower, Manhattan; A. P. Collins, Salina; A. C. Pattee, Salina; George E. Hathaway, Washington; D. M. Watson, Washington; Maurice McAuliffe, Salina.

NOTE.—Senators and Representatives in Congress, the heads of departments in the General and State Governments, and other public officers, are respectfully solicited to send such books and documents as they may have for distribution to the above addresses. Authors and publishers of books on political, economic, financial, and

industrial subjects will find it to their advantage to place copies of their works on the shelves of our country libraries as a means of profitable advertising.

The public press can render a valuable service to the public at large by noticing and discussing this scheme of "public county libraries" in their columns, that the plan may be known, considered, and adopted in other parts of the country.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN DAVIS, M. C.,
Junction City, Kans.

Adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock a. m., April 16, 1891.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1891.

The committee met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Mr. Manderson (chairman), Mr. Hawley, and Mr. Richardson, of the committee; also Mr. John G. Ames, superintendent of documents of the Interior Department; Mr. J. S. Hickcox, superintendent of the Senate folding room; Mr. James W. White, foreman of binding; Mr. Thomas B. Penicks, superintendent of the folding room of the Government Printing Office, and Mr. Bowman H. Shivers.

STATEMENT OF MR. BOWMAN H. SHIVERS.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your name and official position.

Mr. SHIVERS. Bowman H. Shivers. I am a clerk in the Clerk's document room of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been such?

Mr. SHIVERS. Since December 15, 1889—during the last Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Before accepting that position had you any experience in connection with the document and folding rooms of either House?

Mr. SHIVERS. No, sir. I was an employé of the Senate for about 5 years previous to that.

The CHAIRMAN. In what capacity were you employed by the Senate?

Mr. SHIVERS. As a messenger.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you familiar with the disposition that is made of documents in the House document room?

Mr. SHIVERS. I am familiar with their disposition in the Clerk's document room.

The CHAIRMAN. Please explain the distinction, if there is any, between the Clerk's document room and the House document room.

Mr. SHIVERS. We receive at the Clerk's document room the sheep-bound books, of which each member of Congress receives a copy. We also receive 99 volumes of the same books, which are distributed throughout the various Departments, to the foreign legations, to the mints, to the soldier's homes, and to the Military and Naval Academies.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give any reason for the continuance of two independent document rooms in the House?

Mr. SHIVERS. They could be consolidated and run as one document room.

The CHAIRMAN. Out of the usual number of documents that are printed by order of Congress, which the committee understands to be 1,734 under existing rule, about one-half of what are known as the "up" documents go to the House document room, do they not?

Mr. SHIVERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And they are distributed by the superintendent of the House document room?

Mr. SHIVERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The other half, known as the reserve documents, go to the Clerk's document room, and are distributed from that room ?

Mr. SHIVERS. The Clerk's document room receives 100 copies of all unbound documents; that is, the reports and miscellaneous documents. We also receive 20 copies of Senate documents.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the number of the force employed in the Clerk's document room of the House ?

Mr. SHIVERS. There is a superintendent; I am a clerk under the House, detailed for duty in that department; there is a clerk of the document room itself; there are two laborers, and there is another man who is carried on the roll as a messenger of the library, and detailed for clerical duty. That is the whole force.

The CHAIRMAN. How many in all ?

Mr. SHIVERS. There are six, altogether.

The CHAIRMAN. How many are employed in the House document room ?

Mr. SHIVERS. I can not inform you as to the number employed there. I pay no attention to that room.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not this method of dividing the labor of distributing documents create confusion ?

Mr. SHIVERS. There is no confusion at all. In the Clerk's document room we receive the documents that I have mentioned. Then we have charge of the special binding for members of Congress, which is my particular duty.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have anything to do with the 353 copies of unbound documents that go to the House document room ?

Mr. SHIVERS. No, sir; except as they come to us from the members to be bound.

The CHAIRMAN. But that is a matter outside of the distribution ?

Mr. SHIVERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many unbound copies of House documents are received in the Clerk's document room ?

Mr. SHIVERS. We receive 100 copies of unbound House documents.

The CHAIRMAN. And 20 copies of Senate documents ?

Mr. SHIVERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What disposition do you make of the 100 unbound copies of House documents ?

Mr. SHIVERS. We generally put about 10 on file; 1 goes to the Clerk of the House, and 4 or 5 to the different clerks under the Clerk of the House, the index clerk, etc. The remainder are held as a reserve, on which the Clerk draws after the other rooms are exhausted.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of the bound or reserve documents go to the Clerk's document room ?

Mr. SHIVERS. There are received at the Clerk's document room 348 and 99 volumes, making 447 volumes in all, of the sheep-bound books. That is 1 for each member, 5 for the Soldiers' Homes, 4 for the mints, 3 reserves that go on file, 1 for the Military Academy, 1 for the Naval Academy, and 90 volumes are distributed to the various Departments and legations. That leaves a surplus of 4 or 5 volumes, which used to be distributed among the clerks of the House and placed on file; but there is no place to keep them now and they are held back as a reserve.

The CHAIRMAN. In addition to the 447 that go to the Clerk's document room, how many of the bound or reserve documents go to the House document room ?

Mr. SHIVERS. Under the last act the Senate and House Journals go to the House document room.

The CHAIRMAN. What has been your observation as to whether the members of the House of Representatives desire the reserve documents sent to them?

Mr. SHIVERS. My observation is that at least two thirds of the members have exactly the same books bound in different styles for their own libraries, with the exception of the reports, which are put together in large volumes. But fully two-thirds of the members have the most important executive and miscellaneous documents bound over in special form.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to say, members of Congress, as a rule, will take the unbound or up numbers and have them bound in library form?

Mr. SHIVERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And being thus supplied with most of the documents, they do not desire the sheep-bound documents that come along a year or two afterward, with the index?

Mr. SHIVERS. I have never heard any expression on that point. They take them when we send them.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you send them to the homes of the members?

Mr. SHIVERS. Yes, sir; without any reference to a request on their part.

The CHAIRMAN. Have there been instances where you were requested not to send them?

Mr. SHIVERS. Not to my knowledge.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your opinion as to the advisability of continuing this division of the usual number, issuing one-half unbound and the other half bound?

Mr. SHIVERS. If I had anything to do with it, I would not issue any of the "sheep-skins" to members at all.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the reserve document?

Mr. SHIVERS. Yes, sir; I think it would be better to let the members have bound whatever they want bound. There are a great many of them of no account at all to members. That is my judgment. I may be mistaken.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you make any disposition of bills and resolutions in the Clerk's document room?

Mr. SHIVERS. We receive a few copies.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the entire distribution of bills and resolutions from the Clerk's document room or from the House document room?

Mr. SHIVERS. The principal distribution is from the House document room, but we receive 25 copies of House public bills and 15 copies of Senate bills.

The CHAIRMAN. What disposition do you make of them?

Mr. SHIVERS. We keep 5 or 10 on file, according to the number we receive; one goes to the Clerk of the House, and the others are distributed among the clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you speaking of public or private bills?

Mr. SHIVERS. I am speaking of public bills. We receive no private bills.

The CHAIRMAN. What number goes to the House document room?

Mr. SHIVERS. I do not know.

Mr. HAWLEY. Where do the reporters get theirs?

Mr. SHIVERS. From the House document room or from our room. The stenographers get a great many of theirs from our room.

The CHAIRMAN. So as to the bills and resolutions there is the same double method of distribution ?

Mr. SHIVERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you receive the Journals for the two Houses ?

Mr. SHIVERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many copies of the Journals do you receive ?

Mr. SHIVERS. We receive 25 copies of the House Journal and 5 copies of the Senate Journal.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know the number that goes to the House document room ?

Mr. SHIVERS. I do not.

The CHAIRMAN. What disposition do you make of those you receive ?

Mr. SHIVERS. The Clerk of the House gets some, the index clerk gets some, and the remainder are distributed among the clerks as called for. I am speaking now of the unbound copies.

The CHAIRMAN. How many bound copies of the Journals do you get ?

Mr. SHIVERS. We do not get any. By a special act passed 3 or 4 years ago they are delivered to the other document room for distribution.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, by the act of 1888 ?

Mr. SHIVERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Can you suggest any way in which the management of the Clerk's document room can be improved ?

Mr. SHIVERS. No, sir. It is run well enough. A large proportion of the business there is the special binding.

The CHAIRMAN. In the matter of binding for members of Congress, do you keep anything in the way of account or check, so that the same book shall not be twice bound for the same member ?

Mr. SHIVERS. We keep an account of everything as it goes to the Government Printing Office and as it comes back.

Mr. RICHARDSON. In sending out the reserve, do you send the documents prior to any requisition for them on the part of the members ?

Mr. SHIVERS. Yes, sir. Those sheep-bound books that we have been talking about go without any requisition. They go to the members by statute.

STATEMENT OF MR. JAMES W. WHITE, FOREMAN OF BINDING.

The CHAIRMAN. What official position do you occupy ?

Mr. WHITE. I am foreman of binding in the Government Printing Office.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been such ?

Mr. WHITE. About six years.

The CHAIRMAN. Had you any connection with the Government Printing Office prior to your appointment as foreman of binding ?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been connected with the office ?

Mr. WHITE. Since May, 1861.

Mr. HAWLEY. Did you begin as an apprentice ?

Mr. WHITE. No, sir. I was 23 years old when I went in. I am nearly 54 years of age.

The CHAIRMAN. It is noticed by the committee, and it has frequently been spoken of by members of Congress, that there seems to be a great deal that is confusing in the indorsement of bound books. The same publication, for instance the annual report of the Director of the Geo-

logical Survey, will appear as such an annual report of the Director of the Geological Survey; it will also appear in bound form as a part of the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, but with nothing on the back to show particularly what it is, and it will also appear as a part of the message of the President and accompanying documents, being designated upon the back simply by number and by part, without any recital as to the character of the document. Under whose direction are these documents so indorsed?

Mr. WHITE. I can not tell you how that system originated; but I think Dr. Ames, the superintendent of public documents, can enlighten you on that subject. It is a custom that has been pursued ever since I have been in the office.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your opinion as to the advisability of keeping up this system of indorsement?

Mr. WHITE. I think the custom should be continued.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think it leads to a great deal of confusion, and not only that, but does it not lead to considerable duplication of documents in libraries, public and private?

Mr. WHITE. That is very likely, in some few cases; in private libraries more particularly. The public libraries would receive them only in sheep binding, and they have proper titles.

The CHAIRMAN. So that in the same Congress, under our system of distribution to public libraries and such individuals as are keeping up documents fairly well, there would be in each year three different copies of the same publication, with three different indorsements upon their back?

Mr. WHITE. No, sir. The public libraries could only receive one and that in sheep binding; individuals might receive duplicates.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to say in defense of that plan?

Mr. WHITE. I can only say that it has been so for all time.

The CHAIRMAN. You believe it is well to continue the custom simply because it has existed heretofore?

Mr. WHITE. I think the people who have been used to receiving documents for their libraries would like to complete their sets; for instance, they would want the report of the Secretary of War, the report of the Chief Signal Officer, and the report of the Chief of Ordnance.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it your opinion that libraries generally would prefer to have the same book in those three forms, one as a part, we will say, of the report of the Secretary of the Interior, it being the report of the Director of the Geological Survey, another as a part of the message and documents of the President, and another as the special document ordered by action of Congress?

Mr. WHITE. I do not understand that libraries get them in that way. It is my understanding that public libraries get them through the Department of the Interior, in sheep-bound form. Senators and Members distribute documents, and the Secretary of War distributes his reports, but not to libraries throughout the country.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been any very great increase during recent years in the binding of documents in special binding for members of Congress?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir; a very great increase.

The CHAIRMAN. How many documents does a member of Congress have bound, on an average?

Mr. WHITE. About everything that is issued, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And in what form of binding?

Mr. WHITE. In half Turkey morocco.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give the difference in cost between the binding of an average-sized public document in half Turkey and in sheep?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. About how much would it be?

Mr. WHITE. The binding of an octavo document in sheep would average about \$1, and in half Turkey morocco, about \$1.25, and the quarto size would be about \$2 for sheep and \$2.50 for half Turkey morocco.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any suggestions to make as to any proper change to be made in the binding of Government publications?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir; I have given this matter some little thought since I was told that I would be called before this committee. There is one change that should be made at once, and that is in reference to the binding of the Congressional Record for Senators and Members. Each Senator and Member has a copy of the Record bound up to date about every two weeks as the index appears, and the Records are sent to the bindery with the wire stitches in them. Those wires have to be taken out and the Records pressed, making the expense of binding them about \$1.25 a volume. If the Public Printer were authorized to retain a sufficient number of copies unstitched, to be bound up as called for by Senators and Members, they could easily be bound for 75 cents a volume.

The CHAIRMAN. The difference in cost being the expense of taking out the wire stitches?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir; taking the old stitches out and preparing the Records for binding. The Record for the Fifty-first Congress made about 28 volumes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, the two sessions?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir; I find that the saving by the plan I suggest would be about \$6,000 in binding the number of volumes composing the proceedings of the Fifty-first Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Your idea is that each member of Congress should be furnished, in the first instance, with the Record every morning, placed upon his desk or delivered at his house, as he prefers, and that from his quota another copy should be retained at the Government Printing Office, unstitched, to be bound when the index comes out, which is every two weeks?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir; to be bound and delivered to each Senator and Member with his name on it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Records that are bound during a session of Congress are bound in the cheap style of binding, are they not?

Mr. WHITE. The House has them bound in half Russia. The Senate has them bound in half sheep, which costs about the same. I have figured that the saving by my suggestion would be about \$6,000, and the members would get the bound volumes of the Record more promptly. Besides, we would have more floor space for our other work, and there would be a saving in the clerical force of our department. Every requisition is made separately. There are about 423 Senators and Members, and as each requisition comes separately it has to be jacketed, etc. By the plan I suggest each member would have a bound volume placed on his desk the second day after the index is out, while now he has to wait a week before he gets it. We have to make a jacket and enter the requisition in order to keep our business straight, and it is sometimes ten days after a requisition is received before the volume is ready to deliver to the member ordering it. Mr. Bartlett, the printing clerk of the Senate, sends in the requisitions of five or six Senators at a time;

but the requisitions from the House come separately. I have known as high as 300 requisitions to come in one day.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any suggestions to make in the interest of economy or a better service, so far as your department is concerned?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir. The Government sometimes issues a document, and probably every member of Congress will want one in library binding. The Public Printer might be authorized to set aside a sufficient number of such a document, have them bound, and send them to the members. That would save this extra binding and the pulling of books to pieces. When a cloth-bound book is sent to the Government Printing Office to be bound in library binding it has to be taken apart, section by section, and rebound.

The CHAIRMAN. That is also true of unbound publications that are simply stitched, is it not?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Before they can be bound they must be taken apart again?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. All of which, of course, is attended with considerable expense?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And your idea of the way to remedy that would be to keep a certain number of copies of each publication unstitched, with a view to ultimately binding them?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you sufficient storage capacity to permit this?

Mr. WHITE. I am assuming now that we could bind the documents and send them out as fast as issued. But if not, the space required to store them would not be as great as that required to store them now, they being sent here in large mail sacks.

The CHAIRMAN. State concerning the rooms or parts of the Government Printing Office that are used for bindery purposes, as to their being of sufficient capacity for the accommodation of the force and work, and make any suggestions that you may think proper in that matter.

Mr. WHITE. I do not think we have near enough floor space to do the work in our bindery; I regard the building where we do the binding as unsafe.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to say as to the chances of destruction by fire?

Mr. WHITE. I think it is very unsafe. If a fire should get headway the building would soon go down.

The CHAIRMAN. You had a fire there a short time ago, which started in the bindery, did you not?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. State the circumstances connected with that.

Mr. WHITE. I can not tell as to the origin of the fire, but in the morning, when I went to the office, it was reported to me that the watchman in lighting a taper had struck some gas that was escaping, and it exploded. That was one theory. We have never been able to find a satisfactory explanation. I have always thought that some one had been trying to kill roaches by throwing benzine around in places, and that the fumes from that ignited.

The CHAIRMAN. There was force enough present to extinguish the fire without much trouble, was there not?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir. There were several laborers there, and they extinguished the fire with little difficulty.

The CHAIRMAN. In your work is there not much material used that is not only very combustible but that is apt to cause spontaneous combustion?

Mr. WHITE. Not in my division. We use benzine for cleaning the machines. That is the only thing of a combustible nature we have, and we keep that, as well as the cotton waste, in sheet-iron cans.

The CHAIRMAN. What disposition do you make of what may be termed the "refuse" of your office—leather scraps, cloth scraps, and gold-leaf sweepings?

Mr. WHITE. The cloth and leather scraps are sold by contract to the highest bidder. The gold sweepings are sent to the mint at Philadelphia, and they return the value in coin.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a careful husbanding of this refuse?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The Government gets the benefit of that?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any suggestions to make as to the matter of supplying the bindery with crude material?

Mr. WHITE. I think not.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any change in the method of purchase or delivery that you would suggest?

Mr. WHITE. I think we have a good method. We let contracts to the lowest bidders. We retain their samples, and all supplies as delivered are carefully compared with the samples, and if not up to sample in every particular they are returned to the contractor.

The CHAIRMAN. By the present system, adopted since Mr. Palmer became Public Printer, are the papers used in the bindery furnished by contract let under the supervision of the Joint Committee on Printing?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. No paper is purchased in open market?

Mr. WHITE. No, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Can you give us some idea of what would be the difference between the number of volumes of the reserve called for by Senators, Members, and Delegates, if the law were changed so as to give them the option of asking for what they want bound, that is, one copy of each volume, and the number they receive as the law now stands, which gives them one copy of everything without being called for?

Mr. WHITE. As I understand it, each member of Congress has one copy of each document sent to him in sheep binding.

Mr. RICHARDSON. He is furnished with that under the law. If a member simply had the option of having one copy of whatever documents he wants bound, can you give us some idea of how many would be called for?

Mr. WHITE. I do not think it would be more than 30 per cent. of what is now furnished.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Possibly one-third of what is now sent to each member would be sent under the proposed change?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Do you think they would get all they wanted, if they received one-third?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. What is the total number of volumes of the reserve that is sent to members under the law?

Mr. WHITE. They get one copy of each volume. I have made the

following estimate of the number of volumes in the reserve of the Forty-seventh and succeeding Congresses :

Forty-seventh Congress, 159 volumes, or 169,176 books.
 Forty-eighth Congress, 164 volumes, or 179,480 books.
 Forty-ninth Congress, 161 volumes, or 170,372 books.
 Fiftieth Congress, 158 volumes, or 170,862 books.
 Fifty-first Congress, 206 volumes, or 225,318 books.

These books cost, on an average, \$1 per volume, for binding; and if those sent to Senators and Representatives should be discontinued, there would be a saving of \$89,500 each Congress, or \$44,750 annually.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Assuming that there are 88 Senators and 360 Members and Delegates, 448 copies of the reserve will go to Senators, Members, and Delegates, whether called for or not ?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir; to their homes.

Mr. RICHARDSON. As I understood you, it is your opinion that if there were no law requiring 1 copy to be sent to each Senator, Member, and Delegate, whether called for or not, not more than one-third of the number that is now sent would be called for.

Mr. WHITE. I do not think any of them would be called for in sheep, and not more than one-third of the up-number would be bound in library binding.

Mr. RICHARDSON. And that would take the place of any demand for the reserve when bound ?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. What is the cost of binding the 448 volumes ?

Mr. WHITE. About \$1 a volume. The cost is 75 cents for the octavos and \$1.50 for the quartos, and I think the average would be about \$1 a volume.

STATEMENT OF MR. THOMAS B. PENICKS, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE FOLDING ROOMS OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your official position ?

Mr. PENICKS. I am superintendent of the folding rooms of the Government Printing Office.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you held that position ?

Mr. PENICKS. I took charge of the rooms in 1867.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you held that position ever since ?

Mr. PENICKS. With the exception of 2 years, under Mr. Benedict's administration, when I was asked to resign.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you in the Government Printing Office prior to your appointment as superintendent of the folding rooms ?

Mr. PENICKS. I went there in the year 1863 and worked at my trade as a bookbinder until 1867.

The CHAIRMAN. What duties devolve upon you by virtue of your position ?

Mr. PENICKS. All the work that comes from the presses comes to my room, to be prepared for the bindery. We make it up into books, insert the plates, and deliver all the work—bills, resolutions, and everything—to Congress. The work first comes to us on trucks, right from the presses, and is cut in half, going to the folding machines or to the hand-folders to be folded. After being folded, it is put in bundles of 500 and goes to the hydraulic machines to be pressed. It is then stored until the last signature is received, when it is put on the tables, gathered into books, and repressed by hydraulic machinery, and then is ready for delivery to the bindery.

The CHAIRMAN. You are, then, the intermediary or conduit between the printer and the binder?

Mr. PENICKS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many persons are employed under your supervision?

Mr. PENICKS. Five hundred and thirty-four.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any control or supervision of the binding itself?

Mr. PENICKS. No, sir; not of the binding proper. All the stitched work that goes to Congress or the Departments of course passes through my hands, and we make a direct delivery from our room of everything that is unbound.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, all unbound publications are issued by you?

Mr. PENICKS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And all material that is to be bound goes through your hands from the printer to the binder?

Mr. PENICKS. Yes, sir; except the printed matter for blank books that are to be bound.

The CHAIRMAN. State whether, in your opinion, there are changes desirable to be reached, either by legislation or by an order of the Joint Committee on Printing, in the conduct of matters that have been under your direction. If there are any evils in the present methods of work, please point them out and tell us what, in your opinion, is the best remedy for them.

Mr. PENICKS. There has been a phenomenal growth in the amount of printing since I have been in the Government Printing Office, commencing back in the Forty-seventh Congress. In the Forty-sixth Congress the reserve was very small. A law was passed in the Forty-seventh Congress which made it the duty of the Public Printer to print everything in the up-number and in the reserve number—the "regular number," it is called. I have made a memorandum, more for the purpose of refreshing my memory than for anything else, showing the number of the reserve in the Forty-sixth Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this the same information that was given to us by Mr. White, the foreman of binding?

Mr. PENICKS. No, sir. He did not go back that far. I have prepared these data to show where the growth of the reserve commenced. It commenced to grow in the Forty-seventh Congress, when the law was passed putting everything in the reserve—all the reports and publications of the Geological Survey, and every document emanating from every branch of the Government almost, except something in the way of blanks which are used in carrying on the Government. All this class of documents were put into the reserve, and it began to grow.

The CHAIRMAN. By what act of legislation did this change occur in the Forty-seventh Congress?

Mr. PENICKS. I do not know exactly what the law was in regard to it; but I think the matter was forced upon the attention of Congress by the Interior Department, in order that the libraries of the United States should receive about everything that was issued by the Government. That was brought to the attention of Congress, and there was a law passed requiring the Public Printer to print this extra number and that caused the growth of the great reserve you are getting all the time.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you show the growth of the reserve after the Forty-sixth Congress?

Mr. PENICKS. I have a statement here which shows the growth from the Forty-sixth Congress up to and including the Fifty-first Congress. The CHAIRMAN. The Committee would be glad to have it. Mr. Penicks produced the statement referred to, which is as follows:

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

	Volumes.	
First session :		
House executive documents	1	
House miscellaneous documents	5	
Senate executive documents	4	
Senate miscellaneous documents	1	11
Second session :		
House executive documents	26	
House miscellaneous documents	6	
House reports	6	
Senate executive documents	7	
Senate miscellaneous documents	4	
Senate reports	8	57
Third session :		
House executive documents	30	
House miscellaneous documents	1	
House reports	2	
Senate executive documents	3	
Senate miscellaneous documents	4	
Senate reports	2	42
Total		110

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

First session :		
House executive documents	26	
House miscellaneous documents	27	
House reports	6	
Senate executive documents	7	
Senate miscellaneous documents	11	
Senate reports	4	81
Second session :		
House executive documents	25	
House miscellaneous documents	40	
House reports	2	
Senate executive documents	5	
Senate miscellaneous documents	4	
Senate reports	2	78
Total		159

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

First session :		
House executive documents	32	
House miscellaneous documents	40	
House reports	7	
Senate executive documents	8	
Senate miscellaneous documents	3	
Senate reports	7	97
Second session :		
House executive documents	34	
House miscellaneous documents	17	
House reports	4	
Senate executive documents	2	
Senate miscellaneous documents	8	
Senate reports	2	67
Total		164

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First session :	
House executive documents	37
House miscellaneous documents	26
House reports	12
Senate executive documents	8
Senate miscellaneous documents	13
Senate reports	11
	107
nd session :	
House executive documents	28
House miscellaneous documents	12
House reports	3
Senate executive documents	2
Senate miscellaneous documents	6
Senate reports	3
	54
Total	161

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

First session :	
House executive documents	32
House miscellaneous documents	27
House reports	11
Senate executive documents	12
Senate miscellaneous documents	3
Senate reports	10
	95
Second session :	
House executive documents	27
House miscellaneous documents	18
House reports	4
Senate executive documents	4
Senate miscellaneous documents	4
Senate reports	6
	63
Total	158

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

First session :	
House executive documents	44
House miscellaneous documents	47
House reports	10
Senate executive documents	19
Senate miscellaneous documents	6
Senate reports	10
	136
Second session :	
House executive documents	38
House miscellaneous documents	15
House reports	6
Senate executive documents	1
Senate miscellaneous documents	7
Senate reports	3
	70
Total	206

Mr. PENICKS. The Forty-sixth Congress had three sessions. The total number of reserve for those three sessions of Congress was only 110 volumes; it has increased from or beginning with the Forty-seventh Congress, second session. The number of volumes in the Fifty-first Congress is 206, showing an increase of 96 volumes as compared with the Forty-sixth Congress; or, in other words, there are 100,000 more books in the reserve of the Fifty-first Congress than there were in the Forty-sixth Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The act creating the reserve number, referred to by you, is a joint resolution, passed July 7, 1882, Forty-seventh Congress, first session, which reads as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any document or report shall be ordered printed by Congress, there shall be printed, in addition to the number ordered in each case stated, the usual number of copies for binding and distribution among those entitled to receive them, and this shall apply to all unexecuted orders now in the office of the Public Printer.

You think it was that legislation in 1882 that has caused this great increase in the number of documents?

Mr. PENICKS. Yes, sir; because previous to that the reserve consisted principally of executive documents, the reports of committees, miscellaneous documents, and the annual reports; but after the enactment of this law everything printed by the Government—all documents transmitted to Congress and printed by concurrent resolutions or laws that gave any Department or Bureau the authority to print regular publications—came into the reserve.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not understand how that legislation should have caused an increase in the amount of material that went into the documents.

Mr. PENICKS. It would increase the number of volumes. For instance, none of the publications of the Geological Survey went into the reserve until after this law went into effect. Now they are all printed in the reserve.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a fact that because of this act there was a duplication or triplication of material printed?

Mr. PENICKS. No, sir; not a duplication or triplication, but simply an enlargement. It put documents into the reserve that never went into it before. Previous to the passage of this act none of the class of documents I have mentioned ever went into the reserve; but that law made it the duty of the Public Printer to print the usual number, which includes both the up-number and the reserve number.

The CHAIRMAN. Was there not a part of the usual number that went into the reserve prior to the act of July 7, 1882?

Mr. PENICKS. Not of this class of documents. The reserve, prior to that act, consisted simply of reports, executive and miscellaneous documents of Congress, and the annual reports of the Executive Departments. After the passage of the law, bureau reports, such as the reports of the Geological Survey and the reports of the Commissioner of Labor, and all special reports printed by concurrent resolution or publications published by law by any of the Departments, came into the reserve. I will give you an illustration, by producing some documents, of what went into and what did not go into the reserve.

The CHAIRMAN. Please do so, and in making your statement identify the documents you introduce, so that your testimony, when read, can be understood.

Mr. PENICKS. Here, for instance, is a document that is called Hayden's volume 3. It is a report by Professor Cope, a quarto volume containing 1,312 pages and 133 plates, lithographs. Previous to the passage of the act of 1882 that was simply a publication of the Geological Survey, and did not go into the reserve; but by that enactment Congress made it the duty of the Public Printer to print this in the regular number, and threw 1,900 of that one book into the reserve and up-number.

The CHAIRMAN. This book to which you call the attention of the committee is Mis. Doc. No. 60, Forty-eighth Congress, first session,

being the Report of the U. S. Geological Survey on the Territories, by F. V. Hayden, United States Geologist in Charge. It was transmitted to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Interior, and was ordered printed?

Mr. PENICKS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That meant that the usual number, which you say was at that time 1,900, should be printed?

Mr. PENICKS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. At that time, as now, there was a distinction in the usual number between the up-number or unbound copies and the reserve number or unbound copies, was there not?

Mr. PENICKS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did not this book, prior to 1882, go into both the up-number and the reserve number, just as it does now?

Mr. PENICKS. That was not the case with this document. This document has been given a number by law. When the law was passed, this document came, in its course, to the Printing Office, and we had to give it a number, which you see here [indicating], simply to conform to the rules. You will find that this book was simply presented to Congress, with a request that it be printed. There were 3,000 of them printed, and then there were 1,900 of them printed. At the time the 1,900 were printed there were no plates. Previous to the enactment of the law of 1882 the Public Printer had already bought 3,000 of the plates which appear in the work, and by the law he was required to print 1,900 more. This book lay in the office all through Mr. Rounds's administration, and all through Mr. Benedict's administration, simply because neither felt justified in expending the money for these 1,900 plates, and finally Mr. Palmer thought it right and proper that the document should be gotten out of the way, and he contracted for the 1,900 plates. That is how this work was so late in coming out.

The CHAIRMAN. Your answer does not give me the information I desire. I do not understand how the law of 1882 made a distinction in a report that came to Congress—

Mr. RICHARDSON. Why would not that document have been a part of the reserve prior to 1882?

Mr. PENICKS. This was not transmitted to Congress as a document in the usual way. This report was made by the Secretary of the Interior, who asked Congress to print 3,000 copies, and the committee reported in favor of printing that number.

The CHAIRMAN. Then this publication was printed by concurrent resolution, perhaps, and not by the ordinary method of publishing the usual number by order of Congress?

Mr. PENICKS. Yes, sir; it was printed by concurrent resolution. There were 3,000 copies printed, and then afterward the law of 1882 was passed which required the printing of 1,900 more. In my opinion that class of work has gone a great way toward increasing the immense amount of the reserve that is now being printed. We have another volume of that on hand at the present time; that is, the plates are in the office, where they have been for 6 years, awaiting the manuscript from the author. There has been a delay in furnishing the manuscript. We have not the storage capacity for that work and also for other work for the Geological Survey, and it is not right that we should be obliged to keep them. I have on hand an atlas (4,900 copies) which has been in the office since 1883. If I am not mistaken, that atlas cost the office \$19,594 for lithographing. That is stored and simply waiting

for the Geological Survey people to furnish the manuscript to go on with it.

Mr. HAWLEY. Is it simply a collection of plates, like those in this work you have been describing, awaiting the manuscript?

Mr. PENICKS. It is an atlas, about 16 by 20 inches, folded, containing thirteen sheets and three quarto plates for the volume.

Mr. HAWLEY. What is the name of it?

Mr. PENICKS. It is Arnold Hague's Report on the Geology of Eureka Mining District of Nevada.

The CHAIRMAN. And the Government Printing Office, having expended some \$19,000 for the plates, has been waiting since 1883 for the manuscript of the letter-press to accompany the plates?

Mr. PENICKS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that atlas ordered printed by resolution of Congress?

Mr. PENICKS. I think it was. That came into the office under the old system, when the Geological Survey officials and others would rush down their plates in advance of the manuscript so as to get them printed on time; but you have enacted a law which prevents that being done now.

The CHAIRMAN. That evil is remedied by the provision in the appropriation bills that there must be an estimate of the work made upon the actual manuscript and material submitted to the printer before a work can be printed?

Mr. PENICKS. Yes, sir; for work that comes out of the appropriations of the Departments for printing and binding.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any further suggestions to make in this line?

Mr. PENICKS. I have here a copy of the Tenth Annual Report of the Director of the U. S. Geological Survey, which is the last one published.

The CHAIRMAN. There have been eleven annual reports published, have there not?

Mr. PENICKS. No, sir. The Tenth Annual Report is going through the Government Printing Office now. The Tenth Annual Report, which I have here [indicating], is not a very large volume. Here is what they call "Part 2," containing 132 pages. That is to be bound up separately, and Part 1 is to be bound separately. Now, the difference in the cost of binding that in one volume and in two parts, according to my estimate, will be just \$6,000. It does not seem to be a large expense when a person says it costs only 30 cents a volume to bind it, but when you multiply 30 cents by 20,000 it amounts to \$6,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Why are you required to bind it in two volumes?

Mr. PENICKS. On account of the authority vested in the Director of the Geological Survey. The Public Printer has to do very much as he says. If the Director says he wants it in two volumes, it is bound in two volumes. If he says nothing about it, it is bound in one.

The CHAIRMAN. Has not the Public Printer the option to disregard his order?

Mr. PENICKS. He could, but he would not like to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. He has the right, has he not?

Mr. PENICKS. Yes, sir; but if the Director says he wants it in two volumes, we put it in two.

The CHAIRMAN. How could we remedy that if the Public Printer has the power and does not exercise it?

Mr. PENICKS. I do not think he has the power; but he might have

the power to say it was extraordinary expense to put it into two volumes, and request them to make one volume of it.

The CHAIRMAN. This work, which constitutes the Tenth Annual Report of the Director of the Geological Survey, seems to be, in that that is proposed as the first volume, the report of the Director, running to considerable length, and the administrative reports of the chiefs of divisions, running upon the subjects of surveys, disbursements, reports as to swamp and inundated lands, reports as to mineral deposits of different sorts, and the plates accompanying such reports.

Mr. PENICKS. The plates are not in that volume yet; but there will be 98 plates.

The CHAIRMAN. The proposed Part 2 of the Tenth Annual Report of the Director of the Geological Survey seems to be upon the special subject of irrigation. Is not this distinction the probable reason for the division of the work into two volumes?

Mr. PENICKS. That is in all probability the reason.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Would it not be advisable to bind them in one volume and mark them "Part 1" and "Part 2" on the back?

Mr. PENICKS. That is not necessary. The contents of the book would show what is in it, and if necessary the word "Irrigation" could be put on the back of the book.

The CHAIRMAN. How many plates go with Part 2?

Mr. PENICKS. None.

The CHAIRMAN. How many plates will there be in Part 1?

Mr. PENICKS. There will be 98 plates in Part 1.

The CHAIRMAN. Would Part 1 and Part 2, together with the plates, make too large a volume for convenient handling?

Mr. PENICKS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your idea is that one of the abuses that has grown up is that frequently works are bound in separate volumes that might as well be bound in one volume?

Mr. PENICKS. As a general thing that is not the case. It happens so in this case.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I call your attention to section 3790 of the Revised Statutes, which is as follows:

The forms and style in which the printing or binding ordered by any Department shall be executed, the materials and size of type to be used, shall be determined by the Congressional Printer, having proper regard to economy, workmanship, and the purposes for which the work is needed.

Do you not think that would give the Public Printer absolute authority in this matter?

Mr. PENICKS. Partially it would; but it is a delicate thing for the Public Printer to say to an official, "I will not do that." It gives him the power to decide the style of the work and the like of that, and conform to the laws.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other matters which you desire to present to the committee?

Mr. PENICKS. In accordance with the request of the committee, communicated to me by the clerk of printing records, I have brought with me the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1890. It is Executive Document No. 1, Part 2, Fifty-first Congress, second session, being in four large octavo volumes, and consisting of 3,902 pages of letter-press and a very large number of maps and plates, there being in the entire edition, which numbered 6,829 copies, 2,230,932 maps and plates. The cost of the work in the folding room alone was \$13,314.38.

The CHAIRMAN. You say there were 6,829 copies of this report printed?

Mr. PENICKS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Three thousand copies being printed as a miscellaneous document?

Mr. PENICKS. As message and documents.

The CHAIRMAN. This is by virtue of the law which provides that as to departmental reports there shall be printed 3,000 copies in addition to the usual number?

Mr. PENICKS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The 650 that occur next, what you call the "Capitol" number, are what we know as the up-number, or unbound copies of the usual number?

Mr. PENICKS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The 1,129 copies are the reserve of the usual number?

Mr. PENICKS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The 650 copies are published for the use of the Secretary of War?

Mr. PENICKS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And 1,400 copies are for the Engineers' Office.

Mr. PENICKS. Yes, sir. It is growing every year, and all this map work is very difficult and very expensive. All these maps, of course, have to be folded one size, and it keeps our ordinary work back to get them out. Congress compels the Public Printer to get these out by the 1st of December, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and you can form some idea of the impossibility of getting those out on time when I tell you that the Engineer Bureau sometimes sends them in less than 2 months before Congress meets and requests the Public Printer to get them out.

Mr. RICHARDSON. You have told us what this report cost in the folding room. What do you imagine it cost in the aggregate, counting the composition, the press-work, the folding, and the binding?

Mr. PENICKS. I could not state that exactly. I presume the composition would cost on an average about \$2 a page, and the binding would cost about 40 or 50 cents a copy. In regard to the press-work, the paper, the lithographing, and the engravings, I do not know exactly what they cost.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything else to present?

Mr. PENICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. Penicks produced House Executive Document No. 106, Fifty-first Congress, first session, being a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, a report of a survey for a national road from the Aqueduct Bridge to Mount Vernon, Va. An examination of this document shows that there are eleven maps exhibiting a detailed survey and profiles of the proposed road, most of the maps being about 30 feet in length.

The CHAIRMAN. How many copies of this document were printed besides the usual number?

Mr. PENICKS. There were 200 extra copies printed for the Chief of Engineers. Documents of this description come down to the Capitol in a hurry, are ordered to be printed, and are hustled over to the Government Printing Office, and of course under the law the Public Printer is required to print and bind them, and furnish all these maps. Here is another specimen.

Mr. Penicks produced House Executive Document No. 264, Part 2,

first session, Fifty-first Congress, being a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a survey of a water way from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River, at La Salle, Ill., there being a page and a half of text, and 26 maps of very large size, showing the working plans of the proposed canal.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other matter that you desire to submit?

Mr. PENICKS. I have prepared a little statement which will give the committee an idea of what the bill work has been for the last two sessions of Congress.

The statement referred to is as follows:

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.		Pages.	
First session :			
House bills		32,720	
House resolutions		642	
House reprint bills		9,247	
House bills in Senate		8,854	
House Calendar		4,261	
		<hr/>	55,724
Senate bills		13,592	
Senate resolutions		322	
Senate reprint bills		5,162	
Senate bills in House		4,894	
		<hr/>	23,970
Second session :			
House bills		5,306	
House resolutions		166	
House reprint bills		3,014	
House bills in Senate		5,014	
		<hr/>	13,500
Senate bills		2,090	
Senate resolutions		86	
Senate reprint bills		978	
Senate bills in House		946	
		<hr/>	4,100
Total number of pages			<hr/> 97,294

Mr. Penicks also produced House Ex. Doc. No. 103, Fifty-first Congress, first session, being a report transmitted by the Postmaster-General, showing all the contracts for carrying the mails made within the fiscal year, making a volume of 1,276 pages, quarto form.

STATEMENT OF MR. J. S. HICKCOX, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SENATE FOLDING ROOM.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your name and official position.

Mr. HICKCOX. J. S. Hickcox, superintendent of the Senate folding room.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you held that position?

Mr. HICKCOX. About 7 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Previous to your appointment as superintendent of the folding room had you any official connection with the Government?

Mr. HICKCOX. I have been employed in the folding room since 1875, first as a subordinate, then as assistant superintendent, and afterward as superintendent.

The CHAIRMAN. What class of documents come to the folding room for distribution?

Mr. HICKCOX. All classes of documents of which an extra number are ordered by Congress come to our room for distribution.

The CHAIRMAN. Does any part of the usual number of documents come to you ?

Mr. HICKCOX. Yes, sir; we get a part of them—150 of unbound bills and documents and 43 of the bound documents.

The CHAIRMAN. I see by the report of the Public Printer it is stated that of Senate documents you receive 145 copies, and of Senate bills you receive 160 copies, and that of the bound copies of the usual number you receive 43 of Senate documents and 43 of the Senate Journal. Is that correct ?

Mr. HICKCOX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all that comes to you, then, out of the usual number ?

Mr. HICKCOX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What disposition do you make of the 145 unbound documents of the usual number that come to your office ?

Mr. HICKCOX. We supply the President of the United States, the heads of Executive Departments, the chiefs of Bureaus, and the various foreign legations.

The CHAIRMAN. Under what authority do you make this distribution.

Mr. HICKCOX. I have searched diligently for that authority, but I have never been able to find it.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it is a mere matter of custom that has grown up ?

Mr. HICKCOX. It appears to be; I found that condition of affairs when I took the office, and it has continued ever since I have been here. They have come to us and we have distributed them.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you furnish each one of the officials named by you with one copy of the unbound documents of the usual number ?

Mr. HICKCOX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many does it take to make that distribution ?

Mr. HICKCOX. It takes very nearly all. I could tell by getting our list from downstairs, if you desire it.

The CHAIRMAN. Please get that list and attach it to your testimony.

The list referred to is as follows :

List of Government officials and foreign legations who receive the unbound documents and bills.

President of the United States.
 Secretary of War.
 Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
 Paymaster-General U. S. Army.
 Commissary-General U. S. Army.
 Surgeon-General U. S. Army.
 Adjutant-General U. S. Army.
 Colonel of Engineer Corps.
 Colonel of Topographical Engineers.
 Secretary of Treasury.
 First Assistant Secretary of Treasury.
 Second Assistant Secretary of Treasury.
 Solicitor of Treasury.
 Treasurer of United States.
 First Auditor, Treasury Department.
 Second Auditor, Treasury Department.
 Third Auditor, Treasury Department.
 Fourth Auditor, Treasury Department.
 Fifth Auditor, Treasury Department.
 Sixth Auditor, Treasury Department.
 First Comptroller, Treasury Department.

Second Comptroller, Treasury Department.
 Commissioner of Customs.
 Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
 Chief division warrants and estimates, Treasury Department.
 Secretary of the Interior.
 Commissioner of Pensions.
 Commissioner of Education.
 Commissioner of Patents.
 Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
 Commissioner of Land Office.
 Postmaster-General.
 First Assistant Postmaster-General.
 Second Assistant Postmaster-General.
 Third Assistant Postmaster-General.
 Secretary of the Navy.
 Bureau of Yards and Docks.
 Bureau of Construction and Repairs.
 Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.
 Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.

List of Government officials and foreign legations who receive the unbound documents and bills—Continued.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.
Bureau of Navigation.
Librarian of Congress.
Attorney-General of the United States.
Census Office.
Superintendent of the Census (R. P. Porter).
Chief clerk Census Office (A. F. Childs).
General U. S. Army.
Colonel of Ordnance.
Library of Surgeon-General.
U. S. Military Academy.
Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds.
Superintendent of Coast Survey.
Naval Observatory.
Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Director of the Mint.
Secretary of the Light-House Board, Treasury Department.
Chief Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department.
U. S. Geological Survey, Interior Department.
Civil Service Commission.
Senate Record Reporter.
Clerk of Court of Claims.
Clerk of Supreme Court.
Librarian of Parliament.
Secretary of Agriculture.
Secretary of Smithsonian Institute.
U. S. Fish Commission, 1443 Massachusetts avenue.
District Commissioners.

LEGATIONS.

Austria and Hungary.
Argentine Republic.
Belgium.
Brazil.
Chili.
China.
Costa Rica.
Denmark.
France.
German Empire.

Great Britain.
Japan.
Mexico.
Portugal.
Russia.
Spain.
Sweden and Norway.
Hayti.
Italy.
Switzerland.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether these officials who are thus supplied by you with Senate documents unbound are also supplied from any other source?

Mr. HICKCOX. I am informed by the Public Printer that they are not supplied by him, and that he does not furnish them any documents.

The CHAIRMAN. What disposition do you make of the 160 Senate bills which you receive?

Mr. HICKCOX. They are sent to the same parties that get the unbound volumes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they receive them from any other source?

Mr. HICKCOX. Not that I know of.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you send them copies of all bills, without reference to whether they are public or private bills?

Mr. HICKCOX. I send them all bills.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you heard any expression of opinion from these officials to whom you thus send documents as to whether they desire that all copies of documents and all copies of bills and joint resolutions should be transmitted to them?

Mr. HICKCOX. We have had frequent expressions of opinion from them.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that expression?

Mr. HICKCOX. The general expression is that they do not want the documents, with the exception of those which relate to their departments.

The CHAIRMAN. Why have you not, then, as there seems no warrant in law for this distribution, furnished them simply with such documents and bills as pertain to their departments?

Mr. HICKCOX. For the reason that it would require a very large force

of clerks to assort them. They ought to be sent from the Government Printing Office, and ought never to come to us. We can not assort them, as we have not the men familiar with documents to do the work.

The CHAIRMAN. These are transmitted once a week during the session of Congress?

Mr. HICKCOX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you do with the 43 copies out of the reserve of the usual number, or the bound copies?

Mr. HICKCOX. I have a list of the persons to whom they go.

The list referred to is as follows:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The President. 2. Secretary of the Treasury. 3, 4. First and Second Comptroller. 5. Commissioner of Customs. 6-11. First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Auditors of the Treasury. 12. The Treasurer of the United States. 13. The Register of the Treasury. 14. Comptroller of Currency. 15. Commissioner of Internal Revenue. 16. Director of the Mint. 17. Light-House Board. 18. Bureau of Navigation, Treasury. 19. United States Coast Survey. 20. Marine Hospital. 21. Secretary of War. 22. Paymaster-General. 23. Adjutant-General, War Department. 24. Commissary General, War Department. 25. Quartermaster-General, War Department. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 26. Chief of Engineers, War Department. 27. Topographical Bureau, War Department. 28. Military Academy, West Point. 29. Inspector-General, War Department. 30. Surgeon-General, War Department. 31. Secretary of the Navy. 32. Naval Academy, Annapolis.] 33. Bureau of Ordnance, Navy. 34. Equipment and Recruiting Bureau. 35. Bureau of Navigation, Navy. 36. Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy. 37. Postmaster-General. 38. First Assistant Postmaster-General. 39. Second Assistant Postmaster-General. 40. Third Assistant Postmaster-General. 41. Attorney-General. 42. Solicitor of the Treasury. 43. Secretary of Agriculture. |
|---|--|

The CHAIRMAN. Are any part of these documents received from any other source by any of the officials named?

Mr. HICKCOX. No, sir; not that I know of. You will see that the Public Printer says that they are not distributed by him at any rate.

Mr. Hickcox produced a letter from the chief clerk of the Government Printing Office, dated January 16, 1888, from which it appears that none of the reserve documents are supplied to the officers named in the foregoing list from the Public Printing Office.

The CHAIRMAN. What disposition do you make of the 43 copies of the Senate Journal received by you?

Mr. HICKCOX. They are disposed of in the same manner as the 43 bound copies of the reserve, going to the same parties.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you receive any other documents of any sort, or publications of any kind, except those that you have described as coming to you from the usual number and those that are ordered either under the general law or by concurrent or joint resolutions passed by Congress?

Mr. HICKCOX. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, in addition to the proportion of the usual number that you receive, you also receive all documents that are ordered printed for distribution by members of the Senate?

Mr. HICKCOX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Please explain the process or mode of receiving, storing, handling, and distributing these documents. Give the details fully.

Mr. HICKCOX. On receipt of the documents from the Public Printer they are taken into the folding-room and folded.

The CHAIRMAN. By "folded," you mean wrapped in brown paper?

Mr. HICKCOX. Yes, sir; each document has a stamped wrapper, and also an inside wrapper, or "liner," as we call it, for the protection of the book. After they are thus wrapped they are stored and put to the credit of Senators, to be issued upon their order.

The CHAIRMAN. You keep an account, then, of each document, and with each Senator?

Mr. HICKCOX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You credit him with the whole number when received, and charge him with all the documents that are distributed upon his order.

Mr. HICKCOX. We credit him with very nearly the whole number. We always reserve a small surplus.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. HICKCOX. As I understood from my predecessors, they were so instructed by the Committee on Printing, for the purpose of supplying the demands that were made upon them by new Senators when they came in. When new Senators come here they are usually very enthusiastic about public documents, and they want all they can get. We are also allowed to give documents to the officers of the Senate, where we have them to spare.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion of the allotment to each Senator do you thus reserve from his quota?

Mr. HICKCOX. When there were 76 Senators, there were 78 persons entitled to documents, including the Vice President and the Secretary of the Senate, and it was usual to give 11 out of the first thousand to each Senator, the Vice President, and the Secretary of the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, you reserve 11 out of each thousand?

Mr. HICKCOX. We apportion 11 to each Senator, the Vice President, and the Secretary of the Senate out of the first 1,000, and 12 out of each succeeding thousand.

The CHAIRMAN. So that, out of an edition of 3,000, to be distributed by the Senate, there would be how many kept back for these purposes of which you speak?

Mr. HICKCOX. I think it used to be something over 200, but it is less now.

The CHAIRMAN. State what the action of Senators generally is with reference to the distribution of documents; that is, are they allowed to accumulate in large degree, or are they pretty thoroughly distributed?

Mr. HICKCOX. They accumulate very largely; they crowd us very much for room. We have everything filled up in the folding room, and we have a building or two outside full of documents.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there Senators who distribute very few documents?

Mr. HICKCOX. There are some Senators who distribute very few, and others distribute all they have and all they can get besides.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any process in your office by which you prevent duplication of documents in the hands of the same individuals?

Mr. HICKCOX. None at all.

The CHAIRMAN. If, then, the two Senators from a State should send to you the same name to receive the same document, that individual would receive two copies of that document?

Mr. HICKCOX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it the practice of the folding room to acquaint

the second Senator who sends the same name with the fact that his colleague has already supplied that individual?

Mr. HICKCOX. No, sir. We keep no record of parties to whom documents go, except that in some instances where a document is very valuable we try to keep a record; but ordinary documents are sent out merely on the slips that are sent to us by Senators.

The CHAIRMAN. The process, then, as a rule, is that a Senator simply sends you a slip with his frank upon it and the address of the individual to whom the document is to be sent?

Mr. HICKCOX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. With the title of the document on the back of the slip?

Mr. HICKCOX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the usual process?

Mr. HICKCOX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Many books, however, are distributed by Senators direct, without slips.

Mr. HICKCOX. Yes, sir. We send a great many to the residences of Senators, and a great many to their committee rooms. Some Senators take all of their documents to their residences, some take them to their committee rooms, and some send them exclusively by slips.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us anything like an approximate statement as to how many documents are sent out of every 1,000 that are published?

Mr. HICKCOX. No, sir; I could not do that.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you, by an exploration of your account books, give some idea of the percentage of books distributed, at least so far as your losing custody of them is concerned, by Senators during any given year?

Mr. HICKCOX. It would take quite a clerical force to determine that intelligently.

The CHAIRMAN. Take the two years composing the Fiftieth Congress, for instance; could you not determine the number of documents that were received in your room, and deduct therefrom the amount yet on hand to the credit of Senators, and by that means ascertain what proportion has been sent out?

Mr. HICKCOX. I suppose we could do that, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It would not take any great clerical force to do that, would it?

Mr. HICKCOX. I think it would keep a clerk pretty busy for some time to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an account with every Senator for the Fiftieth Congress, have you not?

Mr. HICKCOX. We merely keep what we call a minus account. We have a ledger showing the books credited to the Senator, and then we charge on a slip all documents sent out, and at the end of each month we post those slips. We deduct the number that he has drawn from the number he had to his credit, and the ledger merely shows what is still due him. We have the slips bound to show when the books are drawn.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand your system, when a report or document is issued, each Senator is credited with his proportionate share. Then, in appropriate columns, you show the state of his account with that particular document, do you not?

Mr. HICKCOX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then what is to prevent you from showing for the

Fiftieth Congress what number of documents were to the credit of all Senators when that Congress opened, what number went to their credit during those two years, and what number they had to their credit at the end of the two years constituting the Fiftieth Congress.

Mr. HICKCOX. We can do that.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would make such a statement and furnish it to the committee during the recess.

Mr. HICKCOX. Do you want to take any special Congress?

The CHAIRMAN. I have suggested that you select the Fiftieth Congress, simply because that has closed and will perhaps be a fair criterion for all Congresses. Can you suggest any other method by which the committee can ascertain as to the distribution, or the failure of distribution, by the present system, of documents that are published by order of Congress for distribution to the general public?

Mr. HICKCOX. No, sir; I can not. There are a great many documents that hang on. For instance, the messages and documents, and the abridgement of the message and documents, hang on a long while. The agricultural reports are sent out pretty thoroughly, although there are not so many distributed in the East as in the West. Locality has a great deal to do with such matters.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give to the committee, taking time for its compilation, a statement showing the documents that seem to be popular, and in the greatest demand, giving, as to the usual publications of the Government, some idea of their importance, as based upon the demand for them?

Mr. HICKCOX. The principal demand is for illustrated books. The "picture" books are very much sought after.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a general statement. Can you give the information I have indicated by looking over your books?

Mr. HICKCOX. I think I can.

The CHAIRMAN. I think such a statement would be valuable, and I wish you would prepare it and furnish it to the committee. State the facts concerning the accumulation of documents in the Senate end of the Capitol.

Mr. HICKCOX. I can not tell you the number, as I have not had a chance to make an inventory for 2 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Give us the approximate number of documents stored in the Senate wing of the Capitol at your disposal in the folding room.

Mr. HICKCOX. I should judge there are between 300,000 and 400,000 volumes, including those stored in the buildings on the outside.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are these 300,000 or 400,000 documents? How are they stored, and what is their condition?

Mr. HICKCOX. The documents are stored in some six or seven rooms in the basement of the Senate wing of the Capitol, and in a house on the corner of Second and B streets southeast. There are also some stored in a house on B street northeast; I do not know the number; it is in the Senate annex. We have a stable full and a basement full of documents over there.

Mr. HAWLEY. Is the building on B street southeast hired for the purpose?

Mr. HICKCOX. The house is situated on the Library lot, and they gave us the use of it.

Mr. HAWLEY. It is one of the condemned buildings?

Mr. HICKCOX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Give the committee an idea of the way the books are piled up, and the condition of the rooms.

Mr. HICKCOX. The rooms are very much crowded. The books are piled to the ceiling, with barely room for passageway to get to them, and scarcely any room for separation.

Mr. HAWLEY. Are there any books piled in the corridors?

Mr. HICKCOX. They are piled in the corridors also.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, in addition to those 300,000 or 400,000 volumes that are here to the credit of Senators, there is also an immense accumulation of books that have been sent from the committee rooms and are kept in the Senate wing of the Capitol, is there not?

Mr. HICKCOX. Yes, sir; but they do not come directly under our charge. Only a part of them have been sent down to us. Sometimes Senators will send down two or three bags of the leather-bound books. They are stored here, but they are in bags, with the Senators' names on them. I think Mr. Wood also has charge of a great many documents of the reserve set.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you make any effort, either by personal application or by letter, to have Senators take from the storerooms the documents that are to their credit?

Mr. HICKCOX. Yes, sir; I have on one or two occasions done that; but with very poor success. They do not take them away.

The CHAIRMAN. So that in instances there is not only no distribution but no acceptance of documents by Senators?

Mr. HICKCOX. I can not say that there is no distribution, because there is hardly a Senator that is not sending out documents every day or two.

Mr. HAWLEY. Is this surplus growing from year to year?

Mr. HICKCOX. I think it is growing; but there was a very large surplus here a good while ago. During Mr. Bright's administration as Sergeant-at-Arms he made a distribution of a vast accumulation of documents, but that was composed of documents that were due to Senators who seceded and went out during the war. Those documents were not due to anybody, and they had been here all through Mr. Brown's and Mr. French's administrations. They had been giving them away to any Senators who wanted them. When Mr. Bright came in he wanted the room, and he gave 60,000 or 100,000 documents to various Senators, who distributed them.

Mr. HAWLEY. Is that the only case in which there has been a reduction of the surplus by means other than Senatorial distribution?

Mr. HICKCOX. Yes, sir. I can keep my surplus reduced without any trouble; that is, over and above what is due to Senators. We do not call what is due to Senators a surplus.

Mr. HAWLEY. There has never been any order given to sell or throw away documents, has there?

Mr. HICKCOX. No, sir; no documents have been sold or thrown away. It is hard to keep them. People beg you out of them if you have a surplus. Some Senators distribute all of their documents, and want all we have besides, and we can not refuse them if we have a surplus. I keep a certain number to supply Senators in case of emergency.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you suggest any method of bettering the existing condition of the Senate folding room?

Mr. HICKCOX. Yes, sir; I could do that.

The CHAIRMAN. What suggestion have you to offer?

Mr. HICKCOX. The Senate folding room is too crowded; there is not room enough. It would be well to have a building outside of the Cap-

itol for a folding room, where books could be properly handled, gotten in and out easily, and where everything could be fixed to do the work in a systematic way.

The CHAIRMAN. The present process, as I understand it, is this: Every book that issues from the Government Printing Office is carried up here by wagon, and is by very inconvenient methods lowered into the basement of the Capitol and there stored away, in the manner you have described, for this distribution by Senators through your office?

Mr. HICKCOX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it not be a far better condition by which none of these books that are for distribution to the general public should be brought to the Capitol, but by which the distribution should be from the Government Printing Office?

Mr. HICKCOX. That would be the best plan, surely; but still there are a great many Senators who like to have the documents where they can get them when they are wanted.

The CHAIRMAN. That demand is supplied by the document room.

Mr. HICKCOX. But a great many Senators send for documents and have them sent to their committee rooms.

The CHAIRMAN. As to that supply, why could it not as well come from the Government Printing Office as from your storerooms?

Mr. HICKCOX. It would take time to get them from the Government Printing Office, and Senators might want them on a moment's notice.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it not be a better system of distribution, as to the Senate, by which your office should be maintained at the Capitol simply as a counting room, and by which the books should all be folded at the Government Printing Office, you having at the Government Printing Office an assistant or the necessary labor force to send them out on the order of Senators?

Mr. HICKCOX. Undoubtedly that would be the best plan.

The CHAIRMAN. That would not only save the room in the Capitol building that is needed for other purposes, but it would save a very large amount of cartage and handling?

Mr. HICKCOX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there not considerable damage done to books received and stored in the manner you have described.

Mr. HICKCOX. There is not a great deal of damage done to the documents in receiving them and in the first handling of them; but our crowded condition necessitates moving them around so many times that the damage results from that. When a pile works down we have to consolidate it and build it up in a smaller compass, and keeping them here so many years they eventually become very badly jammed up.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Suppose an edition ordered is divided by the number of Senators and there is a fraction of 75 volumes over the division, what becomes of that 75?

Mr. HICKCOX. They go into the reserve.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Do you know what your reserve amounts to in any one session of Congress?

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

Mr. RICHARDSON. Did you ever make any estimate of it.

Mr. HICKCOX. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any idea of the number of documents there are piled up in the basement that were taken out of committee rooms?

Mr. HICKCOX. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you not take an inventory of them under Colonel Canaday's direction?

Mr. HICKCOX. Our foreman did, I think. I do not know what they did do exactly. They took the totals of them, or something of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand there is a complete inventory of them. I wish you would look the matter up and give us a statement of the number.

Mr. HICKCOX. I will do so.

Adjourned to meet at the branch printing office of the Treasury Department at 9:30 o'clock a. m. April 17, 1891.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 17, 1891.*

The Committee met at the branch printing office, Treasury Department, for the purpose of inspecting the printing offices in the various Departments.

Present: Mr. Manderson (chairman), Mr. Hawley, and Mr. Richardson, of the committee; also Mr. Frank W. Palmer, Public Printer, and Mr. H. T. Brian, Foreman of Printing.

STATEMENT OF MR. GEORGE A. R. McNEIR, ASSISTANT FOREMAN IN CHARGE OF THE BRANCH PRINTING OFFICE, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your name and official position.

Mr. McNEIR. George A. R. McNeir, assistant foreman in charge of the branch printing office of the Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been such?

Mr. McNEIR. I have been here a little over 4 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Before your appointment as foreman of this branch office, had you any connection with the Government Printing Office?

Mr. McNEIR. Yes, sir; I had been there a number of years. I had charge of the Congressional Record.

The CHAIRMAN. For what length of time?

Mr. McNEIR. About 4 months, during the last session of the Forty-ninth Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. What number of employés are there in the Treasury branch of the Government Printing Office?

Mr. McNEIR. Seventy-five.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know the division as to sex?

Mr. McNEIR. Yes, sir. We have 33 women.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount of space do you occupy for the uses of your office force?

Mr. McNEIR. Our floor space is a fraction less than 7,000 square feet. We have a room 53 by 131 feet.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state the condition of your office with reference to room and proper economy in the work of printing.

Mr. McNEIR. We are very much crowded here in our operations. When we were in the sub-basement we had a larger floor space than we have here. When we moved up we were promised room, which it was found inconvenient to give us after we moved; so you will notice that we are very much crowded in the office on the compositors' side. We

have the compositors, the ruling machines, and the paper that we use all on that side, and it crowds us very much. The north side of the room is occupied by the presses.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you able to keep in stock or store such material as is necessary for the use of your office?

Mr. MCNEIR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your supply, of course, comes from the Government Printing Office?

Mr. MCNEIR. Yes, sir; on requisition.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you are situated on the fourth floor of the Treasury building.

Mr. MCNEIR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. State what effect, if any, the weight and jar of your presses have upon the building.

Mr. MCNEIR. There are brick arches and iron girders extending from this floor to the ground, and I do not think the building is damaged in any way by the weight or jar of the presses.

The CHAIRMAN. In that respect you feel secure?

Mr. MCNEIR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. State the general character of the work done in this branch office.

Mr. MCNEIR. The great bulk of our work consists in the printing of blanks for the various offices of the Department. We print in the way of books the several buoy lists for the Light-House Board, the Digest of Appropriations, the Book of Estimates, and the Synopsis of Customs Decisions, which last-named work has increased very much since the establishment of the Board of General Appraisers.

The CHAIRMAN. That Board was established under the administrative customs act.

Mr. MCNEIR. Yes, sir. From the beginning of the fiscal year to April 1 we have received nearly 4,000 requisitions for Treasury printing. In addition to a great variety of job work, we have printed something over 6,000,000 envelopes, and have printed and ruled over 2,700 reams of letter and note paper.

The CHAIRMAN. In your opinion, is it in the interest of economy that this office should be maintained as a branch of the Government Printing Office, and that the work you are accustomed to do here should be done here rather than in the general office?

Mr. MCNEIR. As a matter of convenience to the Department I think it is economy to have it here, for the reason that if work is sent down to the Government Printing Office no department has the right of way. Each has to take its turn. There is a great deal of special work done here. We very frequently deliver jobs here, such as the Secretary's circulars, for instance, within 2 or 3 hours from the time we receive the copy. For the convenience of the Department I think it is worth the trouble and expense.

Mr. HAWLEY. There would be the expense, even if you sent the work to the Government Printing Office. Is there any difference in the expense by reason of the work being done here?

Mr. MCNEIR. I do not think there is.

Mr. HAWLEY. It does not change your pay roll, or outfit, or plant?

Mr. MCNEIR. I said trouble and expense.

Mr. HAWLEY. The expense has to be incurred anyway.

Mr. MCNEIR. I do not think the expense is any greater here than it would be if the work were done in the Government Printing Office. The

Department supplies us with the room and with gas, and also with an engine, and there is no expense in those respects.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any binding done at this office?

Mr. MCNEIR. There is a bindery in connection with the Department, but it is a small affair. No binding is done for the Government Printing Office, although some of the employés in the bindery here are on the Public Printer's pay-roll.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Is there not an actual saving of expense by reason of the Department furnishing you with room, power, heat, and light?

Mr. MCNEIR. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Those things are really not taxed up against the Government Printing Office?

Mr. MCNEIR. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Upon what system do you do printing, with reference to the ordering of the work?

Mr. MCNEIR. All requisitions are made through the division of stationery, printing, and blanks of the Treasury Department on the Public Printer. A single job is sent in. We make an estimate of its probable cost, and that is sent down to the division of stationery, printing, and blanks, to be approved before we undertake the work, and when it is approved we execute it. It is the same system exactly that prevails at the Government Printing Office.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you print on the bare order of any official of the Treasury Department?

Mr. MCNEIR. Never. All orders come through the division of stationery, printing, and blanks. They give us a requisition number and we make the estimate, and after approval we send the requisition to the Government Printing Office.

Mr. HAWLEY. Is the division you mention a division of the Treasury Department?

Mr. MCNEIR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose the Secretary of the Treasury, or one of the assistant secretaries, should desire a piece of printing done, say a book or a report; what is the process, in detail, by which that work is done at your office?

Mr. MCNEIR. The requisition for that work has to go through the division of stationery, printing, and blanks of the Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Then does it go from you or that division to the Public Printer?

Mr. MCNEIR. It comes from the division of stationery, printing, and blanks to me. I represent the Public Printer here, of course. Then we make an estimate on the job, inform them what it will amount to, and if they approve that, we execute the work.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the Public Printer has no direction or control over the matter printed in this office, except as he is represented by you as the foreman of this office?

Mr. MCNEIR. That is it. Each Department has an allotment of money, and this Department issues these requisitions, as I understand it, against its allotment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any printing done in this office that is paid for out of the general printing appropriation, or is it all paid for out of the special allotment for printing for the Treasury Department?

Mr. MCNEIR. It is all done for the Treasury Department except the Book of Estimates, which I think is done out of the general fund. We

print the Book of Estimates for the Department, and print an additional number for Congress while the forms are on the press.

The CHAIRMAN. And this is done out of the general appropriation?

Mr. McNEIR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, this is the condition: The expenses of this office, including the cost of labor, are paid out of the special allotment or appropriation for the Treasury Department for printing, with the exception of the cost of printing the Book of Estimates?

Mr. McNEIR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the cost of that publication, including labor, is paid for out of the general appropriation for printing?

Mr. McNEIR. Yes, sir; out of the allotment for Congressional printing.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything in the way of information that you can give us that would bear upon this inquiry that is being made by the joint committee, which is in the direction of economy in the public printing and the establishment of any needed reforms?

Mr. McNEIR. I can not think of anything that would be of value to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state any facts you may think of interest to the committee concerning the printing of registered bonds.

Mr. McNEIR. We print the interest schedules for the 4½ per cent. loan which expires in September, the 4 per cent. loan, the Pacific Railroad bonds, and the District of Columbia 3.65s. That work comes in quarterly, and all the changes made on the books of the Treasury we have to make in our forms. It takes us about 10 days to change the 4 per cents. These are all confidential jobs.

Mr. HAWLEY. There is one point we have not got at. Suppose that each Comptroller and each Auditor of the Treasury should want to print an octavo volume; would each one send his manuscript to you and have you print it?

Mr. McNEIR. No, sir. I have no official business with any of them in regard to printing.

Mr. HAWLEY. Who orders a book printed here?

Mr. McNEIR. It comes through the division of stationery, printing, and blanks of the Treasury Department upon requisitions signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and no work is performed by me upon orders of any other description.

Mr. HAWLEY. It has been said that any official in a Department could have printing done in the branch office connected with that Department simply by giving an order for it. If that is so, then each Auditor or Comptroller of the Treasury could have a book printed here, and could decide for himself as to the style of binding, etc.

Mr. McNEIR. No, sir. The order to print a book would have to come from the Secretary through Mr. Sturtevant, the chief of the division of stationery, printing, and blanks. All requisitions for printing are signed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

**STATEMENT OF MR. HARVEY A. HARDING, ASSISTANT FOREMAN
IN CHARGE OF THE BRANCH PRINTING OFFICE, DEPARTMENT
OF STATE.**

The CHAIRMAN. State your name and official position.

Mr. HARDING. Harvey A. Harding, assistant foreman. I have charge of the branch printing office in the State Department.

The CHAIRMAN. How many employes have you?

Mr. HARDING. There are 13 in the printing department and 5 in binding.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the bindery a part of the office?

Mr. HARDING. I have no direct control of the bindery, but I have to report the time of the persons employed. Outside of that I have nothing to do with the bindery.

The CHAIRMAN. How much floor space do you occupy in the printing office?

Mr. HARDING. We have 1,006 square feet of floor space.

The CHAIRMAN. How many rooms do you occupy?

Mr. HARDING. Two rooms are occupied for the printing office itself.

The CHAIRMAN. How is it as to light and other conveniences?

Mr. HARDING. It is very good as to light.

The CHAIRMAN. What class of printing is done here?

Mr. HARDING. Most of our work is document work—consular reports; but we have, of course, all of the Department's jobs, such as blanks, circulars, and lists.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the process by which you do work? Commence at the beginning and describe the process until you reach the finished publication.

Mr. HARDING. Do you mean in regard to consular reports?

The CHAIRMAN. I wish to ascertain, in the first place, on whose order the work is done.

Mr. HARDING. The requisition for the work is sent down by Mr. Brown.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Brown is the chief clerk of the Department, is he not?

Mr. HARDING. Yes, sir. I give the work out at once, and it is set up as rapidly as possible, the proof read, and a revise sent to the chief of the bureau for whom the work is done.

The CHAIRMAN. The printing of the office, then, is done on the order of the chief clerk of the Department?

Mr. HARDING. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. He is the one to whom you look for your authority to do work?

Mr. HARDING. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any supervision of his order by the Public Printer?

Mr. HARDING. I, as the representative of the Public Printer, have charge of the work itself.

The CHAIRMAN. You exercise no discretion, as the representative of the Public Printer, as to what work shall be done, but you simply obey the order of the chief clerk?

Mr. HARDING. I do not exercise any discretion; that is entirely in the control of Mr. Brown.

The CHAIRMAN. In addition to the blank work of which you spoke, the consular reports, etc., you print, of course, a great many confidential communications for the Departments?

Mr. HARDING. Yes, sir; many of them are confidential.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you able to guard your confidential work so as to prevent disclosures?

Mr. HARDING. Yes, sir. Since I have had charge of the office many jobs of a confidential character have been submitted to me, and in no one instance has any matter been divulged, as for instance the Bering Sea correspondence and the reciprocity negotiations with the Republic of Brazil.

STATEMENT OF MR. SEVELLON A. BROWN, CHIEF CLERK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your name and official position?

Mr. BROWN. Sevellon A. Brown; chief clerk of the Department of State.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee would be pleased to have a statement from you in regard to the branch printing office connected with your Department.

Mr. BROWN. The keeping of the plant of the office is under the charge of the Public Printer. That officer furnishes the foreman and the men and a portion of the material. Whatever is furnished is charged up against the annual allotment of the Department for printing and binding. The exception to this is the printing of the consular reports. Much of the material and all the labor for these reports is furnished by the Public Printer; bills are rendered for the entire cost of the work, and the amount is paid out of the appropriation for the preparation, printing, publication, and distribution of the consular and other commercial reports. That portion of the printing which is required in the diplomatic service, including confidential instructions to our ministers, notes to representatives of foreign countries, and various other matters relating to foreign intercourse, are printed in the Department. This is a very important class of printing, and the office being in the Department building, important documents, under the supervision of responsible officials, can be set up from the originals, tending to accuracy, and resulting in an appreciable saving of time and expense. The items which the Public Printer fails to provide must be paid for out of the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Department, a condition of affairs that was not contemplated.

The maintenance of both a branch bindery and a printing office in the Department is of the greatest possible convenience and is in the direction of economy.

All communications received from our diplomatic representatives residing abroad and those from foreign ministers residing in this country, dispatches from our consuls and all letters received from the Departments of the Government, including letters from private corporations and individuals, are bound up in separate classified volumes as soon as there is sufficient material to make a volume. These papers are in originals and form a part of the public archives of the Government and consequently should not be removed from the Department nor pass beyond the immediate control of its officers. Many of them are of a highly confidential character. While passing through the process of binding these papers are frequently required for reference. If, therefore, the papers were bound at the Public Printing Office the Department would suffer a great inconvenience. The bindery has been connected with the Department for half a century.

Before the year 1885 the Department frequently suffered great inconvenience because there was no branch printing office connected with it.

Since that time experience has abundantly shown the wisdom of its introduction.

As showing the anomaly in the conduct of business, I would state that all material and labor, of whatever character, used in the bindery is furnished by the Public Printer. Last year a backing machine was needed, and failing to procure one from the Public Printer, the Department was forced to expend about \$50 for the purchase of one. Why one article should be furnished by the Department of State, while all the rest are provided by the Public Printer, is beyond my comprehension.

Turning to the branch printing office, the anomaly is still more apparent. The Public Printer furnishes all the paper, ink, new rollers, furniture, leads (but not the type that the Department has to purchase), stereotype plates, benzine, lubricating oils, etc. On one occasion the Department paid for the repairs to the engine, but the last time the repairs were made by the Public Printer.

I think the entire control of both the printing and the binding should be vested in the Public Printer, and that his representative here should look after the type and presses, and replace them when they are worn out, instead of this duty being left to comparatively inexperienced people.

The CHAIRMAN. You think such a change would be in the interest of economy?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir; and it would enable the Public Printer to have absolute control and to be in the possession of accurate knowledge of everything about the cost of the office.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please give to the committee the process by which orders are given for the printing which is done in this office? Have you a bureau of printing and binding, similar to that which exists in other Departments?

Mr. BROWN. No, sir; there is no special bureau in charge of the printing. We have a form of requisition, which is sent to me by the different Secretaries and chiefs of bureaus when a piece of printing is wanted. I will hand to the committee a copy of the requisition used.

The requisition referred to is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, _____, 189—.

SEVELLON A. BROWN, *Chief Clerk*:

Please cause to be printed _____ copies of the following: _____, copy of which is inclosed.

Countersigned:

_____,
Chief of Bureau.

_____,
Chief Clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. The countersigning of this requisition by you is the Department's approval of it?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And upon that approval the printing is done?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir; in almost every case.

Mr. RICHARDSON. What restrictions does the Department place upon the discretion of its bureau officers to print?

Mr. BROWN. If a requisition comes to me which I think is larger or smaller than it ought to be, I correct it.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose it is a matter from a bureau chief, and there should be some question in your mind as to the advisability of printing it?

Mr. BROWN. I would exercise my own judgment, as I am supposed to have full authority in such matters.

Mr. HAWLEY. You exercise your discretion in countersigning a requisition?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAWLEY. If a bureau chief should specify that a certain kind of paper should be used, with broad margin and costly binding, you could veto his requisition if you saw fit, could you not?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir; or if, on the contrary, he did not, and I thought it to the credit of the Department that the work should be done in better style than was specified in the requisition, I would change it, especially if the work were going to a foreign country. In other words, I control the matter entirely. If a man orders 5,000 copies, and I think 500 will be sufficient, I use my judgment.

The CHAIRMAN. Or you could use your discretion as to whether it should be printed at all?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any suggestions to make as to where money can be saved to the Government in the matter of the distribution of public documents?

Mr. BROWN. It has been customary for the officials at the Capitol to send copies of all public documents to each of the foreign legations in Washington, of which there are usually from 30 to 35, receiving from 30 to 35 bound volumes of public documents each. They are sent direct from the Capitol, in sheep-bound form. In most cases they are not wanted by the recipient. Foreign ministers, as a rule, keep up with the current work of Congress, and are always provided with any documents they want by the Department. If we can not furnish them we try to get them at the Capitol, and usually succeed. I think it unnecessary to send to the legations executive documents of the class I have named.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to suggest with reference to bills and joint resolutions?

Mr. BROWN. I do not see that anything is to be gained by sending to the legations bills or joint resolutions. They have the Congressional Record, and if they see anything in that which they want they will ask for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it desirable to continue the distribution of the Congressional Record to them?

Mr. BROWN. I think they should pay for it. Our legations would have to pay for such publications in their countries. If we get an executive document in London we have to pay for it. This Government is more generous in its distribution of documents than any other government under the sun. I will furnish you with a copy of a letter written by Governor Fish to Senator Anthony, when he was chairman of the Committee on Printing, pointing out where, in his opinion, the unnecessary expenditure of money for this purpose could be saved. Mr. Fish gave his personal attention to the subject, and although, by reason of subsequent changes in the law, some passages are not applicable at the present time, yet the general principle therein expressed is a good guide in such matters.

The letter from Secretary Fish to Senator Anthony, referred to by Mr. Brown, is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 19, 1874.

HON. H. B. ANTHONY,
Chairman of the Committee on Printing, Senate:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant asking information as to the manner of distributing the sets of Congressional Documents sent to the Department of State, and also any suggestions as to the practicality of diminishing the number furnished.

Of the sixty sets of Congressional Documents bound, *ten* have been for foreign governments, viz: Great Britain, France, Spain, Prussia, Austria, Netherlands, Russia, Bavaria, Hawaiian Islands, and Sweden; *nineteen* sets for the United States legations, and *five* to the consulates at Alexandria, Tangier, Tunis, Tripoli, and Havana; *three* to the libraries of the Institute of France, of the City of Paris, and the Imperial Library in Paris.

The remaining *twenty-three* sets have been retained in the Department.

By the act of March 2, 1867 (Stat., vol. 14, p. 573), fifty copies of these documents it is understood are placed at the disposal of the Joint Library Committee, which exchanges the same with foreign governments through the agency of the Smithsonian Institution. Assuming that exchanges are thus made with the governments of other powers, the distribution through the Department of State to those governments can be discontinued; and the Department has made inquiry of the several legations of the United States in other countries which results in the assurance that these bound volumes of documents are not either necessary or desirable in the legations or consulates.

It results that the number of bound volumes of the documents now received by the Department of State may be largely reduced.

I am of the opinion that ten sets of these documents will be quite sufficient for the use of this Department if, as is understood, exchange with the *governments* of other states is made through the agency of the Smithsonian Institution.

The inquiry above referred to (of the several legations of the United States in other countries) which brought out the absence of need of the entire set of Congressional documents, indicated a concurrence of opinion that certain of the documents are needed in each of the legations and in some of the principal consulates. These embrace—

The President's Message, and accompanying documents relating to foreign affairs; the annual reports of the heads of the several Departments; the annual reports of the Educational Bureau, Coast Survey, Smithsonian Institution, Statistical Bureau, Land Office, Indian Affairs, Patent Office, Commercial Relations, and the Official Register (Blue Book).

All of the above are not needed by each of the legations or consulates referred to. The number of each that may be required will therefore vary, and may increase from time to time.

The demand upon the Department for copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents relating to foreign affairs is quite large. By existing law (Stat., vol. 14, p. 305, sec. 2) the Department receives 2,500 copies of this document. This number might be reduced to 1,500.

Of the other documents particularly referred to, I would suggest, as the required number of each varies, that a discretionary authority be given to the Secretary of State to order not exceeding 250 copies of each, with the exception of the Commercial Relations, of which 1,000 copies are desirable.

By the joint resolution approved April 16, 1870 (Stat., vol. 16, p. 372), the Congressional Printer is directed to cause to be printed for the use of the Department of State, when requested to do so by the Secretary of State, 500 copies of all documents emanating from the Department of State which may be ordered to be printed by either House of Congress.

It is deemed important that this authority be continued. The demand for some of these documents, both at home and abroad, is large, and with many of them it becomes of importance that a supply be furnished as well for distribution by our legations and representatives abroad as for their information and use. In some rare instances a larger number than 500 might be desirable, and if any change be made in respect to this provision, I would respectfully suggest that a discretionary power be given to the Secretary of State to increase the number of copies, so as not in any case to exceed 1,000. This number will be very rarely deemed necessary, but in some instances it may be important that the larger number be distributed.

The opinion of the Secretary of State is desired as to the distribution of public documents, bound and unbound, to the foreign legations in this city.

Your letter states that the distribution now made is not done in obedience to any law or even any resolution on the part of the Senate, and that now twenty-one complete sets of bound documents with the same number of the same documents unbound, bills, reports, etc., are sent to the legations from the House, while the Senate sends them twenty-four duplicate sets of its publications.

This is a liberality of distribution which is believed not to be exercised by many, if any, foreign governments, toward the diplomatic representatives accredited to them.

When the United States Government has occasion for the printed legislative or parliamentary publications of other States, as a general rule they are only obtained by purchase. I respectfully submit to the consideration of the committee, that a rule of reciprocity be established with respect to the distribution of these documents, and that copies be furnished only to the legations in this capital, of those govern-

ments who furnish to the legations of the United States in their respective capitals, copies of all their printed parliamentary or legislative documents. I do not hesitate to recommend a provision to this effect. And should it be adopted the Department of State will undertake the delivery of the documents, bound and unbound, to the legations of such powers as shall indicate a desire to reciprocate the distribution of these documents to our legations abroad.

I would further suggest in this connection that it would be a convenient provision if a certain number of documents, bills, reports, etc., be printed and kept in reserve for sale by the Public Printer at a price sufficient to cover the expense, and that the representatives of foreign powers in this capital be allowed to obtain copies of such as they may desire at such price.

The Government of the United States has experienced the advantage of this system adopted elsewhere, when it purchases documents which it may desire.

Your letter states that among the legations to which bound and unbound documents are now sent are those of Bremen, Sardinia, Costa Rica, New Granada, Nicaragua, Honduras, Ecuador, and Switzerland.

Neither Bremen, Costa Rica, Honduras, or Switzerland maintains a legation or has any diplomatic representative in the United States.

The Government of Sardinia has been succeeded by that of Italy, as that of New Granada is now known as the United States of Colombia.

I have the honor, etc.,

HAMILTON FISH.

Mr. BROWN. The recent treaty for the interchange of official publications will afford to the countries entering into it abundant opportunity for procuring necessary documents without the intervention of their representatives in this city, and if the non-signatory powers desire such publications, the treaty provides for their adherence, in which case they will receive the documents through the channel therein provided.

In regard to reports, the Department is not required by law to make an annual report, nor does it do so. The nearest approach to an annual report is that of the Foreign Relations. This consists of such correspondence between this Government and that of foreign governments as the Executive deems proper to communicate to Congress with the annual message.

Usually 1,000 copies of this publication are printed for distribution among our diplomatic and consular officers, and for presentation to foreign governments and to eminent publicists abroad and at home. The copies become a charge against the annual allotment of the Department for printing. I do not see that the public interest would be conserved by a reduction in the number of copies usually printed. As a book of reference to our officers abroad it is a valuable assistant.

As to the distribution of public documents, I can make no other suggestion than those heretofore made by me in this examination.

With respect to public documents, bills, resolutions, etc., required by the Department: At one time the Department received sixty sets of the bound Congressional documents. These were sent to foreign governments, to our legations abroad, and to the most important consulates. An additional number of the unbound copies of documents as they appeared were also furnished the Department.

From time to time, in the spirit of economy, the Department continued to reduce the number of copies received, until now it is furnished with but four complete sets of the bound volumes of the Congressional documents. It is not deemed expedient for the public service to further reduce this number.

Of the unbound documents, bills, resolutions, etc., the Department now receives fifteen copies each. This small supply has often seriously inconvenienced the Department, but in the interest of economy it has made no effort to increase the number, as the general result has proved the wisdom of the situation.

The Department of State, by law, is the custodian of the original rolls or manuscript of the laws passed by Congress. The other Executive

Departments and their bureaus are dependent upon it for exact copies of the laws as passed. Often laws appropriating large sums of money or curtailing large appropriations are passed after the beginning of a fiscal year, but taking effect, in fact, on the first day of the fiscal year.

These laws affect all branches of the Government, and the necessity of immediately furnishing correct copies to the various offices is apparent. To make manuscript copies of these laws would be a physical impossibility. Copies of the printed bills, therefore, become to this Department an absolute necessity. As an illustration, the sundry civil appropriation bill, usually the largest and most important one passed by Congress, becomes a law about the last day of the life of the session of Congress. Immediately a demand is made for copies.

Generally the law as finally passed does not materially differ from the last print of the bill. The printed bill is therefore carefully compared with the original roll, as soon as the latter is received, and the corrections marked in red ink. It is then a very easy thing to correct the other copies of the printed bill to conform to the bill as passed. Certified copies can therefore be furnished the Public Printer, and the different Departments promptly. Without the aid of these bills manuscript copies of the act would have to be made for the Public Printer, and that officer and the Departments would be compelled to wait several days before copies could be furnished. The same is proportionately true of resolutions.

If in any way the Department could be informed as to what public documents are passing through the press, so that it might have an opportunity to decide whether any particular document was needed, a large mass of documents that are now sent to the Department could be dispensed with. But there is no censor nor could there well be one to select for the Department such documents as it desires. It often happens that documents emanating from other Departments bear upon some diplomatic question, and the Department should have copies of such publications. This is particularly true of reports of committees. The first knowledge that the Department has of such a report, in which it may be interested, is when copies are received from the Public Printer, usually too late to order additional copies.

The Department has with great care collated all documents printed by order of Congress relating directly or indirectly to diplomatic affairs since the Twentieth Congress. These documents have been bound in volumes and now form one of the most important parts of its archives,

This collection could only be continued by an examination of each document as published by Congress by some one connected with the Department, and that duty could not be delegated to one not connected with it.

I therefore believe that it would not serve the best interest of the public to reduce the number of public documents, bills, resolutions, etc., now furnished the Department of State.

STATEMENT OF MR. G. W. HOWLAND, "MAKER-UP" IN THE BRANCH PRINTING OFFICE OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your name and what position you hold under the Government.

Mr. HOWLAND. My name is G. W. Howland, and I am classed as a "maker-up" in the printing office of the Navy Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the foreman of printing of this branch office?

Mr. HOWLAND. Mr. J. M. Craig.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he present to-day ?

Mr. HOWLAND. No, sir. He is attending his mother's funeral. She died on Tuesday.

The CHAIRMAN. What number of employés are there in this office ?

Mr. HOWLAND. There are 21 persons employed here, of whom 12 are employed in printing and the remainder work in the bindery.

The CHAIRMAN. What class of work is done in this branch office ?

Mr. HOWLAND. Navy printing exclusively—blanks and anything of the kind that come from the Navy. We do work for all the different bureaus of the Navy Department.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you print besides blanks ?

Mr. HOWLAND. We print circulars and advertisements and every class of work, such as proposals and contracts for building war vessels, and specifications for the same; general and special orders by the Secretary of the Navy; all general court-martial orders; all envelope printing for the Department, and all confidential work for the same; specifications for supplies for Department; letter headings; copying-ink jobs; blanks for different navy-yards; mailing list for Hydrographic Office (about 16 galleys); Weekly Bulletin for Hydrographic Office; monthly pilot chart printing, and a large variety of other work which I can not at this moment name.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you print any books or pamphlets ?

Mr. HOWLAND. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. State in a general way what they are.

Mr. HOWLAND. They are small, and do not amount to much. We print the Hydrographic Notices to Mariners every week, which make a book of from 15 to 30 pages, octavo. That is made up into what they call "extracts." They run from about 7, which is the lowest, to 13, which is the highest, and the number of copies printed varies from about 5,000 down to 300. I think 5,490 is the highest in one division, and so on down.

The CHAIRMAN. Is all the printing of the Hydrographic Office done here, or has that office a separate printing establishment ?

Mr. HOWLAND. All I know anything about is done here, with the exception of what is done at the Government Printing Office. We print here occasionally what they call a supplement to the Light-House List, which sometimes makes as high as 40 pages, and then we have supplements to the Notices to Mariners. Sometimes they come in as often as one a week, and they are printed on every other page of octavo, making all the way from 16 to 40 or 50 pages. We have printed a book that ran over 40 pages.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the extent of the binding done in your bindery ?

Mr. HOWLAND. Mr. Knott, in the bindery, can tell you about that. I pay no attention to it.

The CHAIRMAN. From whom does your order to print come ?

Mr. HOWLAND. It is generally marked by Mr. Hogg, the chief clerk of the Navy Department, who puts his initials on nearly every order.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you at hand an order for a piece of printing ?

Mr. HOWLAND. This is all the order we ever get.

Mr. Howland produced the copy for a circular, upon which the initials "J. W. H." appear, being the initials of Mr. Hogg, chief clerk of the Navy Department.

The CHAIRMAN. The copy comes to you, being transmitted by the chief clerk of the Navy Department, who has placed his initials upon the copy to indicate to you the number to be printed ?

Mr. HOWLAND. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You simply follow the directions of the chief clerk ?
Mr. HOWLAND. Yes, sir. Mr. Hogg's initials are supposed to be on every job that comes down here, but they are not always. I suppose they take it for granted they are on. They should be.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to say that you receive orders to print from any chief of division or bureau officer without the supervision of Mr. Hogg, the chief clerk ?

Mr. HOWLAND. Very many orders come down here without Mr. Hogg's initials, but they are supposed to be on every order. We take it for granted that Mr. Hogg's consent has been given. I suppose that in those cases the official sending the order down has seen Mr. Hogg in person and obtained his consent. Mr. Craig did start in at one time to require every order that came in to have Mr. Hogg's initials on it, but like a good many things like that, it fell into disuse.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been employed in this Branch Printing Office ?

Mr. HOWLAND. It will be 2 years in August; I do not remember the exact date.

STATEMENT OF J. M. CRAIG, ASSISTANT FOREMAN IN CHARGE OF THE BRANCH PRINTING OFFICE OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. W. Howland, who was in charge of this office during my absence on account of death in my family, makes a fair and correct statement in reference to the kinds of work done by this office.

All the work done is exclusively for the Navy Department, by a general understanding with the chief clerk.

I am running the office, and have been since I took charge of it, nearly 2 years ago, with the smallest force possible to get the work out satisfactorily to the Department. I could not run it with less. I would suggest that if I had better and more improved machinery for doing the work and better quarters to do it in would be in the line of economy. The work has to be done almost entirely by gaslight, which is very objectionable.

STATEMENT OF MR. IGNATIUS M. KNOTT, IN CHARGE OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT BINDERY.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your name and official position.

Mr. KNOTT. Ignatius M. Knott; I am foreman of the bindery attached to the Navy Department.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been employed here ?

Mr. KNOTT. Since 1875.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of a force have you in this bindery ?

Mr. KNOTT. There are 6 women, and 1 man besides myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you under the direction of the Public Printer ?

Mr. KNOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This is one of the branch offices of the Government Printing Office ?

Mr. KNOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In a general way please state what class of work is done in your bindery.

Mr. KNOTT. The manuscript work is the principal thing we do here, the records of the different bureaus, such work as they have to refer to frequently. It would not be convenient to send that work to the Government Printing Office, so we do it here.

The CHAIRMAN. What printed matter do you bind ?

Mr. KNOTT. Very little; I will show you some of the work that we do for the different branches of the Navy. [Mr. Knott exhibited to the committee various samples of work done in the bindery.] Much of our work is the binding of the Notices to Mariners from the Hydrographic Office and general orders, abstracts, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Who directs the extent and the character of the binding that is done here?

Mr. KNOTT. The different bureaus and the chief clerk, principally.

The CHAIRMAN. Does all the material, or most of the material, that you handle and expend labor and money upon undergo the supervision of the chief clerk of the Navy Department?

Mr. KNOTT. No, sir. We write out a requisition and send it to the chief clerk of the Government Printing Office, and the receipt is carried to the chief clerk of the Navy Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything to suggest by which there would be greater economy in the conduct of your office and by which money could be saved to the Government?

Mr. KNOTT. I do not know of anything. We are as economical as possible. We use a great deal of old material here, such as old portfolios that are worn out in the Hydrographic Office. We utilize those in making backs for books.

The CHAIRMAN. From whom do you obtain the material used in binding?

Mr. KNOTT. We make a requisition on the chief clerk of the Government Printing Office.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any purchases made for this office direct?

Mr. KNOTT. No, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Do you do any private binding that is not authorized by law?

Mr. KNOTT. No, sir; we conform to the law.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN W. HOGG, CHIEF CLERK OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your name and official position.

Mr. HOGG. John W. Hogg, chief clerk of the Navy Department.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you held that position?

Mr. HOGG. Since 1874.

The CHAIRMAN. The branch of the Government Printing Office that is connected with the Navy Department comes under your direction to some extent, does it not?

Mr. HOGG. To a certain extent.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state to the committee the character of your supervision of it.

Mr. HOGG. I have very little supervision over the office. Of course the Public Printer employs his own people and takes them on and puts them off; the head of the branch office making his returns to the Public Printer.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state the plan or process by which any manuscript or matter that it is desired to have printed is finally printed; that is, who has supervision of it?

Mr. HOGG. Each bureau of the Department, including the Judge-Advocate-General's Office and the Secretary's Office, as well as the Hydrographic Office, when it has matter to be printed, sends it down to the branch printing office. A large part of the printing for the Hydrographic Office is done by the branch office. As I say, this copy is sent down from the different bureaus and placed in the hands of the printer.

This has been the practice since the establishment of the branch office, some 25 or 30 years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it go direct to the printer, or is it transmitted through your hands?

Mr. HOGG. It goes direct to the printer, usually; that is, the ordinary work.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it is in the power of any bureau chief to have as much printing done as he may desire, without supervision by the Secretary, or by yourself, as chief clerk, is it not?

Mr. HOGG. Yes, sir; it might be so considered. They might have printing done of which we have no special knowledge.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no check, then, upon the amount of printing that might be ordered by any bureau officer?

Mr. HOGG. There is no check. Of course the Secretary could check it at any time he saw fit. There is a certain amount of work done monthly at the branch printing office; it amounts to about the same thing each month—that is, it averages fairly and is supposed to be all that the force can do within the time. Any unusual amount of printing desired by any particular bureau would, beyond doubt, be brought to the attention of the chief clerk by the foreman. I might add with regard to that, that when we found our appropriation was running short, the printer came up to me and I told him if any extraordinary jobs came into the office he had better come to me for permission to print them; but if the order was for blanks or envelopes, or anything of that kind, he might go ahead with the work as usual.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the various pamphlets that are issued by the Bureau of Naval Intelligence printed here, or are they sent to the Government Printing Office?

Mr. HOGG. They are printed at the Government Printing Office, that is the "Naval Professional Papers," compilations of "Information from abroad," etc., to which I suppose you refer.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any suggestions to make to the committee in the interest of greater economy in the printing that is done for the Navy Department?

Mr. HOGG. I have never been able to ascertain whether it is more economical to do the work in the branch office or at the Government Printing Office.

The CHAIRMAN. The work is done here merely as a matter of convenience?

Mr. HOGG. It is a matter of convenience. I have thought at times that we had too many people in the branch office; but we do not control that, and it rests entirely with the Public Printer. We have also, of course, the branch bindery down below, which binds up our manuscript letters to which we have to refer. It is considered better that we should have that work done in the Department than at the Government Printing Office.

The CHAIRMAN. These people are all engaged on work incident to the Navy Department?

Mr. HOGG. Yes, sir; the directions to the foreman are that if he has any doubt as to the work being entirely official he must submit it to the chief clerk for inspection before doing it.

The CHAIRMAN. That work would have to be done in the Government Printing Office if it were not done here?

Mr. HOGG. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that all material, such as paper and binders' material, is furnished to your branch office by the Government Printing Office?

Mr. HOGG. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that true as to type, presses, and material of that kind?

Mr. HOGG. No, sir; we have bought a good deal of type and some other printers' material, but the presses have been furnished through the Public Printer for a long time past.

The CHAIRMAN. By what process do you buy type; do you buy it in open market, or do you advertise for bids?

Mr. HOGG. We buy it in open market. Whenever the foreman wants type for use in the office he generally gets an order from us to buy from the prominent manufacturers.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think there would be economy in having such supplies bought by the Government Printing Office?

Mr. HOGG. I think as long as it is a branch of the Government Printing Office the Public Printer ought to furnish everything to run the office—type, presses, ink, and paper; but of course all those things would doubtless be charged up against our appropriation.

Mr. BRIAN. Where there have been large purchases of type for the naval branch they have been made through the Public Printer, and presses have also been so purchased, the amount therefor, however, being paid out of the special appropriation for printing for the Navy Department.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Are you able to do all the printing that you have to do here from the annual appropriation that is made, or have you had to have a deficiency provided for?

Mr. HOGG. There has been a deficiency almost every year. I do not think Congress appropriates enough for the Navy Department. We have had for a number of years a regular appropriation of about \$60,000, \$12,000 of which is for the Hydrographic Office, and of course the business of the Navy has very much increased during the last 6 or 8 years. All kinds of work is increasing, and there is a greater demand for printing, and I think our appropriation should be increased accordingly.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Do you not think by the exercise of economy and care you could keep the expenses within the appropriation?

Mr. HOGG. No, sir; I do not think we could and do the printing that is absolutely necessary to be done.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Do you not think they do work in this branch office that could be dispensed with?

Mr. HOGG. No, sir; I do not think there is anything done in the branch office that could be dispensed with.

Mr. RICHARDSON. What has caused the increase in the cost of printing in this Department?

Mr. HOGG. The increase of the Navy, for instance. I do not mean that there has been a very great increase in the branch office, but there has been a very large increase at the Government Printing Office. There have been a good many new vessels constructed, and the printing of the specifications for a new vessel cost \$200 or \$300. They are printed and bound up in book form for the use of the Bureaus and the superintendents of the construction of the vessels and the contractors. The reorganization of Bureaus and change of methods in procuring, issuing, and accounting for stores involve new books and blanks. Our requisition book, containing requisitions on the Printer, will show you the kind of work we do. [Mr. Hogg produced a book containing requisitions on the Public Printer.] The printing of the volume prepared by the Office of Naval Intelligence, entitled "General Information Series," costs from \$2,000 to \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that paid out of your appropriation ?

Mr. HOGG. Yes, sir; I have a requisition here [indicating] for printing a "coaling and docking report," third edition, prepared by the Office of Naval Intelligence. It is a very valuable work for the Navy Department, the naval service, and the commercial marine. It is a report on the different kinds of coal of the world, their relative qualities, and gives the coaling, docking, and repairing facilities of all ports. I have not been able to have it printed yet, as the balance of the appropriation will not stand it, the cost being about \$1,000.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Do you not think it advisable to have every job of printing that is done in your branch office pass through your hands or through the hands of some officer charged with the duty of inspecting and ascertaining if it is necessary to print it ?

Mr. HOGG. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. And have it "O K'd" by some one in the Department before it goes down ?

Mr. HOGG. I think that would be well; but it ought to be done by some one who has a knowledge of printing, perhaps, and has the time to give the subject full attention.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Is there any limit put upon the chiefs of Bureaus in the Navy Department restraining them in the matter of orders upon the branch office for printing ?

Mr. HOGG. No, sir. We have a fight with them occasionally.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Who has the fight ?

Mr. HOGG. I do, principally.

Mr. RICHARDSON. As I understand you, the jobs do not all go through your hands, and as a consequence you do not pass upon all of the work done ?

Mr. HOGG. When there is an extra large job to be done I pass upon it if it is brought up by the foreman of the office for my consideration.

Mr. RICHARDSON. You wait until you have complaint from the branch office before you pass upon it ?

Mr. HOGG. Yes, sir; until it is brought before me.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Do you not think it would be well to have every job pass through your hands and have your affirmative action before it goes down to the office to be printed ?

Mr. HOGG. That would do for everything except the work sent down from the Hydrographic Office. They have a certain amount of work, not exceeding \$12,000 a year. Part of that is done at the Government Printing Office and part of it is done at the branch office. I can not, I think, exercise any supervision over either. They send their work to the printer and have it printed. It would not do for me to check them, for they have their appropriation for that purpose and should know what their allotment of the appropriation will bear.

Touching the question of increase in the cost of printing, I want to show you one of the Secretary's annual reports. [Mr. Hogg produced a copy of an Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy.] That has about 100 excellent illustrations, coming from the Bureaus of Ordnance, Construction and Repair, and Steam Engineering. The Bureaus consider these illustrations necessary, as they are mentioned in and relate to the text of the report. That makes the report cost much more than it would without the plates. Where we used to print the Secretary's report for \$2,000 it now costs \$4,000. There is a great demand for these reports, because they contain so much valuable information. Our appropriation will warrant us in printing about 1,500 copies only, and we could distribute 10,000 if we had them, there being numerous applications for them from all sources.

Mr. HAWLEY. Has not the hydrographic work in the branch office increased very much during the last 3 or 4 years?

Mr. HOGG. Very materially. Additional branch offices have been established, and as the publications of the office become better known the demand for them increases.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. F. C. AINSWORTH, U. S. ARMY, CHIEF OF RECORD AND PENSION DIVISION, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your name, rank, and duty.

Major AINSWORTH. F. C. Ainsworth, major and surgeon, U. S. Army, in charge of the record and pension division, War Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state whether there is a printing office connected with your division.

Major AINSWORTH. There is.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the number of employés?

Major AINSWORTH. The number varies from 5 to 10, according to the amount of work.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the general nature of the matter printed by them?

Major AINSWORTH. Nothing but the cards and blank forms used in connection with the Record and Pension Division.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any binding done?

Major AINSWORTH. Very little. What binding is done is performed by men detailed from the Government bindery, and is practically confined to the repairing and rebinding of old service record books.

The CHAIRMAN. This office is under your direct supervision and control, is it not?

Major AINSWORTH. Yes, sir; under the Secretary of War.

The CHAIRMAN. It is in no way directed or controlled by the Public Printer?

Major AINSWORTH. No, sir; except in the matter of binding.

The CHAIRMAN. In your opinion is it economy to continue this separate printing establishment?

Major AINSWORTH. Yes, sir. It would be quite impossible, without great delay and expense, to continue the copying of the old records without it. For instance, the records are all copied and entered on a card $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches. The cards are printed on sheets large enough to enable us to print 40 at a time. We do not print the cards until we are ready to commence the copying, because it is necessary to use the records in connection with the current work of the office. As soon as the records are ready to go into the hands of the copyists they are sent to the Tenth street building and the cards are printed to fit each record. As I stated, they are printed on sheets of paper large enough to enable us to print 40 at once. With the forms all standing, I can set up in type—it is but the work of a moment—a heading showing the number of the regiment, the company, and any remarks that appear on the roll that would necessarily be repeated for each man. It is but the work of a few minutes for a type-setter to put that in type, while if it were written out for each man it would double or quadruple the work. For instance, here is a card printed for copying a company muster-in roll.

The muster-in roll card referred to by Major Ainsworth is as follows :

	53	N. Y.

-----, Co., 53 Reg't N. Y. Infantry.		
Age.....years.		
Appears on		
Company Muster-in Roll		
of the organization named above. Roll dated		
-----, -----, 186 .		
Muster-in to date	-----	186 .

Joined for duty and enrolled :		
When	-----	186 .
Where	-----	
Period	.....years.	

Remarks: -----		

<p>Sept. 10, 1862, the Governor of New York ordered the 53d New York broken up. The Field and Staff were mustered out. Co. D. was transferred to the 162d and 165th. Co. K. became Co. F of the 162d. The remaining Cos. were transferred to the 132d.</p>		
Book mark : -----		

Copyist.

Major AINSWORTH. The remark at the bottom of this muster-in roll would necessarily appear against at least 100 names. In addition to that, I have printed in "53 N. Y.," in the index line, and "53d Reg't N. Y. Infantry" in the line below, all of which would have to be rewritten many times if not printed. These cards are printed in many different forms, to fit as many different records, just as they are needed for use, and the records themselves not being taken out of the office, can still be used and the current pension and other work of the office kept up to date.

The CHAIRMAN. By what process do you obtain the material that is used in your office—the paper, type, presses, etc. ?

Major AINSWORTH. All by contract. There is very little material used by us except paper. The other material that is used is trifling. We only have a small amount of type. The electrotypes we get from the Government Printing Office, and the rollers are made for us at the Government Printing Office. The paper, envelopes, and other stationery that we use in connection with the work are obtained by contract.

The CHAIRMAN. By the Department or by your division ?

Major AINSWORTH. By the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. You make a requisition on the Department for the necessary material and pursue the usual process of advertising and letting by contract ?

Major AINSWORTH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any suggestions to make to the committee looking to greater economy in the matter of printing in connection with your division ?

Major AINSWORTH. No, sir ; I have not. I do not think it could be done more economically than it is, because the men employed upon it

are few in number, and they do work that would require at least 50 men working with a pen. When the work is pressing I can put two or three more type-setters on, and when it is not I take them off and put them on the current work of the office. The law as it stands is a very good one. It forbids the use of the press for any other purpose, and it saves me from embarrassment when asked to do printing other than that immediately connected with the work of my division.

The CHAIRMAN. Backed by the law you are able to resist temptation?

Major AINSWORTH. Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF LIEUT. COL. SAMUEL BRECK, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your name, rank, and present duty.

Colonel BRECK. Samuel Breck; lieutenant-colonel, U. S. Army; assistant adjutant-general, on duty in the Adjutant-General's Office.

The CHAIRMAN. We are now in the printing office that is attached to the War Department, which, as I understand it, comes under the direction of the Adjutant-General of the Army?

Colonel BRECK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please state to the committee what class of printing is done at this office?

Colonel BRECK. Principally general and special orders, general court-martial orders, circulars, weekly lists of casualties, printed letters, and other small matters needed for immediate use. Only a small advance edition for immediate use of general and general court-martial orders is printed in this office; the main edition is printed from the same type by the Public Printer.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know the number of employes in this office?

Colonel BRECK. The force employed varies somewhat, according to the work to be done. Sometimes we borrow men from other offices when we are hard pressed.

The CHAIRMAN. This printing office, like the printing office in the Pension and Record Division, is not under the control of the Public Printer, as I understand it?

Colonel BRECK. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But is under the control of the Secretary of War?

Colonel BRECK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any binding done in this office?

Colonel BRECK. A little. It is principally confined to repairing record books and binding what can not be allowed to go out of the office.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the plan by which matter is printed in this office? Who controls the character and the cost of it?

Colonel BRECK. The Adjutant-General.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state the method by which work is done here. Who approves it?

Colonel BRECK. The Adjutant-General gives the order, sometimes in person, and sometimes through the chief clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. What, if anything, are the advantages in maintaining this office instead of having the work done at the Government Printing Office?

Colonel BRECK. It enables the office to use and distribute general and special orders and other printed matter immediately without the delay

which would necessarily occur if we had to depend upon the Government Printing Office. There are of course many things which must be got out as soon as possible, and the number of copies to be used make it impossible to make the copies with the pen.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the expenses of the office, for labor and material, paid out of a special appropriation, and, if so, what appropriation?

Colonel BRECK. There is no special appropriation, the men being the clerks and messengers of the office, the paper being obtained from the appropriation for that purpose, and the other supplies required being furnished from the War Department appropriation for miscellaneous supplies.

The CHAIRMAN. What other printing office, if any, is connected with the War Department, besides this and the one in the Pension and Record Division?

Colonel BRECK. I am not informed as to that. I think the Engineers and the Pay Department have small offices, but am not sure. I omitted to say that we do here, under the law, some printing for the Surgeon-General in cases of emergency.

STATEMENT OF MR. THOMAS B. NOLAN, FOREMAN OF THE PRINTING OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your name and official position?

Mr. NOLAN. Thomas B. Nolan; foreman of the printing office in the Adjutant-General's Office.

The CHAIRMAN. How many employes are there in this office.

Mr. NOLAN. We have nine men and one messenger.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they all printers?

Mr. NOLAN. They are all printers with the exception of one, who is a bookbinder, and the assistant messenger. The binder repairs some of our record books, and does some other small and immediate jobs for the office; he also folds up our orders, circulars, etc., as we print them.

STATEMENT OF LIEUT. RICHARDSON CLOVER, U. S. NAVY, ACTING HYDROGRAPHER, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your name, rank, and present duty.

Lieutenant CLOVER. Richardson Clover; lieutenant, U. S. Navy; acting hydrographer, Navy Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a printing office connected with the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department?

Lieutenant CLOVER. Not directly under the Hydrographic Office.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the printing of your office done?

Lieutenant CLOVER. Our regular publications and special work, which require the personal supervision of this office to the moment of going to press, are done in the basement of the Navy Department Building; we have one room where the type is set up.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you use for many of your publications, particularly the weekly and monthly publications, the general printing office of the Navy Department?

Lieutenant CLOVER. Yes, sir; and special publications which must have constant attention; but the bulk of our printing, such as books, is done at the Government Printing Office.

The CHAIRMAN. And as to some special work, you use a small office that is entirely for your own work?

Lieutenant CLOVER. Yes; we have a room where the type is set up, but the presswork is done in the basement.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the force in the small office to which you refer which mainly does the work of your office?

Lieutenant CLOVER. It varies from two to three men.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the particular line of work executed by them?

Lieutenant CLOVER. The Notices to Mariners and the weekly Bulletin.

The CHAIRMAN. Could not this work be done, with profit to the Government, in the regular printing office that is attached to the Navy Department?

Lieutenant CLOVER. There is really no separate office; only two or three men are detailed to set type in this office, for the reason that its work is like that of a newspaper. The reports have to come out on time or they are valueless, and they work right up to the moment of publication; and besides, it is a peculiar class of work that must be under the eye of the officer having charge of the corrections. So much depends upon the accuracy and promptness of the publication that it would not do to have it confused with and crowded by other work.

The CHAIRMAN. So that this small force is entirely under your direction and control, except that it is under the general supervision of the Secretary of the Navy?

Lieutenant CLOVER. To a limited extent. These men are simply assigned to do work here, and are under the Navy Department foreman, who is the representative of the Government Printing Office; but they do the work here in the basement for the convenience of the Hydrographic Office.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the force in the small office, like the force in the larger branch attached to the Navy Department, is under the control of the Government Printing Office?

Lieutenant CLOVER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the general character of the publications issued by your office under the direction of the chief hydrographer?

Lieutenant CLOVER. Sections 431 and 432 read:

There shall be a Hydrographic Office attached to the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department for the improvement of the means for navigating safely the vessels of the Navy and of the mercantile marine by providing, under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, accurate and cheap nautical charts, sailing directions, navigators, and manuals of instruction for the use of all vessels of the United States, and for the benefit and use of navigators generally.

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to cause to be prepared at the Hydrographic Office attached to the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department, maps, charts, and nautical books relating to and required in navigation, and to publish and furnish them to navigators at the cost of printing and paper, and to purchase the plates and copyrights of such existing maps, charts, navigators, sailing directions, and instructions as he may consider necessary, and when he may deem it expedient to do so, and under such regulations and instructions as he may prescribe.

We publish and keep corrected to date, pilot books, sailing directions, light lists, etc., of every portion of the globe, besides various bathymetric and meteorologic publications, all of which are printed at the Government Printing Office. Then comes our special publication, the Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean, a monthly publication which is a graphic epitome of discoveries for the preceding month on the ocean, with predictions as to what may be expected the coming month. Our observers are voluntary, and there is hardly a steamship or sailing vessel that enters our ports that does not cheerfully and promptly send in reports, and these of all nationalities.

Our Weekly Bulletin contains accurate accounts of all marine matters, such as wrecks, change of buoys, etc., received up to the hour of going to press.

The Notices to Mariners are valuable publications, and are issued weekly. By our correspondence and interchange with every foreign country, and by constant reports of consuls and officers of the Navy abroad, we are kept constantly posted regarding marine matters throughout the world, so that when shoals and rocks are discovered, lighthouses or breakwaters built or destroyed, our seafaring people are promptly informed and enabled to take advantage of the information. The publication varies from 10 to 50 pages per week.

The CHAIRMAN. You have some system of exchange of charts, I believe?

Lieutenant CLOVER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you kindly describe its general characteristics?

Lieutenant CLOVER. There exists among the maritime nations of the world a most complete reciprocity of exchange of information, but they all look to their own publications in having this information printed and preserved. The intention is that we shall furnish the merchant marine with charts at the cost of paper and printing, and that we shall always have on hand foreign charts sufficient to give to our vessels, in case of war, an entrance to any port in the world. The result is that our publication list of charts now runs over 900. When a chart is once engraved, corrections can readily be made, and the only future expense for production is that of paper and printing. Where we have not yet our own plates we must buy from the British admiralty to supply the deficiency. England is in the advance with this, as she is in everything connected with the sea. All countries seek to have charts within their own control. England follows all our Coast Survey publications with immediate reproduction.

To illustrate the working of this policy: It is expected of the Hydrographic Office that it will be ready on demand to furnish to a naval vessel a chart of any harbor or location in any part of the world. Charts of our own coast are furnished by the Coast Survey. In the flurry about a year ago, about the possibility of trouble in Alaskan waters, a requisition was made on the Coast Survey for a supply of charts of harbors in Alaska, made by naval officers but published by the Coast Survey, and the reply came that as they had never been copper-plated but only photolithographed, they were most of them out of issue and could not be supplied. A way out of this dilemma was for the Navy Department to telegraph to the dispatch agent to purchase the charts in London, the British admiralty having had every one of them reproduced on copper. By having charts on copper we can make corrections from week to week and keep our charts up to date. If England, France, Germany, Japan, or any nation makes a survey, or anything is discovered, it is corrected accurately on our plates. Although they may be reproductions, originally, of English surveys, they have the corrections of all nations right up to date of any information that may be obtained, so that we would be enabled to send to our vessels, if we were shut off from the world to-morrow, charts of any port in the world, by which our vessels could be navigated without the aid of a pilot even should every buoy and beacon be removed.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these charts issued periodically or by any system as to time?

Lieutenant CLOVER. Charts are not issued on any system with regard to time, except the pilot chart. The information contained in this

latter publication is of the utmost importance, but it must be issued promptly and at stated intervals. Ordinary charts are not and can not be issued on any basis of time. New charts are brought out with regard to the greatest economy of production, the needs of the Navy and merchant marine, and as new surveys are made. When information is received that changes the features of a chart, the plates are corrected, as are all charts previously printed that are on the shelves of the chart division. The supply in these shelves is kept as low as possible to economize labor of correction of copies with the pen. We print from 25 to 300 for an edition, depending upon the demand. All of our charts have a large sale outside of the Navy to the merchant service, and are sold at the cost of paper and printing.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are these plates kept ?

Lieutenant CLOVER. They are kept in the basement of the Navy Department building, and some of them are over in a rented building. They are very valuable, as they represent much time and labor expended.

The CHAIRMAN. The impressions from these plates are taken in the small office to which you have referred ?

Lieutenant CLOVER. Yes, sir; and it is a very nice operation and must be done by experts; the preparation is all handwork, and the same care is taken as is taken with the finest steel engraving. If the chart is not accurate it is worse than useless, and as the paper is damp, in printing the scale of the chart may be distorted.

The CHAIRMAN. In your opinion, would there be any advantage in the abandonment of the departmental printing office, including the smaller one, and the placing of the whole matter of printing in the Government Printing Office ?

Lieutenant CLOVER. I do not think our office could be run without having a small force of printers near at hand. I am certain it could not. Such a change as you suggest would destroy the entire efficiency of our special publications, which are now printed under our immediate supervision.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are these copper plates prepared ?

Lieutenant CLOVER. All our computing, plotting, drafting, engraving, and impression taking are done in a building on the corner of Seventeenth street and New York avenue, opposite the Navy Department.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of a force have you there ?

Lieutenant CLOVER. We have 38 all told, including apprentices.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean that there is a force of 38 men engaged on the actual production of plates ?

Lieutenant CLOVER. No, sir; that is the number employed on the entire work of the production of charts, computing, drafting, engraving, and labor.

The CHAIRMAN. How many are employed in the actual making of the copper plates for these charts ?

Lieutenant CLOVER. Do you mean in the engraving ?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Lieutenant CLOVER. There are about 13 engravers and 3 apprentices.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it be an advantage, in your opinion, to have that work done by contract, or by any other method, outside of the Navy Department, and outside of any Department ?

Lieutenant CLOVER. We have been forced at times to put certain jobs out by contract, by reason of not having a sufficient force in the office, and the results, as a rule, are unsatisfactory. Not only is it

special work, but the men have to be specially educated, and for that reason they are accounted outside of the civil service. They are a limited class in number, and difficult to get. There is great competition for the services of this class of workmen. The Coast Survey has been advertising for experienced engravers. We have a system of apprentices, and by reason of the smallness of our appropriation, lose our best men, who go to other bureaus where they get more pay.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you suggest any change in the existing conditions as to the printing product of your office that would be in the interest of economy and a saving of money to the Government?

Lieutenant CLOVER. Nothing more than in the same line of having an independent force, measured by the amount of work that would be required by the office. I think it would be decidedly in the line of economy. I think I have made it plain that it is absolutely necessary that our special publications should be printed in this office. I will show you where, in some cases, it would be a great saving to the Government to have some of our general publications printed in the same way.

We publish a considerable number of books which are constantly receiving corrections which accumulate to such an extent as to render a new edition necessary very often. Now, while these corrections are very numerous, they do not amount to 5 per cent. of the whole book, but under present arrangements, the other 95 per cent. must be reproduced as well, as the appropriation only allows the money allotted for printing to be expended in a certain manner. Now it is possible to save this 95 per cent. of useless labor and expense, but in order to explain the matter more clearly, let us take an example:

This office publishes a series of light-lists of the world. The cost of an edition is about \$1,600. The amount of change is about 5 per cent. The remainder of the book is absolutely correct, yet in order to correct the 5 per cent. that is wrong the whole 100 per cent. must be set up in type. Now, if this office were permitted to purchase the material (about \$2,000) and keep it standing, the cost of the edition would not exceed \$250 instead of being \$1,600 and upwards. In other words, at the end of the second edition, the office would have produced two editions and have the material ready for a third, and have saved besides \$700. In the third edition there would be an additional saving of \$1,350 and for each subsequent edition the same. Not only is there saving in money expended for printing, but in proof reading here, in loss of time making trips to the Government Printing Office, etc. The actual *printing* (that is to say, the presswork) and the binding would still be done at the Government Printing Office. Furthermore, it would enable this office to practice a further economy by reducing the number of copies in each edition. Now it is necessary to add a liberal margin to the known demands for these and similar books, as it is frequently months after the proof goes in before the book is taken up at the Government Printing Office. Corrections are meanwhile accumulating, and the book, when it appears, has a number of new corrections to be applied. If the material were on hand, the time to print it would be an affair of hours instead of months, as there would be no proof reading except of corrections.

The catalogue of this office is another case in point. It is and must be issued annually. It costs, under the present system, \$650; it ought to cost but \$75, and would under the system proposed.

The chief expense of nearly all books is the typesetting, and that is where the proposed plan saves.

Mr. HAWLEY. Do you publish the Ephemeric and Nautical Almanac?
 Lieutenant CLOVER. No, sir; it is under another bureau.

Lieutenant Clover produced one of the various publications of the United States Hydrographic Office as a specimen of the work done by the office, being a pilot book of the coast and ports of the Bay of Biscay, compiled by the office with various plates, and published in 1886.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice this publication has a large amount of text in connection with the plates. Was any part of this work done in the branch office at the Navy Department, or was it all done at the Government Printing Office?

Lieutenant CLOVER. It was all done at the Government Printing Office. It is not necessary that books of such general character should be printed under our immediate supervision.

The CHAIRMAN. The branch printing office of the Navy Department and the small office you have referred to as doing your special work are really one and the same office?

Lieutenant CLOVER. Yes, sir; they are one and the same, but in our room no work is done except for the Hydrographic Office. The office is under the control of the Government Printing Office. The men are simply detailed, that there may be no delay in the composition and issue of our special publications, which must be published on the same principle as a newspaper.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the material used by the office furnished by the Government Printing Office?

Lieutenant CLOVER. Yes, sir. As an illustration of the number of charts required for navigating vessels of war, I will, with your permission, relate an incident which occurred while I was navigator of the *Wyoming*, on the European station. Mr. Maynard, then our minister to Turkey, had, during his many years in Congress, opposed appropriations for the chart department of this office. The *Wyoming* had with difficulty obtained a firman from the Ottoman Government permitting her to pass the ports and visit Constantinople. Mr. Maynard was anxious to visit the ports of the Black Sea in a man-of-war, a privilege which has been refused to all nations since the Crimean war. The Grand Vizier, who, at that time, was personally very friendly to the United States, issued, late in the afternoon, a permit for the *Wyoming* to proceed into the Black Sea, subject to withdrawal should any of the representatives of the treaty powers object. Mr. Maynard came on board after dark and was very anxious that we should get out of the Bosphorus at early daylight, so that there could be no objection made by any of the treaty powers. He was quite exercised when he was told that we proposed to take no pilot, and became very much interested in our methods of navigation. The ship was taken into every port on the shores of the Black Sea, and for every little port a chart was produced, until the number we had on board for these limited waters was shown to be 47. For some time Mr. Maynard believed that there was a trick about the affair and that we must have had orders from the Government anticipating the cruise. But when he learned that every United States war vessel on the European station was equally prepared to cruise in the Black Sea, though this privilege had been steadily refused by the treaty powers since the Crimean war, Mr. Maynard remarked that when he had opposed in Congress appropriations for the printing of foreign charts he had not realized the importance and extent of the work. Our war vessels carry over 3,000 charts and are equally as well prepared to cruise in any waters as the *Wyoming* was in the waters of the Black Sea.

The CHAIRMAN. An expert navigator can sail any sea or enter any port that is entirely unknown to him, without a pilot, simply by following the guidance of your charts?

Lieutenant CLOVER. Yes, sir. We are not allowed to take pilots for navigating naval vessels, even in the most intricate ports, and, therefore, the importance of having the charts correct is evident.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN T. HECK, ASSISTANT FOREMAN IN CHARGE OF THE BRANCH PRINTING OFFICE OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your name and official position.

Mr. HECK. John T. Heck, and I am assistant foreman in charge of the branch printing office in the Interior Department.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you served in that position?

Mr. HECK. About 12 years.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of a force is employed in this branch office?

Mr. HECK. The force employed in the printing office is 20, and in the bindery, which is in the lower corridor, there are 4 employés.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the bindery also under your supervision?

Mr. HECK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the character of the work done by your branch office?

Mr. HECK. We do the headings of drawings for the Patent Office, which keeps two men busy continuously the year round. We print the headings and they are afterward photolithographed by the Patent Office, being reduced to the size of the specifications of patents to which they are attached.

Mr. Heck produced one of the drawings of patents, explaining to the committee that the branch office does the typographical work, the plates themselves being photolithographed under the direction of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. What other work do you do?

Mr. HECK. We print circulars and work of that nature, and nearly all of the confidential work of the Department. We do all the work for the Civil Service Commission—their confidential work.

The CHAIRMAN. What books or pamphlets, if any, do you print?

Mr. HECK. Briefs in regard to patent cases and instructions to special agents of the General Land Office and the Indian service, the decisions of the Secretary of Interior in regard to pension cases, etc.

Mr. HAWLEY. Do you print the decisions of the Commissioner of Patents?

Mr. HECK. No, sir; the only pamphlet work done here for the Patent Office is that which I mentioned.

The CHAIRMAN. What binding do you do?

Mr. HECK. The tract books of the Land Office that are worn out, repairing old records, and keeping them in order. The bindery also does such special work as may be necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Is your material furnished from the Government Printing Office?

Mr. HECK. Yes, sir; partly.

The CHAIRMAN. State what proportion is furnished from the Government Printing Office, and what proportion is furnished from other sources?

Mr. HECK. I could hardly state the exact amount.

The CHAIRMAN. I have reference to the class of material.

Mr. HECK. We have two large presses and a ruling machine that were furnished by the Department of the Interior out of the contingent fund.

The CHAIRMAN. Where does your supply of type come from?

Mr. HECK. Most of the type is furnished by the Government Printing Office, out of the appropriation for printing.

Mr. HAWLEY. Out of the appropriation for printing for the Department of the Interior?

Mr. HECK. No, sir; out of the general appropriation for printing.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you obtain your supply of paper and ink?

Mr. HECK. Paper and ink are furnished by the Government Printer from the general appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Under whose direction are you as to what shall be printed and the amount that shall be printed?

Mr. HECK. The Secretary of the Interior makes a requisition on this office on the same form that he uses in making a requisition on the Government Printing Office. We have the same requisition that is sent to the Public Printer, and the same methods are followed as at the Government Printing Office.

Mr. HAWLEY. Do you require that a requisition shall be signed by some one before you do a piece of printing?

Mr. HECK. Yes, sir; the chief clerk of the Department of the Interior signs every requisition.

Mr. HAWLEY. Is that a uniform rule?

Mr. HECK. Yes, sir; that is uniform. There is not a line printed unless a requisition is made on this form.

Mr. Heck produced a blank form of requisition for printing and binding which is as follows:

[Requisition for printing or binding.]

No. —

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Please cause to be ———, for use of the ——— the following-described ——— of which ——— inclosed:

Deliver to stationery and printing division.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior:

Very respectfully,

Chief Clerk.

To the PUBLIC PRINTER.

The CHAIRMAN. You would not honor the requisition of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Commissioner of Patents, or the Assistant Secretary, unless it had the approval of the chief clerk, would you?

Mr. HECK. No, sir. It must be on the form which I have just shown you, signed by the chief clerk of the Interior Department. After the requisition comes down we make an estimate of what the work will cost and submit it to the chief clerk of the Interior Department, and before the work is done it must have his approval.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any suggestions to make to the committee as to any process or course in connection with the public printing by which money could be saved to the Government?

Mr. HECK. The work that is done here, so far as it comes under my

observation, seems to be necessary, and I think my books and records will show that it is done as economically as possible. We use every means to economize and make the work cost as little as possible. The force is well organized and efficient. I do not think I could make any suggestion as to doing the work more cheaply than it is done now.

Mr. HAWLEY. Do you think any of it could be turned over to the Government Printing Office with advantage to the public service?

Mr. HECK. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You think the work ought to be done here as a matter of economy?

Mr. HECK. Yes, sir; what we do here. We do not do any large jobs. Our principal work is odds and ends, which can be done here more economically than at the Government Printing Office.

The CHAIRMAN. Can it be done better here?

Mr. HECK. Yes, sir; I think it can. We have everything convenient, and if a piece of work is wanted on short notice, it is only a matter of an hour or two to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you steady work the year round?

Mr. HECK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you pay your compositors by the day or by the piece?

Mr. HECK. By the day.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you ever have to borrow any hands from the Government Printing Office?

Mr. HECK. Occasionally I call upon Captain Brian for additional hands; but there is a certain class of work required here which does not vary much in quantity, and when we have an occasional spurt we work a little harder.

The CHAIRMAN. In case you borrow hands from the Government Printing Office, is there any account kept between the appropriation for the Department of the Interior and the general appropriation for printing?

Mr. HECK. I can answer that in this way: All the printing that is done by this branch office, regardless of the force that is employed, is paid for out of the Interior Department printing fund.

The CHAIRMAN. In case you should borrow three or four compositors from the Government Printing Office, how would they be paid?

Mr. HECK. They would go on the roll and be paid out of the appropriation for printing for this Department.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Do you make any returns to the Public Printer?

Mr. HECK. I make a weekly report.

Mr. HAWLEY. Are your hands carried on his rolls?

Mr. HECK. Yes, sir; I make a report to the Public Printer every week.

Mr. RICHARDSON. What is the substance of that report?

Mr. HECK. It shows the requisition number of every job done, the size of the job, the time occupied in composition, and the number of copies printed.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Is there any work done here that is not reported to the Public Printer?

Mr. HECK. Not a line.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Do you do any work not authorized by the chief clerk of the Interior Department.

Mr. HECK. No, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Suppose the Secretary of the Interior should order

you to do a piece of printing, would you do it without authority from the chief clerk.

Mr. HECK. If the Secretary ordered it I would require the chief clerk's initials and afterwards a requisition. That is the invariable method of procedure.

STATEMENT OF MR. ALBERT F. CHILDS, CHIEF CLERK OF THE CENSUS OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your name and official position?

Mr. CHILDS. Albert F. Childs, chief clerk of the Census Office.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe you were for a long time connected with the Government Printing Office?

Mr. CHILDS. Yes, sir; for 13 years.

The CHAIRMAN. And therefore you have great familiarity with the whole subject of public printing?

Mr. CHILDS. I was there 13 years, beginning as a compositor and ending as chief clerk, which latter position I held for 5 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the legislation which provides for the taking of the Eleventh Census there is a certain amount of printing authorized to be done out of the appropriation for the census. Please state the number of employés on the roll of the printing office connected with the Census Office.

Mr. CHILDS. There are 56 employés in the printing office, 11 of whom are printers. There are 4 proof readers, 3 binders and rulers, 4 pressmen, and the remainder are press feeders, folders, and laborers.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the character of work done at the printing office connected with the Census Office?

Mr. CHILDS. We have printed many of the bulletins; but our principal work is the printing of envelopes, small blanks, circular letters, and tabulating sheets.

The CHAIRMAN. From what source do you receive the material that goes into the printing office; by which I mean the paper and other material that is used—machinery, type, etc.?

Mr. CHILDS. The paper is furnished on requisition by the stationery division of the Interior Department. The type and presses are bought and paid for out of the appropriation for printing, engraving, and binding, Eleventh Census.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you recall the amount of that appropriation?

Mr. CHILDS. It is \$350,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you see in the immediate future with reference to the amount of the force and the amount of printing in your printing office, as to whether they can be shortly reduced or whether they will have to be increased?

Mr. CHILDS. We expect shortly to reduce the force; that is, after the 1st of July, I believe, when the reports and the larger bulletins will be printed at the Government Printing Office. Our force, as I say, is a temporary one. We established the office in order to expedite matters. For instance, we were often called on here to furnish blanks to be sent out, and we sometimes kept our force working until midnight getting out something that was very important in relation to the enumerators, or something we wished to go off immediately, which they could not furnish at the Government Printing Office as soon as we wanted them on account of their crowded condition.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state the process by which matter is printed

in your office, by which I mean what the foreman requires in the way of approval of any piece of work that may be ordered.

Mr. CHILDS. All of our blanks and bulletins are first approved by the Secretary of the Interior. This is also true of the forms used. If we should want 100 or 100,000 copies, a requisition would be made for them. That requisition usually comes to my desk for approval, and the copy is sent to the agent in charge of the printing division for transmission to the printer.

The CHAIRMAN. Can any of the chiefs or heads of the different branches of the Census Office have printing done without your approval or the approval of the Superintendent of Census?

Mr. CHILDS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand you, then, where a requisition for work receives your approval as to form and character it must also receive the approval of the Secretary of the Interior?

Mr. CHILDS. I was speaking then more particularly of the regular blanks and bulletins sent out by the Census Office. Of course, the ordinary blanks, envelopes, and things of that kind are not sent to the Secretary. The copy for them is furnished by the chiefs of divisions.

The CHAIRMAN. And the order for printing is made by you as chief clerk?

Mr. CHILDS. Yes, sir; the order is made by me.

The CHAIRMAN. Please give some little detail as to the number of presses, etc., in your office.

Mr. CHILDS. We have three cylinder presses and five smaller presses.

The CHAIRMAN. Is your printing office in this building?

Mr. CHILDS. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Were those presses you have mentioned purchased by this office or by the Government Printing Office?

Mr. CHILDS. By this office.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what the plant cost?

Mr. CHILDS. I have not the figures; hence I could not tell you. The cylinder presses I know were bought at prices ranging from \$900 to \$1,200 less than the market price, and the type and material in the composing room at from 15 to 20 per cent. discount.

Mr. RICHARDSON. When were the presses purchased?

Mr. CHILDS. Some of them were old presses, left over from the Tenth Census. I think three of the smaller presses were left over. The others have been purchased within the last year and a half.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Did the Superintendent of the Tenth Census have a separate printing office in the Census Bureau?

Mr. CHILDS. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Did he do the same class of work that you are doing?

Mr. CHILDS. He did not do as much work, perhaps, as we do now, but it was of the same character; that is, printing the smaller blanks and envelopes.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Do you know how much the Census Office expended for printing during the last fiscal year?

Mr. CHILDS. I do not know. The disbursing clerk could give you that information.

Mr. RICHARDSON. What is your opinion as to whether the class of work done in your bureau in the way of printing can be done more economically under the direction of the Superintendent of Census than it could be done at the Government Printing Office?

Mr. CHILDS. I was for a number of years connected with the Govern-

ment Printing Office, as I have stated, and am familiar with the amount charged there for work, which is always, as near as they can come to it, the actual cost, and I have paid considerable attention to the cost of the work done by us since I have been here. On account of my being a practical printer and my former connection with the Government Printing Office, Mr. Porter has deferred a great deal to my judgment in the matter of printing. I have called on the chief of the division for a statement, and I find that the cost of printing, which is the cost of labor and material, is at least 25 per cent.—in some instances the percentage is greater—less than the cost of the same character of work done in the Government Printing Office. Then, again, our presses are new and our type is new, and the quality of the work is at least 100 per cent. better than the same class of work turned out by the Government Printing Office. And I think, to answer your question more at length, that same ratio would prevail in the printing of future reports and bulletins.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to say that you could print the final reports of the census for 25 per cent. less than the work could be done at the Government Printing Office?

Mr. CHILDS. I think we could.

The CHAIRMAN. And do it 100 per cent. better?

Mr. CHILDS. I know we could do it 100 per cent. better; that is to say, the work we have turned out, our bulletins, etc., as compared with the workmanship of the same class of work issued by the Government Printing Office is at least 100 per cent. better. Please understand, I am not discriminating against the Government Printing Office. I only say this, that our facilities, in consequence of having good workmen, new type, and new presses, are such as to make the work look better, and then, again, at the Government Printing Office a good deal of their material is old, and they are very much crowded, and do not turn out as good a class of work as they could if they had better facilities.

Mr. RICHARDSON. How do you pay your printers?

Mr. CHILDS. By the day, the same as they do at the Government Printing Office; that is, \$3.20 a day.

The CHAIRMAN. Or 40 cents an hour for 8 hours' work?

Mr. CHILDS. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Regardless of the number of ems set by them?

Mr. CHILDS. You understand, we do not employ compositors. They are employed as clerks, and are assigned to duty as compositors.

Mr. RICHARDSON. They are assigned to type-setting?

Mr. CHILDS. Yes, sir; assigned as compositors.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Do you think your compositors set more thousands of ems than compositors do in the Government Printing Office?

Mr. CHILDS. The only way I can answer that is to say that the amount of work they do here, compared with what is accomplished on the same class of work at the Government Printing Office, shows that it costs us at least 25 per cent. less; so they must do more work.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Do you enforce the 8-hour rule strictly?

Mr. CHILDS. No, sir; our printers work 7½ hours; that is, their hours are from 8 a. m. until 4 p. m., with 30 minutes for lunch.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Do you do any binding in this office?

Mr. CHILDS. We have not as yet. We simply do stitching and folding. We run our printing office like all the other branches of the Census Office are run, on the "hustle," and if a man does not do his day's work he does not hold a case very long.

Adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock a. m., April 21, 1891, at the room of the Senate Committee on Printing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1891.

The committee met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Mr. Manderson (chairman), Mr. Hawley, and Mr. Richardson, of the committee; also Mr. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, Maj. H. M. Adams, U. S. Army, Mr. Andrew Devine, official reporter of debates of the House of Representatives, Mr. John G. Ames, superintendent of documents, Department of the Interior, Mr. William H. Tubbs, superintendent of the Clerk's document room of the House, and Mr. Charles L. Burgess, chief clerk of the folding room of the House.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES L. BURGESS, CHIEF CLERK OF THE FOLDING ROOM OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your name and official position?

Mr. BURGESS. Charles L. Burgess, chief clerk of the House folding room.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you held such position?

Mr. BURGESS. This present Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. In the House of Representatives there is a distinction made between what is known as the Clerk's document room and the House document room, is there not?

Mr. BURGESS. Yes, sir; they are two distinct offices. There is the Clerk's document room, which comes under the Clerk of the House, and then there is the House document room, which comes under the Door-keeper of the House. Colonel Tubbs is the superintendent of the document room, under the Clerk of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you use the terms "folding room" and "document room" as synonymous?

Mr. BURGESS. No, sir; they are two different departments.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state what distinction there is between the duties of the superintendent of the Clerk's document room and those of the superintendent of the House document room?

Mr. BURGESS. I do not understand Mr. Tubbs's duties at all. I think his work is to supply members with bound books and so on, the records, and one thing and another. I do not know exactly what he furnishes to the members; but, in our department, we furnish a complete stock of everything to the members.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, you furnish them with the reserve documents?

Mr. BURGESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think there would be economy of time and money if there were a consolidation of these two document rooms or folding rooms?

Mr. BURGESS. I do not know how that would be. They have been trying to accomplish that for a long time, as I understand it. If that were done, they would all come under the Clerk of the House, in one department—that is, the big room upstairs and the Clerk's document room would be brought together. The folding room is a different thing altogether.

The CHAIRMAN. The documents which come to you, then, are simply those which, by act of Congress, are ordered printed, and a distributive share of which comes to the House of Representatives?

Mr. BURGESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not get any part of the usual number, either of what is known as the up-number or of what is known as the reserve documents, do you?

Mr. BURGESS. I do not know as I understand your question.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you get any unbound documents?

Mr. BURGESS. No, sir; with the exception of a few pamphlets for distribution among members, everything we get is bound.

The CHAIRMAN. So that the room of which you are chief clerk conforms to the Senate folding room, of which Mr. Hickcox is superintendent?

Mr. BURGESS. Yes, sir. We have some unbound copies of the Congressional Directory, and such things as that; a few pamphlets and one thing and another.

The CHAIRMAN. But you have nothing to do with what is known as the usual number?

Mr. BURGESS. No, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. How do you apportion the books that come to your room for distribution among members?

Mr. BURGESS. If an edition of 2,000 comes in we divide that by 337.

Mr. RICHARDSON. You divide it by the number of Members and Delegates?

Mr. BURGESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Suppose it does not divide equally, and there is a remainder; what becomes of that?

Mr. BURGESS. There has to be a surplus in order to keep up the stock. There are more or less destroyed by rats, and we had a great many destroyed by water during the last flood.

Mr. RICHARDSON. When you have made a division among the members and there is a fraction left over, who draws on that surplus or fraction?

Mr. BURGESS. We do not have any surplus left over.

Mr. RICHARDSON. There must be a fraction.

Mr. BURGESS. There is a fraction, of course; but it is generally kept on hand.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Do you not know that that fraction will sometimes amount to 40,000 volumes in the aggregate during one Congress?

Mr. BURGESS. I do not know as to that.

Mr. RICHARDSON. There is no distribution of this fraction except as you divide it out thus among the members?

Mr. BURGESS. That is all.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Do you hold back a supply for any special purpose?

Mr. BURGESS. Sometimes, when a member's seat has been contested and he is unseated he will draw out all his documents, and the new member who takes the seat will want some documents. In a case of that kind, should a member make a request for a document of which we have a surplus we let him have it.

Mr. RICHARDSON. That is done of your own accord. There is no law for that distribution, is there?

Mr. BURGESS. I do not suppose there is any law for it. When a member has his seat contested and knows he has got to go he will make out a list and send it down, drawing out every document he has to his credit, and when the new member comes in there are no documents for him; but we do the best we can for him.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Have you sufficient storage room for the books that come to the House of Representatives?

Mr. BURGESS. I think not.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Where are your documents stored?

Mr. BURGESS. We have some in the new vaults, and we have some in the annex down on the avenue, in the building that used to be occupied by the Adams Express Company.

Mr. RICHARDSON. About how many copies are kept in the annex on the avenue?

Mr. BURGESS. About 400,000.

Mr. RICHARDSON. They are handled twice; first, they are taken from the Government Printing Office to the building on the avenue, and then from there they are brought to the Capitol?

Mr. BURGESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. What is the necessity for this extra handling? Why can they not be brought to the Capitol direct from the Government Printing Office?

Mr. BURGESS. We do not have the room for them here. There are a great many folders employed, and we have not the space for them up here.

Mr. RICHARDSON. So you have to clean out the documents in your rooms under the House of Representatives before you have the space for the documents that you subsequently bring from the building on the avenue?

Mr. BURGESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. How many men are employed in the folding room?

Mr. BURGESS. I do not know how many there are now. There were a great many discharged at the end of the session.

Mr. RICHARDSON. How many does it take to run the folding room during a session of Congress?

Mr. BURGESS. I do not know that I could tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you not approximate the number?

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Palmer, the foreman of the folding room, suggests that there are 17 employed at present.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any Members of the House of Representatives who make no distribution of documents during their term of office?

Mr. BURGESS. I do not know of any. All Members use their documents up.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give the committee an estimate of the number of documents that are piled up in your rooms subject to the order of Members of Congress?

Mr. BURGESS. About 900,000. I have two letters here which show the number of documents sent out during the month of March.

The CHAIRMAN. They may be received.

The letters referred to are as follows:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT FOLDING ROOM,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., April 1, 1891.

J. J. DEYER, *Superintendent Folding Room, House of Representatives:*

DEAR SIR: There have been orders for 35,980 books drawn by me from Ledger A to L during the month of March, 1891.

Respectfully,

G. H. WATKINS, *Clerk.*

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT FOLDING ROOM,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., April 7, 1891.

J. J. DEYER, Esq.,
Superintendent Folding Room, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: On examination I find 60,998 documents were sent out during the month of March, 1891, according to Journal L to Z.

Respectfully,

H. G. CLEMENT, *Clerk.*

STATEMENT OF MR. CARROLL D. WRIGHT, COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your name and official position.

Mr. WRIGHT. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you held that position?

Mr. WRIGHT. Since January 21, 1885.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the number of the last report of the Commissioner of Labor?

Mr. WRIGHT. The Sixth Annual Report.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it yet issued?

Mr. WRIGHT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is now going through the press, is it not?

Mr. WRIGHT. It is now going through the press simply on the order of Congress to print it as an Executive document.

Mr. HAWLEY. Did the order for an extra number go through?

Mr. WRIGHT. No, sir; it passed the Senate and failed in the House.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please state the number that has been issued of each one of your reports?

Mr. WRIGHT. There were printed by order of Congress of the First Annual Report 59,000 copies, 39,000 of which were for Congress and 20,000 for the use of the Department; of the Second Annual Report, 44,000 copies, 39,000 of which were for Congress and 5,000 for the use of the Department; of the Third Annual Report, 49,000 copies, 39,000 of which were for Congress and 10,000 for the use of the Department; of the Fourth Annual Report, 39,000 copies were printed for the use of Congress. The Fifth Annual Report is now being printed under a resolution which passed at the close of the Fifty-first Congress, 35,000 copies being ordered, 30,000 for Congress and 5,000 for the use of the Department. These figures I have given for these reports do not include the "up number" or "usual number" printed. An accurate answer to your question, with the printing divided as to Congresses, the result including the regular editions and the extra editions ordered from time to time, would be as follows: Forty-ninth Congress, 93,000; Fiftieth Congress, 98,000; Fifty-first Congress, 35,000; total, 226,000. Of this number the Department distributed 64,750 copies and Senators and Representatives 161,250 copies. The cost of the 226,000 volumes was \$115,800.41.

The CHAIRMAN. In addition to those that you give as the number ordered by concurrent or joint resolution of the two Houses, there is also printed what is known as the usual number?

Mr. WRIGHT. I know nothing of that; in fact I do not know how many are published as the usual number.

The CHAIRMAN. Have there been any copies of your reports printed out of the printing allowance to your Department or the Department of the Interior?

Mr. WRIGHT. Eight thousand seven hundred copies of the First Annual Report, 15,000 copies of the Second Annual Report, 15,000 copies of the Third Annual Report, 15,000 copies of the Fourth Annual Report, 4,500 copies of the Fifth Annual Report.

The CHAIRMAN. Making in all 39,500 copies that have been printed of the Fifth Annual Report?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state what the demand is for these publications, and whether, in your opinion; the number could be reduced, and whether there could be a different or better distribution as between the Department and the two Houses of Congress.

Mr. WRIGHT. The only report which we can now supply is the Third, relating to strikes and lockouts. In order to replenish our stock I have made inquiries and found that there were some numbers placed to the credit of Senators and Representatives still remaining in the folding rooms of the two branches of Congress, and I have, as an experiment, just addressed to every member of both Houses a circular letter, asking that if he had such numbers still to his credit he would kindly pass them over to me by an order on the superintendent. It is impossible for me to find out what members have any of their quotas still to their credit, because it is contrary to the rules for the superintendents to so inform me. The responses to that letter are exceedingly gratifying. The majority of the Senators and Representatives who have replied state that their quotas are not only exhausted, but that they regret they do not have more, as the demand is constant and increasing rather than diminishing. I find that the same is true with our own correspondence, except in the case of the Fifth Annual Report, that which relates entirely to railroad labor. Our answers by circulars to applicants for that report have been to the effect that we could not supply it, and of course the demand drops at once. We never send out any reports except on special request. We have a written request on file in our Department for every report sent out, except those, of course, that we send to officials, exchanges, etc., in different countries, as a matter of courtesy. We are never able to supply the demand.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please state in general terms the character of each one of the different reports that have been issued by your Department?

Mr. WRIGHT. The First Annual Report relates to industrial depressions. It was a wide collection of facts from different countries, relative to the industrial and financial depressions prevailing at different times, as to the causes, remedies adopted or suggested, with a comprehensive statement of facts relative to conditions which might lead to depressions. The second Annual Report related entirely to convict labor, the number of convicts employed in all of the penal institutions in the United States, particularly classified with reference to what they did, and the amount of product, and brought into comparison with the product of the country otherwise. The Third Annual Report related entirely to strikes and lockouts in the United States for the period of 6 years, with a historical review of earlier ones. The Fourth related to the employment, condition, wages, cost of living, and all that, of the working women in twenty-two of the largest cities of the country. The Fifth Annual Report related to the actual and theoretical earnings of railroad laborers, the time employed, lost time, and everything pertaining to that subject, comprehending sixty of the railroad systems of the United States, which were thoroughly representative of the condition of all systems. The Sixth Annual Report, now in press, relates to the

cost of production of iron and steel, and the things of which iron is made, the efficiency of the labor making iron and steel, and such things, the wages and earnings and the cost of living of the men employed in such labor, all for the United States; Great Britain, Belgium, France, and Germany. In addition to all these reports we have published one, through special authorization of Congress, relating to the statistics of marriage and divorce, comprehending 20 years.

Mr. HAWLEY. Is that a numbered report?

Mr. WRIGHT. No, sir; that is a special report to Congress. The Senate has twice passed a joint resolution providing for a Congressional edition of this report, and at the close of the Fiftieth Congress, and also at the close of the Fifty-first Congress, it failed to pass the House, although the Committee on Printing in the House of both Congresses, as I remember, favorably reported it, and the bill lay on the Speaker's desk. I have, out of our allowance for printing and binding, supplied, so far as I could, the scientific demand for that report, and I am now printing a very small edition. That has been a most important work, and has prevented demand on Congress for a constitutional amendment with reference to divorce.

Mr. RICHARDSON. How many copies have you had printed of the divorce report?

Mr. WRIGHT. There have been printed 4,500 copies, and an edition of 1,750 copies is now passing through the press. It was printed by mistake in the first place, but much to my gratification.

The CHAIRMAN. The facts for the special or extra report that you speak of on marriage and divorce were gathered by reason of a resolution of Congress?

Mr. WRIGHT. By a provision in the appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. But, however it came, it was by direction of Congress?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. State what is the authorization or the prompting that leads you into these different subjects of inquiry.

Mr. WRIGHT. The organic law of the Department is about as broad as the English language can make it, and authorizes the Commissioner of Labor to collect and disseminate information relating to the social, material, intellectual, and moral welfare of the people.

Mr. HAWLEY. It does not touch upon the religious?

Mr. WRIGHT. No, sir. It then gives specific direction as to what the Commissioner shall do, whether he does the rest or not; and this cost of production investigation, which resulted in the Sixth Annual Report, was made under that special section of the law. I have a right, therefore, to take up any investigation which, in my own judgment, would be of practical benefit to the industrial forces of the country. As an exception, Congress has several times directed what investigations should be made, as, for instance, the convict-labor investigation. While I had a perfect right to take it up under the general provisions of the law, and although that was when I was in the Department of the Interior, still the law relative to that was as broad as at present; but that report on convict labor was made under the authority of a joint resolution passed by Congress calling for it.

Mr. HAWLEY. That was the Second Annual Report?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, sir. I am now about entering upon an investigation relating to industrial education in different parts of the world—meaning by that all that comes under technical education, manual training, and trade schools—in accordance with a special provision in

the appropriation bill. The Senate starts these things as a rule, as it did in the matter of the marriage and divorce investigation, through the reports of the Judiciary Committee, not that the Department of Labor has not a perfect right to take up such things, but to give as a moral backing a little line in the appropriation bill; and it is not so much a question of how much they put in as that they shall start the thing and give it a moral force. I have a perfect right to go on and make an investigation, then, and can do it without calling on Congress for a further special appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you, in your office, in the matter of the distribution of your reports, have any safeguards to prevent duplication?

Mr. WRIGHT. We have a perfect system of card-cataloguing for all documents that are sent out. If a man writes to the Department asking for a copy of a report, the first thing is to see by reference to the card catalogue—it is only a moment's work—if his name is there. If he has had the report for which he applies, he is simply informed that he has been supplied with that volume. If he writes back and says he has given his report to somebody, or has lost it, and he seems to be a man entitled to consideration, he is supplied with a second copy.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any safeguard that would prevent you from sending a report to a party who had already been supplied by a member of Congress?

Mr. WRIGHT. No, sir. That is the great fault in the present system of distributing public documents, and in answer to your first question I will state what I think about that.

The CHAIRMAN. I will be glad to have you do so.

Mr. WRIGHT. In your first question you asked my views as to a better method of distributing documents, and whether a smaller number would be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would give the committee your ideas on that subject.

Mr. WRIGHT. We have had, as I have stated, of each report, up to and including the Fourth, 54,000 copies, and we would have had the same number of the others if it had not been for delays and errors, for there is no disposition to cut the number down that I know of. I believe 54,000 can be made to do a great deal more work than they do; in other words, by a different distribution, 45,000 copies might be made to answer every purpose of the 54,000 copies now necessary. My own view of the matter is that the present system of allotting so many copies to each member of the Senate and House and so many copies to the Department is a vicious and expensive method, and does not accomplish the best ends. If there could be established a special department, having in charge the distribution of all documents issued by the Government, to which members of Congress and the heads of Departments could turn over their orders, there would be no duplications, except when occasion required or where it was proper there should be a duplication. Furthermore, under such a system, documents would be distributed to Congressmen who want them. As it is now, many members want a very large number of Agricultural Reports, while others want no Agricultural Reports; some members want a large number of labor documents like mine, while others are situated in communities where they are of little or no use to them, on account of the character of the report. By a judicious and systematic distribution, each member would get the documents he wants, and those he does not want would be saved for those who do want them. That has always been my view, after an experience in my own State where the

system of distribution is precisely what it is here, and I have always believed it to be wrong, and that it was neither efficient nor economical.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you deem it advisable for each Department to make this distribution of its own publications, or would you have one general distributing office that should take the reports of all Departments and distribute them?

Mr. WRIGHT. That would be a matter purely of administration. I should want time to give some consideration to the machinery of it; but a system of central distribution of documents for Senators and Representatives and the heads of Departments would remedy many of the evils now existing, and would save a great deal of expense. It might be well, and in many respects, from what I have thought of it, much better, if there was a central office, whose whole business was to distribute documents on the orders of members of Congress and the heads of Departments. That would prevent any possibility of duplication and avoid much unnecessary handling.

The CHAIRMAN. If there were at the Government Printing Office a proper storage warehouse and proper conveniences for distribution from there, would not that be in the interest of very great economy in the handling of documents?

Mr. WRIGHT. I should think if there were a perfect system there the experience of a series of years would indicate what documents are being oversupplied, something which under the present system you can not know.

Mr. HAWLEY. Under that system how would you arrive at the conclusion that a Senator or Representative had as many as he ought to have?

Mr. WRIGHT. Your law would have to have some limitation as to the number that should be distributed to any one Senator or Representative or to any one Department.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Could you not allow each Senator and Member to distribute the number now apportioned to him under the law providing for the printing of the extra number?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. To be sent out on his order, but to be limited to the number he now gets?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, sir; that he should not distribute more than so many. The point is to be able to distribute those documents which certain Members do not want among those who do want them.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the only difficulty with such a system would be in securing judicious management.

Mr. WRIGHT. It might be managed in a very poor way or a very good way, and the results would be in accordance with the management.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us an estimate of the average cost of your publications from the beginning?

Mr. WRIGHT. I can. The average cost of our reports from the beginning is 43.1 cents per volume. In further answer to your inquiry as to methods of distribution I would say that the value of certain official reports would be much increased if some system could be adopted whereby they would be promptly published. At present the head of a Department sends an important report to Congress; it ordinarily takes many months, and sometimes a year or two, to pass a joint resolution for the usual supply for Members and the public, thus making the matter old when it reaches the public in printed form, a proceeding which destroys the immediate vital value of the document, its chief remaining value being historical. If the law relating to printing provided for the publication of a fixed number, without awaiting the action of

Congress, such fixed number, of course, being printed from the plates which result from the order of Congress for the usual number, reports could come out promptly, have a largely increased value to Congress and to the public, and save much annoyance, much adverse criticism, and encourage officers to make efforts to reduce their volumes to the lowest possible size commensurate with the integrity and a fair presentation of the subjects under investigation. Such a law, of course, should apply only to certain regular documents; but with some such provision as that indicated, in connection with a judicious and economical distribution of public documents, much money would be saved and the value of the reports enhanced. Our annual reports are made as concise as possible, having in view the integrity of the analyses accompanying the tables. Statistical analyses or conclusions are always the subject of attack, and in order to preserve their integrity they must be accompanied by the details on which the analyses or conclusions are based. Our reports are concrete documents, each usually relating to one subject; they are not made up as are the reports of the executive departments, which comprehend the report of the head of a department, with accompanying reports of chiefs of bureaus, etc. I therefore see no method by which the reports of the Department of Labor could be made less bulky. The only way would be to dispense with the detail tables, which to my mind would be unscientific and dangerous. We always do the best we can to make them as brief as possible, considering their uses and the integrity of the whole. So, while our reports must of necessity be large, I still feel that the editions should be adequate, and that the law should provide for a fixed number, at least 50,000, for the use of Congress and the Department. Time would determine whether this number is too large or too small.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other matter which you would like to bring to the attention of the committee?

Mr. WRIGHT. No, sir; unless you wish to inquire about a printing-press I have.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a printing office in your department?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Please tell us about that.

Mr. WRIGHT. I was forced to get that as a matter of economical administration I have a little printing office, with a portable foot press, the cost of the whole equipment—press, type, cutter, and everything that I have—being \$1,304.28. The necessity for this arose when the Department of Labor was created as a separate office. We had had the advantages of the branch office of the Department of the Interior, so that we could get printed on a spurt any little circular or anything that we might want; but that, of course, we could not continue after our separation from the Department of the Interior. I submitted the matter to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, and received from him an authorization to purchase a press and type. I have with me a copy of my letter to the First Comptroller, stating my reasons why I wanted a press, together with a copy of his reply.

The CHAIRMAN. You can submit them.

The letters referred to are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
Washington, D. C., October 16, 1888.

FIRST COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to request your views on the following point: It is very desirable that this Department should have a small printing-press and proper equipment of type, etc., to enable the Department to print small circulars, tally-slips,

tabulating blanks, etc. A press simply large enough to print the size of a letter sheet would be ample for our purposes. The object of having such a press is the necessity which often occurs in relation to our investigations; as, for instance, in preparing the schedules for an investigation such as now ordered by Congress, it will require at least 6 weeks more for their completion. On their completion, could I have them printed without delay, I could set agents at work; but it would require still 6 or 8 weeks further time to get such schedules printed under the direction of the Public Printer. This is a serious loss to the office. Another instance which often occurs with us is that in tabulating our returns we sometimes find of a sudden that a different form of tally-slip or tabulating sheet is necessary for the completion of the tables. If we could get these printed at a few hours' notice, no delay would take place in the work of the office; but if we were obliged to wait 6 or 8 weeks, as would be the rule if they should be printed at the Public Printing Office, great delay and serious loss would occur. An instance last spring cost the Bureau over \$1,000 in actual service while awaiting blanks which had been promised on a certain day. I do not find fault with the Public Printer in this business, only that the necessities of his work often interferes in a small way with carrying out our own, as our work is peculiar, and not like that of other Departments and Bureaus.

At present, for awhile, we have the advantage of being able to secure small matters from the branch office at the Department of the Interior; but this is only a courtesy allowed us until we can make our own arrangements. I therefore respectfully request authority to purchase a small press and proper type out of our own contingent appropriation and for the reasons above stated, with the understanding, of course, that whenever any printing is desired for the Department, it shall not be done on our own press unless the Public Printer is unable to furnish it without loss of time in our own work. In any case, the printing which we would care to do on such a press in our own office would amount to but a very few hundred dollars in the whole year, not an amount sufficient to be appreciable in the work of the Public Printer, and yet the privilege which such a press would give us would be a matter of great economy in the administration of this Department. In the use of such a press the Department would be at no expense for compositors, as several of the employés of the Department are expert in type-setting, and could do the little composition which would be required without additional expense.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 18, 1886.

Hon. CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
Commissioner of Labor:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 16th instant, in which you state that it is important that you have certain printing done upon very short notice, which it is impossible to obtain from the Government Printing Office, and you ask whether or not you are authorized to buy a press for the purpose of doing small jobs of printing which can be done on sheets of letter size, where the exigencies of the service require it.

I am inclined to the opinion that you can purchase said press, to be paid for out of the appropriation for your Bureau under the head of "contingent expenses." I suggest, however, that the printing to be done should be confined to such as exigencies may require for immediate use, and that all general printing must be done at the Government Printing Office.

Respectfully yours,

M. J. DURHAM,
Comptroller.

Mr. WRIGHT. I found it an absolute necessity to have this little printing-press. I keep no printing force. I keep one man, an expert printer and proof-reader, who, whenever I need a little circular in a hurry, or a head-line for a table, to save clerical work, can do it. At other times he works for the Department in any way I see fit, usually at proof-reading.

Mr. HAWLEY. Is he a qualified clerk?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, sir. I have no force of compositors and the office is not run as a branch office, as is the case in other Departments. That is about all there is to it. I have considered it a legitimate expendi-

ture for clerk hire, as the printer does his clerical work by setting up type instead of using a pen or a typewriter.

The CHAIRMAN. You threw the construction of the law in relation to this expenditure upon the Comptroller?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, sir. He being the proper officer to construe the law, I did not construe it myself. If I had done so, I would not have bought the press.

The CHAIRMAN. You would not have purchased it on your own responsibility, in view of section 3786 of the Revised Statutes, which says:

All printing, binding, and blank books for the Senate or House of Representatives, and the executive and judicial departments, shall be done at the Government Printing Office, except in cases otherwise provided by law.

Mr. WRIGHT. Being a lawyer by profession, I never undertake to interfere with the functions of the court.

The CHAIRMAN. You have but one man employed in your printing office?

Mr. WRIGHT. Only one; an expert compositor and proof reader, and and I use him as a clerk. I keep no regular force.

Mr. RICHARDSON. He is a clerk and not a printer?

Mr. WRIGHT. If I want him to do clerical work, he does it. I would not undertake to keep a force of printers without some special provision of law. As it is, it has saved the office a large amount of money. What led me to establish this little office was the loss of thousands of dollars in the time of special agents while waiting for blanks from the Government Printing Office. The Government Printing Office does the best it can. I wish to express my general satisfaction with the way the Public Printer has always, since I have been here, administered his office; but it must be some annoyance, whenever any Department or bureau wants a little piece of printing done, to have every job requisition come up marked "Special." He can not make them all special, and the result is that a great deal of time and labor is lost by various Departments in that respect. The Chief Clerk has charge of this little printing office. Then, again, we never do any of our routine printing on our own press. Envelopes, letter-heads, and everything of that character we have printed at the Government Printing Office. All orders for printing routine matter, that is, on requisitions on the Public Printer, are made by the Chief Clerk. We do no binding whatever, and have no facilities for such work.

The CHAIRMAN. You simply use your press in case of emergency?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, sir; the same as we would a hand-stamp, and we have found it a great convenience and a great saving of money.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. H. M. ADAMS, U. S. ARMY, IN CHARGE OF THE RIVER AND HARBOR DIVISION IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your name, official position, and present duty.

Major ADAMS. H. M. Adams; major, U. S. Army; in charge of the river and harbor division, in the office of the Chief of Engineers, of the War Department.

The CHAIRMAN. The attention of the committee has been directed to the report of the Chief of Engineers for the year 1890, which is in four large octavo volumes, with numerous maps and plates, and it is

ascertained that was printed to the number of about 7,000, that number being reached by the printing of 1,734 copies, known as the usual number, part of which are bound and part unbound; 3,000 copies printed by reason of the general law providing for the publication of all reports of executive officers in that number, for distribution by Congress about 1,400 printed for the use of the engineers, and 750 printed for the use of the War Department, making between 6,000 and 7,000 copies. Will you kindly state to the committee whether, in your opinion, this number can be reduced, and whether there is necessity for the publication of the detail maps and plates that usually accompany the Engineers' report?

Major ADAMS. So far as the number allotted to us is concerned, which is 1,400, it is not enough to supply the demand which is made on the office of the Chief of Engineers. About the up number and the number furnished for the use of Senators and Members of Congress, I can say nothing.

The CHAIRMAN. You simply know as to the present number that is distributed from the Engineer's office?

Major ADAMS. I may say about that, that members of Congress interested in river and harbor works generally come to the office of the Chief of Engineers for our reports, and I have had occasion to say to them that they could get them at the Capitol, and they respond invariably, "We do not want the trouble of going to the Capitol for them, but we want them now." We have had just that kind of trouble in keeping the 1,400 for our own use.

Now, as to the maps. We send these maps to the Secretary of War because the river and harbor act approved August 5, 1886, requires it. I will read enough of the section to show what it is:

The Secretary of War shall cause to be made and submitted annual reports, together with maps and plans, including the report of the Mississippi River Commission, on or before December 1, giving detailed statements of the work done, contracts made, expenditures thereunder or otherwise.

That is enough for the purpose of showing what it is. The next river and harbor act, of August 11, 1888, section 8, provides—

That the Secretary of War shall cause the manuscript of the annual report of the Chief of Engineers and subordinate engineers, relating to the matter of rivers and harbors, and the reports of the Mississippi and Missouri River Commissions, to be placed in the hands of the Public Printer on or before the 15th day of October in each year.

That accounts for these maps, plans, and detailed statements being sent to the Secretary of War. The law requires it.

The CHAIRMAN. The law requires them to be transmitted by the Secretary of War to the Public Printer?

Major ADAMS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In your opinion, would it be desirable to change that law so as to provide that all of these maps and plans should undergo some sort of criticism or editorship, so that they should not be published in this very large number and in such great detail, but be published in what would be more in the nature of a compendium?

Major ADAMS. In answer to that question, I would say that the act of August 5, 1886, provides for that supervision.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please quote it?

Major ADAMS. I read from volume 24, page 255, of the Statutes at Large:

And the heads of the Executive Departments, before transmitting their annual reports to Congress, the printing of which is chargeable to this appropriation, shall

cause the same to be carefully examined and shall exclude therefrom all matter, including engravings, maps, drawings, and illustrations, except such as they shall certify in their letters transmitting such reports to be necessary and to relate entirely to the transaction of public business.

That is certified to each year.

Mr. RICHARDSON. By whom?

Major ADAMS. By the Chief of Engineers, for this river and harbor report.

The CHAIRMAN. And then by the Secretary of War?

Major ADAMS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you known any instance, since your connection with the Engineer Department of the Army, where there has been any curtailment or abridgment of the full report of the Chief of Engineers?

Major ADAMS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. To what extent?

Major ADAMS. In this report of 1890 I curtailed the matter very largely myself, and the result was that a resolution was introduced in the House calling for these very maps.

The CHAIRMAN. Calling for maps that you had stricken out?

Major ADAMS. Yes, sir; that happened in two cases. I have the titles of the maps and the title of the work.

The CHAIRMAN. Much of this publication that is known as the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers is made up of the reports of the Mississippi and Missouri River Commissions, is it not?

Major ADAMS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you publish those without curtailment; and if so, why?

Major ADAMS. We send the whole report to the Secretary of War, and the Secretary transmits it to Congress, because the law requires it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that the part of the report that comes from these commissions could be cut down with advantage?

Major ADAMS. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. What would be your suggestion as the legislation needed to produce that result? Would it be by giving authority to the Chief of Engineers to publish such part of the reports of these commissions as he might deem advisable?

Major ADAMS. I should not suggest that. The Mississippi River Commission is a large commission, composed of seven members. They think the whole report ought to be printed.

Mr. HAWLEY. Would it not be possible to publish a Mississippi River Commission edition?

Major ADAMS. We do that. This report, which appears here in four volumes, is bound for our use in 60 different parts. One part is the report of the Mississippi River Commission. It comes together, in four volumes, as a part of the report of the Secretary of War.

The CHAIRMAN. Do I understand, then, that the 1,400 that are delivered to the Chief of Engineers are not 1,400 copies of four volumes each, but that the 1,400 copies are divided into 60 parts, as you have described?

Major ADAMS. No, sir; we get 1,400 copies of the entire report.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, in addition to that, there is a large number printed in piecemeal, as it were?

Major ADAMS. Not a large number; about 100 copies of each part. These go out to the different districts, to the local offices where these works are carried on, and there they save a great deal of money by

having these maps and plans printed. It is much cheaper to photograph them than to copy them by hand. When Mr. Endicott was Secretary of War he wanted to know how these rivers were improved. I had to go and get the photographs for him to examine, and it was only in that way I could give him a good idea of the work. The photographs, as reproduced in this report, are very poor.

The CHAIRMAN. Do I understand you to say that the great demand for the 1,400 copies of the report of 1890, which was published in four full volumes, comes from members of Congress?

Major ADAMS. A large number of them go out in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. Notwithstanding the fact that 1,000 of these are delivered to the Senate and 2,000 to the House for distribution?

Major ADAMS. Yes, sir. Frequently members write in the interest of their constituents, asking that copies of this report be sent to them, and if we have them on hand we send them.

The CHAIRMAN. Whether or not these same parties have already been supplied you can not tell?

Major ADAMS. We have no means of knowing whether copies have been obtained from other sources. If there is any way in which we can get hold of the numbers here in the Capitol which are not needed we shall be very glad to have them.

STATEMENT OF MR. WILLIAM H. TUBBS, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CLERK'S DOCUMENT ROOM OF THE HOUSE.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your name and official position.

Mr. TUBBS. William H. Tubbs, superintendent of the Clerk's document room of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you held such position?

Mr. TUBBS. Since December 15, 1889.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you connected with that office in any capacity before that time?

Mr. TUBBS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the duties that devolve upon your office?

Mr. TUBBS. The supervision of the distribution of documents and bills. We distribute sheep-bound documents, and also distribute boxes and specially bound documents.

The CHAIRMAN. There are in the House of Representatives two document rooms, one of which is known as the Clerk's Document Room, and the other as the House document room.

Mr. TUBBS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And these are separate and apart from what is known as the House folding room?

Mr. TUBBS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think that the public service would be improved and that a better system would obtain if there were but one document room?

Mr. TUBBS. Most decidedly.

The CHAIRMAN. You would merge them?

Mr. TUBBS. Yes, sir; I would merge them, by all means.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us the force that is employed in each room?

Mr. TUBBS. I do not know the force in the House document room. In our room there are myself and a general clerk detailed to me, Mr. Shivers; then we have a regular clerk, and two laborers, and until

within a month we had another detailed clerk, who was appointed, I think, as a messenger in the library. Our present force is five.

The CHAIRMAN. In your document room you have no handling whatever of the extra numbers that are printed by the usual concurrent resolutions or by general law for distribution by members?

Mr. TUBBS. No, sir; those documents go to the House document room.

The CHAIRMAN. You handle in your room, as I understand, of the usual number, what is known as the up number or unbound documents?

Mr. TUBBS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you distribute those or supply any demand there may be for them?

Mr. TUBBS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And in addition to that, you distribute the bills and joint resolutions?

Mr. TUBBS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the Clerk any control over the House document room?

Mr. TUBBS. None at all, that I know of.

The CHAIRMAN. Under whose direction is that?

Mr. TUBBS. The House document room is under the control of the Doorkeeper of the House.

Mr. RICHARDSON. And so is the folding room, is it not?

Mr. TUBBS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand, then, the folding room and the House document room are under the direction of the Doorkeeper?

Mr. TUBBS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the Clerk's document room is, of course, under the direction of the Clerk?

Mr. TUBBS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think it would be a judicious reform to place all of these rooms under the direction of the Clerk of the House and merge the two document rooms in one?

Mr. TUBBS. I think the two document rooms ought to be consolidated; but I think the folding room would necessarily have to be a separate institution.

The CHAIRMAN. What disposition is made of the unbound copies of the usual number in your office? What becomes of them as a rule?

Mr. TUBBS. Those are distributed among the different clerks under the Clerk of the House, like the file clerk, the index clerk, and so on, and what are left, which usually number a few copies, are called for by the Clerk or by some one writing for a copy. They send down for us to fill the order, and at times we send some to the House document room. We have, though, out of the distribution of the one hundred House documents, so-called, more or less of a surplus, and during your talk with Major Adams, who has just left the chair, I was reminded of the Engineer's Reports. If I am correct, and I think I am, we have sent down into the storage room as many as two or three sacks of those reports during the last two months. I would have been glad to get rid of them and save handling them. The same is true of other reports; take, for instance, the reports of the Mississippi River and the Missouri River Commissions. Nobody calls for them, and we generally have to store them down stairs.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any suggestions to make as to the advisability of continuing the present division of the usual number into what are known as the up number and the reserve number?

Mr. TUBBS. No, sir; I do not think I have. I think that would be better determined after there had been a consolidation of the rooms. I am not acquainted with the details of the work of the House document room, and it is only upon general principles that I would say that it would take a great deal less money and labor to operate the two rooms combined than it does now to operate them separately. I do not think there would be very much difference in the amount of labor over what either department requires now alone, or, in other words, nearly if not quite one-half of the labor of the two might be saved. I was told by my predecessor that I would require two or three more men to keep up with the work. He had tried to obtain them, but did not succeed. I concluded to try first before asking for an increase of help, and, working on business principles, found no difficulty in having the work performed promptly and thoroughly, to say nothing of about 3 months' work left over from the Fiftieth Congress, with one man less, instead of two or three more. At no time has work been left over from one day to another. Not a single complaint has ever come to my ears. Consequently I feel warranted in saying that I believe the work of both the present House and Clerks' document rooms, they being so nearly alike, can be performed with about one-half the number employed in them during the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses, provided a superintendent and a portion, at least, of such employes should be retained as long as they performed good service. This would give a grand opportunity to introduce system, reduce expense, and give satisfaction to members, which is impossible with frequent change of employes, as is now the custom.

The CHAIRMAN. Do members of Congress very generally desire the reserve documents?

Mr. TUBBS. Do you have reference to the sheep-bound documents?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. TUBBS. I notice that most of the older members ask for very little in special binding. It is mostly the new members that take them, and I have heard new members express themselves as not caring for the sheep-bound document. They prefer the library binding, and send an order to me to have their documents specially bound.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not a fact that out of the unbound copies most of the members of Congress select what they desire and have them bound in half Turkey?

Mr. TUBBS. Yes, sir; that is true.

The CHAIRMAN. And that when it comes to the distribution of the sheep-bound reserve documents, which do not come for a year or two after Congress has adjourned, they do not desire those to be sent to them?

Mr. TUBBS. That would be my opinion from what little experience I have had and the expressions I have heard from members. We ship them, however, every 6 weeks or so.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think it would be better, and in the interest of true economy, if there were none of these bound in sheep?

Mr. TUBBS. Yes, sir; I do.

The CHAIRMAN. But that they should be left unbound, and perhaps unstitched, subject to the order of members of Congress, to be bound in such form as they may desire?

Mr. TUBBS. I think that would be entirely preferable, and I think it would appear so to them. I think we have sent over 6,000 requisitions to the Government Printing Office for special binding, and most of them are simply for duplicates of the sheep-bound documents.

STATEMENT OF MR. ANDREW DEVINE, OFFICIAL REPORTER OF DEBATES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your name and official position.

Mr. DEVINE. My name is Andrew Devine. I am one of the official reporters of debates of the House of Representatives.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been connected with reporting for the House?

Mr. DEVINE. Since 1874; but not all that time in my present position. For several years I was official stenographer for committees.

The CHAIRMAN. The Congressional Record has grown from about 9,000 pages in the Forty-third Congress to about 17,000 pages in the Fifty-first Congress. Do you know the causes that have led to this very large growth of the Record?

Mr. DEVINE. I can not say that I have given that matter much thought. I think, however, that I know some of the causes.

The CHAIRMAN. Please give them to the committee.

Mr. DEVINE. In the last Congress, for instance, the average length of the daily sessions was so much greater than in preceding Congresses as to account for a considerable increase in the size of the Record. I do not know just how much greater than usual the average length of daily session was, but I know it was greater. I speak particularly of the House of Representatives, but I think the same is true of the Senate. Another cause of the growth of the Record which I have heard commented upon and which I have noticed myself is the free printing in the Record of matter which is really not a part of the current proceedings of the day, matters printed or reprinted there for convenience, or for some other reason. I have sometimes thought there was too much printing and reprinting of that kind done. You gentlemen understand what I mean. Long bills, already well printed in bill form, are sometimes amended in a few particulars and ordered to be reprinted in the Record as amended, although the amendments are already set forth in the proceedings. This is usually done at the request of the member in charge of the bill, and sometimes it involves a good deal of what might perhaps be regarded as unnecessary reprinting. Such work, in connection with the printing at length of memorials and other like documents, adds a good many columns to the Record in the aggregate. It may be, however, that such printing ought not to be curtailed. It is done for the convenience of members, and I suppose that one of the principal objects for which the Record exists is to facilitate the work of legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course there is necessarily a very great increase, for the reasons you have mentioned, that Congress sits more hours, and pursues its work with more industry, perhaps, than in former days, and there is also an increase in its business that is proportionate to the increased development of the country; but do you not think that the proceedings could be very greatly reduced in bulk if there was some sort of revision or editorship, not with a view of excluding anything that may have been actually said in Congress, but to prevent the unnecessary duplication of matter?

Mr. DEVINE. Your question covers the whole record of both Houses of Congress?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. DEVINE. Perhaps something might be gained in that way, but I doubt whether the gain would be very great. I think the actual

amount of duplication is not very considerable. I am not certain about that, but I think that if you have it looked up you will find it is not great. Beyond the avoidance of duplication I do not see what you could gain by editing, if I understand your suggestion. The question is rather a difficult one to deal with, and I hardly know just what to say about it. We reporters have to do a great deal of editing of a certain kind, and, from the nature of the work, we are the only persons who can do it. I think that any attempt to apply editing in the ordinary sense of that word to the Record would fail. There is one point, however, in which I think there might be a change made which would somewhat decrease the size of the Record. I do not know that it would make any great saving, but it would make some. We have a set of formal statements of business, which recur again and again in the proceedings (I speak now of the House), and which have come down in rather elaborate form from the time of the Congressional Globe, when the reporters were paid by the column. I think we might condense, and at the same time improve, some of those formal statements, and, as they are so often repeated, any condensation would make a considerable saving on the whole.

The CHAIRMAN. What is there to prevent the reporters of the two Houses from making such changes?

Mr. DEVINE. Nothing whatever; if they could agree upon the changes that ought to be made. Up to this last Congress, in the House, there was one obstacle. We had a veteran chief who was accustomed to the old ways and preferred them.

Mr. HAWLEY. May I suggest that the reporters of the two Houses should prepare a schedule of the proposed abbreviations, giving the old elongated forms and the new condensed forms, and submit it to the Committees on Printing and on Rules for their approval?

Mr. DEVINE. I think that would be the right way to make the change.

Mr. HAWLEY. And then you would be justified in doing it without asking for formal action by the House?

Mr. DEVINE. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. I read from the Senate proceedings, contained in volume 21, part 1, page 110, of the Congressional Record, under date of December 5, 1889, the following:

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, introduced a bill (S. 567) to continue the publication of the Supplement to the Revised Statutes; which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

Then the next paragraph—

He also introduced a bill (S. 568) to prohibit the mailing of newspapers and other publications containing lottery advertisements, and prescribing a penalty for the violation of the same; which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

And so on, with similar repetitions, through many pages of the Record. Can you see any reason why that should not be abbreviated to this form: "Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, introduced the following bills, which were read twice by title," giving the references to committees?

Mr. DEVINE. I see no reason why that should not be done. I think it might be abbreviated even more than that, to something like this: "Senate bills of the following titles were severally introduced, read a first and second time, and referred, as follows." Then, "By Mr. Wilson," giving the titles and references of his bills, and so on.

The CHAIRMAN. Making only one heading for the lot?

Mr. DEVINE. Yes, sir; I would have spoken of that a while ago but

for the reason that in the House the new rules have taken that work away from us. Bills are not introduced now in open House. They are put in a box and a clerk sends them to the printer. It should be remembered, however, that while the old way of recording the introduction of bills in the House, with a heading for each bill, takes a good deal of space, it greatly facilitates the finding of any particular bill for which the reader of the Record may be looking.

Mr. RICHARDSON. There is a clerk who hands the bills to you?

Mr. DEVINE. The reporters do not handle the bills at all now. There is a clerk who furnishes that part of the Record to the printer.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee would be glad to have you make any other suggestions that may occur to you in regard to the Record.

Mr. DEVINE. One other suggestion occurs to me by which some space might be saved, but I do not know whether it is worth while to speak of it. Now and then in the House, as Mr. Richardson knows, there is a good deal of time and space occupied by a discussion on some merely temporary question; for example, upon the question of how much time shall be allowed for debate on each side. Frequently you will find in the Record three or four columns of such discussion.

Mr. HAWLEY. I do not believe you can shorten that.

Mr. DEVINE. Perhaps not but I have sometimes thought that it might be condensed by stating it somewhat in this way; "After discussion it was unanimously agreed that 4 hours should be allowed for general debate, the time to be equally divided between those in favor of the bill and those opposed to it." If such a plan were adopted, though, it would be necessary to set forth the agreement in the precise words in which it was made, because disputes often arise about such agreements.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any other suggestions?

Mr. DEVINE. If this committee were considering the question of revolutionizing the printing of the Record I should be inclined to make a suggestion.

The CHAIRMAN. We shall be pleased to hear any suggestions you have to make. We may conclude to go into revolution in the matter of printing.

Mr. DEVINE. Well, my suggestion may seem rather startling, but I think the time will soon come when the Record will be printed in the Capitol Building, at a great saving in cost and a still greater saving in time, while Senators and Members will be spared much of the inconvenience which occurs at times under the existing system. Suppose you had the Record printing office, quite distinct from the Government Printing Office (or as a branch of it, as Congress might prefer), in a room in the basement of the Capitol, and suppose that the means of printing were such that within the same time it now takes to put a speech in manuscript or typewriter "copy," it could be put in print, so that if the speaker desired to revise it he could do so right here in the building during the daily session, or, if he preferred, could take the proof to his house or hotel and revise it there early; would not that be a very decided improvement?

Mr. RICHARDSON. What method could be adopted by which that could be done?

Mr. DEVINE. That is what I have thought of suggesting.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I would like to hear your suggestion.

Mr. HAWLEY. We are speculating on the whole subject. Let us hear it.

Mr. DEVINE. Let me put the case again. Suppose you had a separate

printing office in the basement of this building—a small office—and suppose that, as a result of the method adopted, you could have a printed proof of your speech as rapidly as you can possibly get it now in manuscript, perhaps more rapidly, so that you could do all your revision in the Capitol if you chose, or at home if you preferred to do it there; that would be a great advantage, would it not?

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know about that.

Mr. HAWLEY. There are but few who revise. A very small proportion of the whole revise.

Mr. DEVINE. A small proportion of the whole revise, but—

Mr. HAWLEY. Would there be any saving by the method you suggest, except in time?

Mr. DEVINE. There would be a great saving in cost as well. What I have in mind is this. If any of you gentlemen happen to be in New York and call at a certain office there, you can see matter dictated to the phonograph and printed on a printing machine at the rate of 6,000 or 7,000 ems an hour or more.

Mr. HAWLEY. Do you mean dictated direct to the man who operates the printing machine?

Mr. DEVINE. No, sir; the matter is first dictated to the phonograph. You know how the Senate and House reporters now get out their reports?

Mr. HAWLEY. Yes; they use the phonograph. The reporters in the Senate and in the House used to do their work in this way, as I understand it: Each reporter in succession took notes for about 10 minutes, and then went into the reporters' room and there repeated the matter more deliberately to some slower stenographer, who wrote it out *in extenso*. That is still your method, I believe, except that now when you go into your room you dictate into a phonograph instead of to another shorthand writer.

Mr. DEVINE. Yes, sir. I use the graphophone.

Mr. HAWLEY. And your assistant listens to the phonograph, and writes out what you have dictated?

Mr. DEVINE. Yes, sir. I believe I was the first person in the world who used a talking machine for practical purposes, and I have used it continuously since I began. I mention this to show you that what I suggest about it in this connection is not a mere fanciful idea. I was the first to use the talking machine in our work, or in practical work of any kind, and now it is used by nearly all the members of our corps, and by the reporters of the Senate.

Mr. HAWLEY. I thought you all used it in the House.

Mr. DEVINE. There is one of our corps who does not use it yet, but he intends to.

Mr. HAWLEY. What did you say about setting 7,000 ems of type an hour?

Mr. DEVINE. I will come to that. When I dictate to a graphophone or a phonograph instead of to a shorthand writer, the advantage to me is that I can dictate my matter a great deal faster than I could dictate to a shorthand writer, faster than the average rate at which it is spoken—as fast, even as Senator Hawley speaks, and I know from experience that he can speak very rapidly. By dictating to the phonograph I save much time and labor.

Mr. HAWLEY. It is a great saving in that respect, of course.

Mr. DEVINE. Under the present system the operator listens to the talking machine and transcribes the matter on the typewriter; so that, while I save time in dictation, the result, after all, is simply "copy"

for the printer. Now, suppose that instead of transcribing on the typewriter the operator were to transcribe on a machine that would produce a printing surface at the rate of 6,000 or 7,000 ems an hour?

Mr. HAWLEY. You have reference to the Mergenthaler printing machine?

Mr. DEVINE. That is the one I am thinking of, but what I am suggesting would apply also to any other rapid machine—the Paige machine, for instance, in your own city of Hartford.

Mr. HAWLEY. That is the most wonderful machine I ever laid my eyes on. I would like to put on record what you perhaps do not know. It is now 3 years since I saw in operation, in the London Times office, type-setting machines which had been used in that office for 7 years. They had been used so continuously that the ivory keys were worn through to the brass. They have now been using those machines for 10 years, setting type very rapidly, and dispensing entirely with the process of distribution. When the type has been used it is thrown into the melting-pot, in another room, to supply the machine with the type needed, the “sorts”—I believe that is the technical expression—being furnished as the machine requires them. The operator sits at the key-board of the machine, receiving dictation through a telephone from the reporters' gallery in the House of Commons. The reporter does what you do, except that he talks his notes into a telephone instead of a phonograph. I saw a broad page of the London Times which had been composed the previous night in that way.

Mr. DEVINE. The idea is the same, only that on the plan I suggest the phonograph would be the instrument intervening between the reporter and the printer, while there they used the telephone. There would be no use for the telephone if we had the printing office at hand. Members have a good deal of trouble now about revision, owing to the distance of the Government Printing Office from the Capitol and the inadequacy of the messenger service.

Mr. HAWLEY. If we had a new Government Printing Office with all the necessary improvements in methods and machinery, would not a pneumatic tube answer to a large extent the requirements of the service of which you speak?

Mr. DEVINE. It would serve for transmitting copy to and fro between the Capitol and the Printing Office; but messengers would still be required to take matter to the homes of members for revision and bring it back to the office.

The CHAIRMAN. You spoke of the convenience of having a printing office in the Capitol because members could easily get proofs for revision?

Mr. DEVINE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That could be as quickly done by means of a pneumatic tube connecting the Capitol with the Government Printing Office, could it not?

Mr. DEVINE. Yes. But there is another element of saving in the plan I propose which perhaps you do not have in mind. There being, upon that plan, no intervention of the process of typewriting or of type-setting by hand, but the matter going directly and rapidly into type, the work of the day would be done much earlier. Upon the present plan, no matter how rapidly the work is done (and it is often done with wonderful rapidity) these several processes are necessary: We have to take the notes, we have to dictate them, and they have to be put into manuscript, and that manuscript or typewriting has to be sent to the Government Printing Office, and there set up by hand; and

the earliest time at which a member can get a proof is after all these things have been done. On the plan I have suggested, the typewriting and the subsequent slow process of hand composition would entirely disappear, and there would be a great saving of time; but to get the full benefit of that plan the printing machines would have to be in the Capitol, as the typewriters are now.

The CHAIRMAN. What is now typewriting would then be turned into type-setting?

Mr. DEVINE. Yes, sir; and the "type-setting" could be done at about as great speed as the typewriting is now done. In thinking for the first time about a change of this kind many minor difficulties will occur to minds familiar with the general subject, but, without trespassing on the time of the committee to discuss details, I will say that I think there is no serious obstacle in the way of carrying out the plan practically, and I believe that in addition to the other advantages it would greatly reduce the cost of the printing of the Record.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN G. AMES, SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your name and official position.

Mr. AMES. John G. Ames; superintendent of documents in the Department of the Interior.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been superintendent of documents?

Mr. AMES. Since September, 1874.

The CHAIRMAN. Your office was created by law, was it not?

Mr. AMES. It was created by statute in 1869. See section 497, Revised Statutes, which reads as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior is charged with receiving, arranging, and safe-keeping for distribution, and of distributing to the persons entitled by law to receive the same all printed journals of the two Houses of Congress, and all other books and documents, of every nature whatever, already or hereafter directed by law to be printed or purchased for the use of the Government, except such as are directed to be printed or purchased for the particular use of Congress, or of either House thereof, or for the particular use of the Executive or of any of the Departments, and any person whose duty it shall be by law to deliver any of the same shall deliver them at the rooms assigned by the Secretary of the Interior therefor.

Also section 507, as follows:

There shall be in the Department of the Interior a superintendent of public documents, who shall be appointed by the Secretary, and shall be entitled to receive a salary of \$2,500 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Knowing your familiarity with the subject, I will ask you to give to the committee, without special questioning, your views touching the matter of the printing of documents and their distribution, making whatever reference to, or extracts from, your reports you see fit, and pursuing the subject in your own way, with an occasional interruption by questions to make your statements more clear.

Mr. AMES. In stating my views regarding the publication and distribution of public documents, and in making suggestions touching changes in the laws or regulations governing in this matter, with a view to the reduction of expenses and to a more economical and satisfactory conduct of this department of public business, it may be well, in the first place, to point out what, in my judgment, are certain evils and defects of the present system, with suggestions as to remedies therefor, and then to indicate such additional legislation as may be re-

quired to put this whole work upon a strictly business foundation, and as will secure the most judicious and satisfactory distribution of the publications of the Government.

In the first place, then, I would specify as one evil of the present system the printing and binding for permanent preservation, for delivery to members of Congress and to depositories of public documents, of a large amount of matter that is of merely transitory value and required only for present use, and that only by a very limited number of persons. As instances of such documents I would cite mere resolutions of the Senate or House, which are now incorporated in the Miscellaneous documents; many communications from Executive Departments which are incorporated in the Executive documents; all communications and reports of committees that are merely private in their character, as reports relating to pensions and to private claims, and many others; all reports with testimony relative to contested elections. I have with me samples of the first three classes of documents above cited.

Mr. Ames produced Senate Mis. Doc. No. 62, Fifty-first Congress, second session, being a Senate order, dated February 6, 1891, ordering "That unless otherwise directed, on and after Monday next, February 9, during the residue of the present session of the Senate, a recess shall be taken, excepting on Saturdays, from 6 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m."

Also House of Representatives Ex. Doc. No. 272, Fifty-first Congress, second session, being a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, requesting an appropriation of \$3,000 for the United States building at Binghamton, N. Y.

Also Senate Report No. 2383, Fifty-first Congress, second session, being a report by Mr. Paddock, from the Committee on Pensions (to accompany H. R. 2996), granting a pension to Martha J. Spencer.

Also other documents of the same character.

Mr. AMES. You understand that 1,734 copies are printed and distributed according to the usual methods?

The CHAIRMAN. Being either Executive or Miscellaneous documents or reports?

Mr. AMES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Being printed both in the up-number or unbound form, and in the reserve or bound form?

Mr. AMES. Yes, sir. Regarding the first two classes I should say that they ought to be excluded altogether from the Miscellaneous and Executive series of documents, and printed only in sufficient number for the immediate use of Congress; though it is doubtful if the second class need be printed at all; that is, such as the letters described from the heads of Departments.

The CHAIRMAN. By "second class" you mean letters of transmittal and recommendation?

Mr. AMES. Yes, sir; letters that are unimportant, except for present use. Of reports and other documents relative to private claims and pensions it is of course important that a sufficient number of copies be printed for the immediate use of Congress and also for preservation in bound form for future reference on the part of subsequent Congresses, as in the majority of cases these pension and other claims are transmitted from Congress to Congress, so that it is important that future Congresses should be able to refer at once to whatever action has already taken place in the premises. A small number only, however, of copies of these volumes need be printed and bound. It is hardly

worth while to make a distribution of them to depositories and other libraries. The same general remarks will apply also to all cases of contested elections. There is nothing in the way of information contained in any of these documents that will justify the continuation of their publication, binding, and general distribution. The exclusion of these from Miscellaneous and Executive documents will make a considerable reduction in the annual bulk of these documents.

Secondly, another evil of the present system, and one involving immense waste, is the publication in unbound form of over 600 copies of every document ordered printed by Congress, whatever may be the character or size of such document. The unbound documents of the Forty-ninth Congress amounted to 130,111 volumes; those of the Fiftieth Congress to 101,530, a large portion of which it is probable found their way into the waste-paper heap. I can conceive of no consideration justifying in any measure the continuance of this practice. The only reason I have ever heard adduced for it was the necessity on the part of Congress of having these documents for purposes of legislation at the earliest possible moment, and therefore time must not be taken for binding them. This may be true with reference to a very few of the smaller and least expensive of these publications, but it is perfectly absurd to allege, for example, that Congress so requires for its use the Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, or of the Director of the Geological Survey, or of the Report on Tertiary Insects of North America, or the reports of the Smithsonian Institution, or even the annual reports of the several Executive Departments of the Government, as to justify the delivery in unbound form of over 600 copies of these several documents. The result is that the document rooms at the Capitol are overburdened with them, that they are found scattered about through the Executive Departments and offices of the Government, for whose use they are not required, and in which several places they are for the most part an incumbrance until they are sold as waste paper. To be sure, a large number in the aggregate of these unbound copies are sent by Senators and Representatives to be bound for their personal use under existing laws, but I think that in the majority of cases Members of Congress select for this purpose cloth-bound copies, which are sent to the bindery to be rebound. I may be mistaken about this. It is my impression, however, that they select from the folding room instead of from the document room.

The CHAIRMAN. From the statements of the superintendents of the folding rooms of the two Houses, I doubt if that is true; but where they take the unbound copies to the Government Printing Office to be bound in library style those have to be taken apart and restitched.

Mr. AMES. I shall allude to that in my statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Major Michael, the clerk of printing records, suggests that Members do prefer the volumes from the folding rooms for the reason that they do not contain the document mark, which mars the appearance. The unbound copies of the Congressional Directory are scarcely ever taken on that account.

Mr. AMES. Mr. White, of the Government Printing Office bindery, could give you information on that point. In my judgment, this practice of delivering documents unbound should at once be discontinued. Let a sufficient number of copies of the several public documents be printed to meet the requirements of the law. Then reserve in the office of the Public Printer, in unstitched form, one copy each for each Member of Congress, from which reserve he can order bound, in any

style he may prefer, such volumes as he desires permanently to preserve for his personal library. All other copies should be bound.

The CHAIRMAN. How long would you hold the unstitched copies for the conclusion of Members of Congress as to whether they would want them bound or want them at all?

Mr. AMES. Until say 6 months after the expiration of the Congress to which the documents respectively appertain. Then if the Senator or Representative for whom they are held has not availed himself of his privileges under the law, the documents should be bound and devoted to public use, say to libraries yet unsupplied. It is presumed that such members of Congress as do not claim their portion of these documents within the period named do not care for them. To hold them longer would be to burden the Printing Office with a large accumulation of unbound documents for which room could be illy spared.

It will be very easy, if any single document is required for immediate use by either House of Congress, to have such additional number of said document printed and delivered unbound as will suffice for the purpose. This, however, in my judgment, will rarely occur, excepting in the cases of reports of committees, many of which, however, would, if the suggestions contained under my first head were adopted, be excluded from the series designed for permanent preservation. This would put a stop to the distribution from week to week of these documents by some officers at the Capitol unknown to me, to the several Executive Departments and Bureaus of the Government. The present distribution is of no advantage, for I suppose that, for the most part, these Departments and Bureaus are supplied day by day from the Printing Office, upon their own requisitions.

Another serious evil, involving waste and great confusion and annoyance to those having occasion to consult public documents, is the multiplicity of editions of many of the most important publications of the Government, issued in different styles of binding, with varying title-pages and back titles, so that one may possess three or four copies of the same work without discovering from the outward appearance that they are all the same document. This is true of many of the annual reports of the executive offices and to a less degree of the scientific publications of the Government. The former are all embraced in the executive documents of Congress, bound in leather, with a special front and back title. They appear again in an edition known as Message and Documents, correspondingly backed. Once more they are issued in a departmental edition, as reports of the Secretary of, etc., volumes 1, 2, etc., and lastly, many of them are published in a bureau edition, as reports of the chief of the bureau, with an appropriate title. Who, not familiar with this subject, would surmise that Message and Documents, Department of the Interior, volume 4, was identical with Executive Document, volume 14, and both with Report of the Secretary of the Interior, volume 4, and all three with the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education? Or who, wishing to consult the Report of the Commissioner of Labor, and having in his hands Message and Documents, Department of the Interior, volume 5, would suppose that this was the very volume he desired, unless he had been previously apprised of the fact? Or who, having occasion to refer to the Reports on the Mineral Resources of the United States or to the Reports of the Fish Commission or of the Bureau of Ethnology would imagine that they were to be found among the miscellaneous documents of the House of Representatives if he had not, perhaps accidentally, discovered this?

This multiplicity of editions is the bane of librarians and indexers.

It prevents any satisfactory classification and arrangement of these documents upon the library shelves, as it so often happens that one volume of a series is of one edition and the next of another, and so it is not surprising that sometimes an orderly librarian in despair is disposed to reject all public documents, while the labor of preparing a satisfactory general index is so increased that anyone may well hesitate to enter upon the undertaking. The remedy for this evil would seem to be comparatively simple. Let but one edition of these documents be issued, or let all editions of the same document be practically reduced to one by having them all titled and backed in the same manner. Let the appropriate name, *e. g.*, the Seventh Annual Report of the Director of the U. S. Geological Survey, Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1887, the Report of the Chief Signal Officer, 1888, be put upon the back of every copy issued so that it can be identified at a glance. If additional title on the back is required, as in the executive and miscellaneous documents of Congress, let it be evidently subordinate to the chief title, and not be made an obstacle to the identification of the volume. These remarks, of course, apply to documents homogeneous in their general character and of sufficient size to form each a volume by itself, as it would be manifestly impracticable to deal in the manner suggested with volumes made up of a number of separate and distinct documents, such as compose a large portion of the executive and miscellaneous documents and reports of committees of the two Houses of Congress. It is, however, worthy of consideration whether it would not be wise to bind separately every document sufficiently large to form a volume of convenient size, instead of combining them, as is so often done in the leather-bound series, into unwieldy tomes, bringing within the same covers documents as irrelevant and diverse as Report on Indian Disbursements and the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents, or the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint and a report on the loss of the steamer *Jeannette*, or Revision of the Rules of the House of Representatives, and Geological History of Lake Lahontan. If serious attention were given to it by those having authority in the premises this whole matter could be readily and satisfactorily adjusted. It is certain that if this were done it would in many ways enlarge the use and increase the value of public documents.

In the next place I think there might be an improvement upon the present method of classification and numbering of public documents. These are now divided into the executive documents, miscellaneous documents, and reports of the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives. This classification has been in vogue for 40 years and has therefore become familiar to all parties accustomed to consult publications of the Government, but on general principles the simpler the classification and the smaller the number of classes into which documents are divided the more convenient will reference to them and the indexing of them be found. I see no necessity for the division of documents into executive and miscellaneous, or any decided advantage resulting from this classification; nor can any very good reason be given in many cases for assigning documents to one class rather than to the other, as for example, why should the Annual Report of the Director of the Geological Survey be assigned to the executive document class and the Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology to the miscellaneous document class; or why should the Report of the Commission of Fish and Fisheries be classed as a miscellaneous document instead of an executive document? Many other instances of this kind can be readily cited. I recommend, therefore, that the executive and miscellaneous

documents of each House of Congress be consolidated, and that they be designated respectively Senate documents and House documents. There will then be two classes for each house, viz, Senate documents, Senate reports; House documents, House reports. This will simplify and render much more convenient both reference to and indexing of public documents. Then arrange a series of numbers which shall be uniformly given to certain annual publications of the Government so that the same number shall attach to the same document year after year. The following enumeration of documents is suggested:

HOUSE DOCUMENTS.

- No. 1. President's Message (Annual).
- No. 2. Foreign Relations (State Department).
- No. 3. Commercial Relations (State Department).
- No. 4. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on State of Finances.
- No. 5. Report on Commerce and Navigation (Treasury Department).
- No. 6. Report on Internal Commerce of the United States (Treasury Department).
- No. 7. Report of the Comptroller of the Currency (Treasury Department).
- No. 8. Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue (Treasury Department).
- No. 9. Report of the Coast Survey (Treasury Department).
- No. 10. Report of the Treasurer of the United States (Treasury Department).
- No. 11. Report of the Director of the Mint (Treasury Department).
- No. 12. Report of the Secretary of War.
- No. 13. Report of the Chief of Engineers, Parts I and II (War Department).
- No. 14. Report of the Chief of Ordnance (War Department).
- No. 15. Report of the Chief Signal Officer (War Department).
- No. 16. Report of the Secretary of the Navy.
- No. 17. Report of the Postmaster-General.
- No. 18. Contracts for Carrying the Mails.
- No. 19. Report of the Secretary of the Interior, Parts I and II.
- No. 20. Report of the Director of the U. S. Geological Survey.
- No. 21. Report on the Mineral Resources of the United States.
- No. 22. Report of the Commissioner of Education.
- No. 23. Report of the Attorney-General.
- No. 24. Report of the Secretary of Agriculture.
- No. 25. Report of Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry.
- No. 26. Report of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.
- No. 27. Report of the Commissioner of Labor.
- No. 28. Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
- No. 29. Report of the Civil Service Commission.
- No. 30. Report of the Smithsonian Institution.
- No. 31. Report of the National Museum.
- No. 32. Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, etc.

In my judgment, however, it would be still better to discontinue the classification of all annual publications as executive and miscellaneous documents, and publish them as separate and distinct series, with uniform title page and back title, excepting the date, so that each Department or bureau series could be arranged by itself if desired; for example—

STATE.	TREASURY.	TREASURY.
President's Message and Foreign Relations.	State of the Finances.	Comptroller of the Currency.
1890.	1890.	1890.

WAR.	WAR.	WAR.
Secretary and Bureau Officers.	Engineers, Vol. I.	Ordnance.
<hr/> 1890.	<hr/> 1890.	<hr/> 1890.

INTERIOR.	INTERIOR.	INTERIOR.
Secretary and Land Office.	Indian Affairs.	Geological Survey.
<hr/> 1890.	<hr/> 1890.	<hr/> 1890.

AGRICULTURE.	AGRICULTURE.
Secretary and Bureaus.	Bureau of Animal Industry.
<hr/> 1890.	<hr/> 1890.

SMITHSONIAN.	SMITHSONIAN.
Secretary and Appendices.	National Museum.
<hr/> 1890.	<hr/> 1890.

The publications of the several Departments could be bound in different colors, so as to introduce variety and also render them still more readily distinguishable from each other. I would suggest, also, that those designed for depositories, instead of being bound in full sheep as now, be bound in half morocco or half Russia, which would involve, I think, no greater expense.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Would not half morocco or half Russia cost more than full sheep?

Mr. AMES. I do not know the difference in cost.

The CHAIRMAN. The estimate is that the usual form of binding required by members of Congress, which is half Turkey, costs 25 cents more than full sheep.

Mr. AMES. I will say that within 2 or 3 days I have received letters from librarians saying that they would prefer to have their books bound in cloth rather than sheep, as cloth would last longer than sheep. I would not suppose that to be true, but I have recently received letters to that effect from three librarians. But whatever conclusions may be reached at this point, every copy of the same volume issued should bear the same title page and the same back title, and the practice of publishing the same book in several editions, with varying titles, should be at once and forever discontinued, and an end put to the confusion and distraction and waste which this practice entails. I would have a proper title determined upon for every one of these reports and documents, and have that title placed upon every copy issued.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to say, when the report of the Geological Survey is published as a part of the message of the President and accompanying documents, you would have it backed "Interior. Geological Survey. 1890."

Mr. AMES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. With perhaps the number of the annual report?

Mr. AMES. That could be given in the case of the report last mentioned and of others that have heretofore been designated in this way.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, when it came to be published as a part of the report of the Secretary of the Interior, you would have exactly the same binding and the same indorsement on the back?

Mr. AMES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And when additional copies were printed, you would have them bound in the same style and with the same indorsement on the back as in the other cases mentioned?

Mr. AMES. Yes, sir; I would have no change whatever in the style of binding, so that when you saw that volume anywhere you would recognize it as the same volume you have seen somewhere else. Another resulting advantage would be found in this, that the entire number of each volume provided for by law could be printed and ready for distribution at one and the same time, and that the earliest at which the Public Printer could take up the work, and so depositories be put in possession of their copies as soon as other parties, whereas they are now obliged to wait until the whole series of executive or miscellaneous documents for any particular session of Congress has been received and an index to the same prepared, which often causes a delay of 1 or 2 years in their distribution, and, of course, in their reception by depositories.

You understand that we have to wait until the index inserted in every volume is completed, and that can not be done until every volume constituting the series is received.

If the above suggestions be accepted, then the remaining publications, not regular annual reports, could be classified as Senate documents and reports and House documents and reports, numbered, indexed, and bound as at present, only discontinuing the division into executive and miscellaneous documents.

The CHAIRMAN. And striking from them that class of matter you have spoken of as being of merely a transitory interest and ephemeral?

Mr. AMES. Yes, sir. The delay above referred to in supplying depositories with public documents is another serious disadvantage connected with the present methods of printing and binding, and one of which many of our largest libraries justly complain. The practice of reserving documents after they have been printed, to be bound at a later date whenever the convenience of the Printing Office most readily permits, puts these libraries at decided disadvantage and obliges them to wait often from 1 to 2 years after the distribution of the document to individuals has been made, as for example, the Official Register, or Blue Book, of the United States, for 1889, has not yet been sent to depositories of public documents, though the distribution of this document to individuals and other libraries was made more than a year since. Of course the value of public documents in these libraries is very much reduced by this practice, as they have lost the use of them during the time when they would be most frequently consulted if upon the library shelves, and this often to the great annoyance and disappointment of the public at large. Whatever conclusions, therefore, may be reached as to the reclassification of documents, some provision ought to be made by which those designed for distribution to depositories should be issued

at least as early as those for distribution to individuals. One of the reasons adduced for the necessity of delay in issuing the reserved edition is the necessity of waiting until all the documents belonging to the individual series, executive, miscellaneous, or reports, have been submitted and an index of the same prepared, which index it is customary to insert in each volume of the several series.

This brings me to the consideration of another very important need connected with public documents, and this is that of a complete, comprehensive index of the publications of the Government, the want of which is, by the testimony of almost all concerned, the greatest hindrance to the use, and therefore the greatest detraction from the value of public documents. I add here suggestions on this subject contained in my reports for 1887-'89 and 1890, and also a few sample pages of an index such as I would suggest as meeting the requirements of the case. The preparation and publication of such an index would, of course, obviate the necessity of preparing an index for each series of documents, and permit the distribution of the reserved documents without the delay hitherto necessitated by the practice of incorporating an index with each volume.

A GENERAL INDEX.

The value of public documents would be greatly enhanced by the publication of a thorough, exhaustive, general index. Since the completion of the Descriptive Catalogue of Government Publications in 1881 no official effort in this direction has been made. It is therefore exceedingly difficult to determine whether reports relating to any particular subject have since that date been published, and, if so, where they can be found amongst the mass of documents that each year issue from the Government Printing Office. For example, the reclamation of the lands of the arid regions by irrigation is a question demanding consideration by the Government, a question that has been repeatedly discussed in papers published by authority of Congress; but who is able readily to refer to these papers, or to say whether they are to be found in the executive or miscellaneous documents or reports of committees of Congress, or in some special departmental report? The "silver question," involving the financial policy of the Government, and in no small degree the material welfare of the nation, presses for definite settlement. This question also has been often and at great length considered by committees of Congress, by special commissioners, by expert agents of the Government, and the results of their investigations printed at public expense; but who, except a few specially interested in the subject, could ascertain without great inconvenience where these reports are to be found.

A succinct but comprehensive statement of important historical facts connected with the Louisiana purchase has recently appeared in a publication issued by the Government Printing Office, while the same volume contains extended and valuable historical and descriptive sketches of several of the States and Territories now embraced within the limits of that purchase, giving detailed statements as to the climate, soil, population, resources, and material development of each; but who seeking information upon any of these subjects would expect to find it in a report of the Treasury Department on the internal commerce of the United States?

These are but three instances among hundreds that might be cited. A comprehensive index of all public documents would remedy all this and increase immensely the use, and therefore the value, of Government

publications. It is no wonder that comparatively few are willing to take the time and trouble to trace the discussion of any particular subject as presented in these publications, or even to search for a single paper that is known to be embraced in some volume of this lengthening series, nor that librarians are so often confused and perplexed when asked where such papers are to be found. The very multiplicity of documents published makes such an index an imperative necessity, if these documents are to any large extent to be utilized and to subserve the purposes for which they are printed and distributed. It should be prepared after methods approved by the best indexers, and week by week, as documents are published, so that with the assembling of Congress each year the index of all documents issued during the preceding fiscal year may be ready for the use of Senators and Representatives, and of all others interested.

The recommendations embraced in my last report have attracted the attention of a large number of the librarians of the country, some of whom have put on record their emphatic approval of these suggestions with an expression of their hope that Congress would at an early day make provision for an official indexer who shall be responsible for the preparation month by month of such an index as will meet the demands of the case. It may not be improper in this connection to quote from communications received relative to this subject.

The director of the New York State Library says :

It is absolutely impossible to escape from the present disgraceful conditions unless a thoroughly qualified indexer can be provided. In view of the enormous amount of money spent by the General Government on public printing it seems strange that proper provision for expert indexing has not yet been made. I should be willing to undertake to prove before a fair and competent jury that it would be an enormous gain in the practical value of our public documents if they could be satisfactorily indexed by an expert, even if the number of copies published were reduced so as to save twenty times the cost of the indexing. The trifling expense is the only conceivable objection to having this work properly done, and if the United States is too poor to pay for it they can make a specific economy by doing the two things for which there is a constantly growing demand from intelligent users: (1) Indexing the documents properly; (2) distributing them systematically to the libraries of the country. Half the number by this method would do five times the good.

The librarian of the Chicago Public Library writes :

A matter in which all librarians are greatly interested was your recommendation concerning a general index of all the Government publications. I sincerely hope that something may be done by the present Congress to carry out your suggestions. It is a pity that so much important and valuable matter as is contained in these publications should be inaccessible for want of a good index. Only a few of the larger libraries can afford to index the public documents and then only in a partial manner.

The judgment of the librarian of the Apprentices' Library, New York City, is that—

It is high time something was done to provide a clew to the many valuable work now buried in the literary labyrinth called "public documents." With a general index to all public documents heretofore published, on some simple and easily understood method of classification by subjects, librarians would frequently be able to put these Government publications to good use. As it is neither the librarian nor the reader knows what they contain and there is no way of finding out. The consequence is, that, in the majority of cases, public documents are practically a useless incumbrance to a library. Yet no librarian would do without them for he hopes that some day a key will be provided which will unlock their treasures.

The librarian of the Mercantile Library, New York City, comments upon the subject thus—

What a blessing such an index would be to the weary searcher who is now compelled to wade through a mass of documents, hour after hour, and perhaps days, before being able to find what is known to be buried somewhere among them. With

seventeen years' experience as the executive officer of this library, I believe I have come to know something of the nature of our public documents. I know the excessive labor so often necessary to find what you need is a great drawback to their use. With an index, such as you suggest, their value and usefulness would be immensely increased.

The librarian of Amherst College expresses himself to this effect—

The statement that an improvement in the arrangement and indexing of the United States public documents is among the possibilities seems too good to be true. Year by year my sense of the value of those documents in a public library becomes more decided, and my use of them increases. And in the same ratio has my feeling grown that it would be a gain if the Government should print half as many documents and have them properly indexed and arranged, rather than continue to treat us to the present hocus-pocus. A competent official indexer would be worth \$10,000 a year if the documents are worth issuing at all at their present expense.

The librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., says:

I was much impressed with the plan for a general index to the buried treasures in the public documents which our Government supplies with such a lavish hand. We not only need the books in such a library as ours, Congressional Record, Statutes at Large, etc., but we need the key to unlock some of them.

The librarian of the Young Men's Christian Association, New York City, comments upon the subject as follows:

The recommendation in your report that Congress should provide for a general index to public documents is one that must be approved by all librarians. Public documents contain much useful material, but without a proper index they are used but little. I believe that if all public documents could be indexed, particularly by topics, and distributed promptly after issue, that their use would be greatly enhanced. A book, even, to-day without an index, comes under severe censorship; a collection of books without one is dead stock, if we may use a mercantile expression.

The librarian of the Library Company of Philadelphia thus commends the project:

I am glad that there is a prospect of a general index to all public documents. I strongly approve of your recommendation to that effect, and trust it will be successful. The need of it is so urgent and so obvious that it should commend itself to universal favor.

These utterances but reflect the opinion of nearly all the prominent librarians of public libraries and of colleges in the country, which opinion finds expression year by year in the discussions that transpire at the general conference of American librarians at their annual meeting.

WEEKS, J. D.....	Petroleum , report relative to, 1886..... <i>Mineral Resources of the United States, 1886, pp. 439-487.</i>	H	50	1	42	439-487	2
CALL, W Senator.	Phosphate industry in the United States , resolution directing Commissioner of Labor to make report relative to. December 3, 1890.	S	51	2	7		1
CANDLER, J. W... World's Fair.	World's Fair, 1892 , the holding of, recommended, with resolutions fixing the location of same. February 14, 1890. H. Bills 6883 and 6884.	H	51	1	37		2
Do.....	World's Fair , provision for holding, at Chicago recommended. March 15, 1890. H. Bill 8393..... Act of April 25, 1890, chap. 156, 51-1.	H	51	1	890		21
NORTON, R. H Pensions.	Wright, John M. , grant of pension to, recommended. December 10, 1890. H. Bill 12094.	H	51	2	3971		1
BAKER, C. S Territories.	Wyoming , admission of, into the Union recommended. February 15, 1890. H. Bill 982.	H	51	1	39		62
SPRINGER, W. M.. Territories.	—, views of minority, March 21, 1890. H. Bill 982.	H	51	1	39, pt. 2		36
	Wyoming Territory , annual reports of the governor of. <i>Included in the Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Interior. Sep.</i>						
	—, memorial of State constitutional convention of, praying admission into the Union.	S	51	1	23		36
	Yellowstone National Park , annual reports of the superintendent of. <i>Included in the Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Interior. Sep.</i>						
WEED, W. H Hot Springs of	—, Hot Springs of..... <i>Mess. and Docs. 1887-'88, Int. Dept., Vol. 4, pp. 613-676. Report of the Sec. of the Int., 1888, Vol. 4, pp. 613-676. Ninth Annual Report of the U. S. Geological Survey, pp. 613-676.</i>	H	50	2	1, pt. 5		613-676

* Entries in *italics* in this column show in what publication other than the regular Congressional series the document is found.

Comprehensive index of public documents—Continued.

By or from—	Subject.*	Ex. Doc.	Mis. Doc.	Re- port.	Cong.	Sess.	Number.	Pages.	Vol.
QUAY, M. S. Public Buildings and Grounds.	York, Pa., erection of public building at, recom- mended. May 10, 1890. H. Bill 749. Act of May 24, 1890, chap. 291, 51-1. Act of August 30, 1890, chap. 837, 51-1.	.....	.....	S	51	1	931	2	
CHANDLER, W. E. Senator.	Young, Mary de W., petition praying grant of pension to. December 12, 1890.	.....	.....	.....	51	2	22	1	

* Entries in *italics* in this column show in what publication other than the regular Congressional series the document is found.

It is designed that this index shall show, in an alphabetical arrangement, not only the general subject to which each and every document published by the Government relates, but in the case of those documents in which several important subjects are treated reference shall be made to every such subject and the particular place indicated in which each paper is found in the existing classification of Government publications into the executive and miscellaneous documents and reports of the two Houses of Congress, also the Department or office from which each document emanates, or the person by whom it is prepared or presented, together with its date. In case documents are embraced in two or more series of publications, the several separate volumes in which they are found is indicated. If legislation follows, or is directly connected with any particular document, as reports of the Senate and House of Representatives, reference to such legislation is made, and the Senate or House bill or resolution upon which reports, or legislation, or both are based, is cited.

For example, under the title "Petroleum and natural gas in Ohio and Indiana," the index shows that this paper was prepared by E. Orton, and is found not only in House Executive Document, Fifty first Congress, first session, No. 1, part 5, volume 3, but also in the Eighth Annual Report of the Director of the Geological Survey, in the third volume of the report of the Secretary of the Interior, 1887, and in message and documents, 1886-'87, Interior Department, volume 3. Under the title, "York, Pa., erection of public building at, recommended," the index shows that this is a report from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, presented by Senator Quay, May 10, 1890, having reference to House bill 749; that it constitutes Senate Report No. 931, of the Fifty-first Congress, first session, and comprises 2 pages, and that it was followed by appropriate legislation on May 24 and August 30, 1890, found in chapters 291 and 837, Session Laws, Fifty-first Congress, first session.

Under the title "World's Fair, provision for holding, at Chicago, Ill., recommended," these facts are shown: That a report to this effect was made by Mr. Candler, from the Committee on the World's Fair, on March 15, 1890, to accompany House bill No. 8393; that this is House Report No. 890, of the Fifty-first Congress, first session, and contains 21 pages, and that an act of Congress based upon it received the approval of the President April 25, 1890, which act constitutes chapter 156 of the Statutes of the Fifty-first Congress, first session.

It will be observed that the volume in which the documents appertaining to the present and the last sessions of Congress are found is not given, which results from the fact that they have not yet been issued in bound form in the Congressional set. This item can be inserted whenever they are so bound.

A large number of documents, which are bound up with other publications and therefore form only a part of the volume, are also published in separate form, and can be had or referred to as distinct individual publications. Many of the reports of the subordinate bureaus and offices of the Executive Departments are thus issued. Other examples are found in the several papers which constitute certain volumes of reports of scientific research. The publication of such documents in separate form is indicated in the index by the abbreviation "sep."

Since the publication of my last report I have received some very valuable suggestions in the way of improvement in this index from librarians and others who are thoroughly competent to make such suggestions, which I propose to embody in another sample of index to be

submitted to Congress at its next session. The preparation and annual publication of such a comprehensive index, covering all the publications of the Government will of course obviate the necessity of Congress being at the expense of providing for the preparation and publication of the indexes to the several series of documents, which work can then be discontinued without any disadvantage whatever to Congress or to the public at large.

The CHAIRMAN. Would not the preparation of such an index be very much simplified by the reclassification of documents as heretofore suggested by you?

Mr. AMES. Yes, sir; the work of preparing the index would be very greatly diminished and the index itself be much simplified by reason of the fact that the necessity of references in the index to three or four different series of documents would in a very large number of cases be obviated. The size of the index, and therefore the cost of printing, would also be materially diminished. The more one considers the subject, the larger the advantages resulting from a reclassification of documents are seen to be.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Turning now to the matter of distributing the publications of the Government, I think there can be no two opinions regarding the very unsatisfactory manner in which this business is conducted. There is probably no department of public affairs in which anything approaching the vicious methods that here obtain have been permitted to secure a foothold and to continue in operation. The absolute lack of system, the absence of all checks upon duplication and triplication in the distribution of documents, and the general careless manner in which documents are handled and distributed, all show the desirableness, if not the absolute necessity, of some radical change in this matter. It is not too much to say that if any private business were conducted upon the same principles, or want of principles, such enterprise would be doomed to almost immediate bankruptcy.

My first suggestion is that definite statute provision be made for the adequate supply of Congress, the several offices of the Senate and House of Representatives and the Executive Departments and offices of the Government.

If the views heretofore expressed relative to setting aside a sufficient number of copies of all documents to meet the requirements of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates as to Government publications desired for their personal use, should be adopted then no further provision in this direction will be required.

It would remain, therefore, to make specific provision for the supply of the Congressional Library, the libraries and the several offices of the Senate and House of Representatives and of the several Executive Departments of the Government. I estimate that for this purpose the number of copies below enumerated will suffice:

	Copies.
Library of Congress.....	52
Senate library .....	.
Office of Secretary of Senate.....	5
Senate document rooms for committees .....	.
House library.....	.
Office of Clerk of the House of Representatives.....	5
House document rooms for committees.....	.
Executive Departments, two copies each	16
Department of Labor.....	1
Fish Commission	1
Smithsonian Institution	1
Interstate Commerce Commission	1

The CHAIRMAN. In your statement you have not suggested the number which it would be proper to allow the Senate library, the Senate document room for committees, the House library, or the House document room for committees.

Mr. AMES. No, sir. When I came to consider the matter I concluded that it was not within my province to suggest the number of copies in those cases. That is for you gentlemen to determine. I would say, however, that I do not consider it necessary that every committee should be supplied with a full set of these documents; so if a sufficient number were put in the document rooms for distribution among the committees, according to the subject which each had in charge, it would suffice; but I do not feel competent to determine the number that should be so distributed. I have assigned in the above statement to the several Executive Departments of the Government two copies each, one to be deposited in the general library of the Department, the other to be delivered to such subordinate bureau or office of the Department as will have the largest occasion to make use of the same. I judge from my experience that this will meet the needs of these Departments.

Secondly. Provision should also be made for supplying each and every State and Territorial library of the United States, one public, college, university, or school library in each Congressional district, to be designated by the Representative thereof, and two at large in each State, to be designated by the Senators thereof, as depositories of public documents, to each of which a copy in bound form of each and every publication, not merely private or personal in its character—that is, excluding those I alluded to in my first statement—shall be sent, in order that these documents may be brought within the reach of the citizens of the several districts. I should, however, insert a proviso in the law to the effect that such depositories should contain not less than 5,000 volumes, unless a large territory would otherwise remain unsupplied.

The CHAIRMAN. That is substantially the law now.

Mr. AMES. Yes, sir. There might be a different construction put upon the law as it stands. We have, however, so construed it at the Department. But there is in the existing law no provision limiting the size of libraries which may become depositories. The result has been that in quite a large number of instances small libraries have been designated for this purpose in which the publications of the Government are brought within the reach of only a small number of the citizens of the district, which libraries after a longer or shorter time find their shelves overburdened with public documents and no space left for the accommodation of a larger number, for which reason they decline thereafter to receive them, and some other libraries are named to take their places on the list, thus breaking the set and rendering it impossible to find at any one place a complete series of these publications. This ought as far as possible to be stopped, which can be done only by requiring that the libraries put upon this list shall be such as are permanent in their character and as are able to supply sufficient space for Government publications through a long series of years.

The documents sent to these depositories should embrace not only those that are now being received by such institutions, but also such other valuable publications of the Government as issue from the Printing Office, in particular the Congressional Record, Statutes at Large, all volumes of legal decisions, and statistical or scientific papers published by any of the Bureaus of the Government, but not incorporated in the Executive or Miscellaneous documents of Congress. Under exist-

ing laws these last-named publications are not supplied to depositories, which occasions a great deal of complaint and inconvenience.

The CHAIRMAN. None of these are sent to designated depositories, under existing laws?

Mr. AMES. No, sir; not even the Congressional Record, which is the most important, except as it is sent by members of Congress. I would supply designated depositories with the Congressional Record, and also with the Statutes at Large.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you send the Congressional Record to libraries as a daily paper during the sessions of Congress?

Mr. AMES. No, sir; I should send it bound at the end of each session, and if they think it of sufficient importance to have another copy, let them pay for it.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the laws, you would wait until they were bound?

Mr. AMES. Yes, sir. The reason for this is that these documents ought to be in the libraries for permanent use. If the daily Record is sent, some of the numbers would be lost before the end of the session, and the consequence would be that the libraries would only have partial sets.

There are quite a number, in the aggregate, of very valuable publications issued by the different Bureaus in the several Departments that are not submitted to Congress, and are not, therefore, incorporated in the regular Congressional set. There is one published in the War Department, called "War Information Series," I think.

The CHAIRMAN. And there is also a "Naval Information Series?"

Mr. AMES. Yes, sir; called "General Information Series," issued by the Office of Naval Intelligence. Some of these papers are very valuable—a great deal more valuable than many that are published and distributed by thousands.

The number of sets of documents required for a compliance with these provisions would be as follows:

State libraries.....	44
Territorial libraries.....	5
Depositories at large, named by Senators.....	88
District depositories, named by Representatives and Delegates..	335
Total.....	480

We do not send any to Alaska or to Oklahoma. They have not yet established libraries. Under the provisions above suggested this number would, of course, soon have to be increased in consequence of the larger number of Representatives provided for in the new apportionment act. In view of the decennial changes made in the number of Congressional districts and of the more frequent changes in the boundaries of said districts, I am very much disposed to recommend that the number of depositories be limited to the number of Senators and Representatives in the Fifty-second Congress, and that the libraries now on the list be by law constituted permanent depositories, no changes to be made in the same except for good and sufficient reasons satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should the distribution of documents printed by Congress be under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior?

Mr. AMES. I suppose it was originally placed there because he was the Secretary of the Interior, having to do with home affairs, and having to do with matters relating to education, the Bureau of Education being in that Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any reason why the superintendent of documents should not be, like the Public Printer, an officer under the immediate direction of Congress, and not under the direction of any one of the Executive Departments?

Mr. AMES. I think myself that there ought to be a bureau of documents, the head of which should have a position analogous to that of the Public Printer, not a subordinate of the Public Printer but a co-ordinate officer, having under Congress exclusive supervision of the distribution of public documents. That would remove him from the Executive Departments altogether, and from any supervision by the head of an Executive Department. I will refer to this subject later on.

It is of course very important that only libraries permanent in their character should be constituted depositories, and that, once named as such, they should continue to receive the publications of the Government, in order that in some one library in each Congressional district the citizens of the same may be assured that they will find any publication of the Government which they may at any time desire to consult. If for any reason a depository should desire to be dropped from the list, as sometimes happens, it should then be required to transfer the public documents received as a depository to the library that is named as its successor, so as still to preserve the integrity of the set. This is not now the case.

Furthermore, convinced as I am that by far the best use that can be made of any public document is to deposit it in a public library rather than to put it into the hands of an individual, I earnestly recommend that provision be made for supplying every such public, university, college, and school library in the United States containing 1,000 or more volumes, and located in a town or city having a population of not less than 3,000, with a copy in cloth of each and every volume of the annual reports of the Executive Departments and of the scientific publications of the Government. In this way these documents will be brought within the reach of all the citizens of the several communities in which said libraries are located, and will there serve manifold purposes, one of which, and this not unimportant, will be that when members of Congress are solicited to supply individual members of these communities with any of these documents which he may be unable to furnish, he can refer said individuals to the libraries in which they have been deposited, and thus secure to them almost all the advantages that a personal possession of the documents would give.

The CHAIRMAN. You propose this in addition to the designated libraries—that is, the libraries named by members of Congress, and the State and Territorial libraries?

Mr. AMES. Yes, sir; but to these libraries I do not propose to send everything. I would only send them the more important documents—the scientific documents and the annual reports.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is to decide as to which are important?

Mr. AMES. I think a selection could readily be made by the Committee on Printing. A simple provision that the annual reports of the Executive Departments and scientific documents be furnished would perhaps be sufficiently distinctive. In all cases, however, where documents are thus by virtue of statute law provided gratuitously for the use of libraries, said libraries should be required to hold these documents accessible to the public free of charge, at least for purposes of reference, and should furthermore be required to report annually the number of documents in their possession received under the provisions of such statutes, in order that it may be known whether they are still kept by

the libraries and are made continually available for the use of the public, and no library should be supplied which will not comply with these requirements. I estimate that the number of libraries which would be entitled to receive documents under the provisions above suggested would be about 2,500, of which probably not more than 2,000 would desire them under the conditions imposed.

To meet the requirements of the above-suggested provisions would necessitate the printing and binding, exclusive of those designed for the use of Congress and the Government, of about 500 copies of all Government publications for the use of depositories, and of not more than 2,000 copies of the annual reports and of the scientific publications of the Government for the use of libraries not regularly designated depositories. Of most of these documents a very much larger number of copies is now being published. I find on referring to late or existing laws that there are issued of certain Government publications as follows:

Foreign Relations, exclusive of departmental edition	7, 730
Commercial Relations, exclusive of departmental edition.....	6, 730
Finance Reports, exclusive of departmental edition	4, 730
Commerce and Navigation, exclusive of departmental edition.....	9, 580
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	6, 730
Reports of the War Department, including the Engineers' Reports, Ordnance Report, and Signal-Service Reports, exclusive of departmental edition....	4, 730
Reports of the Interior Department	8, 580

Of reports of some of the bureaus a larger number is issued.

Annual Reports of the Geological Survey.....	20, 980
Monographs and Bulletins of the Geological Survey	4, 730
Annual Reports of the Bureau of Education.....	46, 480
Annual Reports of the Navy Department, exclusive of departmental edition	4, 730
Annual Reports of the Post-Office Department, exclusive of departmental edition	4, 730
Reports of the Bureau of Labor.....	54, 730
Annual Reports of the Smithsonian Institution.....	17, 730
Annual Reports of the National Museum	17, 730
Annual Reports of the Bureau of Ethnology.....	17, 230
Annual Reports of the Fish and Fisheries Commission	12, 730
Bulletins of the Fish and Fisheries Commission.....	6, 730
Annual Report of the Interstate-Commerce Commission, exclusive of its own edition.....	7, 730
Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture.....	404, 730
Annual Reports of Bureau of Animal Industry	36, 730
Annual Reports of the Director of the Mint.....	10, 730
Official Register of the United States.....	4, 230
Annual Report on Mineral Resources of the United States.....	5, 730
Statistical Abstract.....	16, 730
Annual Reports of Civil Service Commission	
Records of the Rebellion.....	12, 730
Session Laws	26, 000
Statutes at Large.....	3, 050
Eulogies on deceased members of Congress, the ordinary number.....	14, 230

The number of copies published of a few of the above-named documents varies from year to year.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not a fact that the eulogies upon a deceased member of Congress are principally of value in the State that he represented, and not much in demand outside of that State?

Mr. AMES. I should judge that must be the case, except in the instance of a man of national reputation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there much demand upon you for eulogies?

Mr. AMES. I very seldom receive a request.

Mr. RICHARDSON. How many copies of eulogies do you get?

Mr. AMES. None at all, except what are bound up in the reserve. It

is therefore practicable to supply the principal libraries of the country, as above suggested, without in the least increasing the number of public documents issued, it being necessary only to provide that a sufficient number of copies of the several publications to furnish one copy each to said libraries be taken from the ordinary editions of the same and devoted explicitly to their use. This being done, the number of copies of many of these publications issued for general gratuitous distribution may, without detriment to the public good, be very largely reduced.

It has been suggested that instead of providing for existing libraries provision should be made for one depository of the most important documents in each county in the United States which will engage to maintain a county library for this purpose, the proposition being made to every county that if by public action of the citizens of the same suitable accommodations be provided at some point therein for the proper care of these documents, the Government will provide the same for their use.

Another suggestion which I would make is to this effect, that if neither of the above propositions is acceptable to Congress, then that a law be passed directing that a certain proportion of documents ordered for the use of the Senate and House be set aside exclusively for libraries to be designated by Senators and Representatives, say one-fifth of the edition of any document of which 15,000 or less copies are ordered for the use of Congress, and one-tenth of any document of which more than 15,000 copies are ordered.

The lack of any provision looking to the regular supply of all the principal libraries of the country and the heterogeneous method of distribution of public documents has resulted, so far as these libraries are concerned, in two evils. One, the burdening of their shelves with two or more copies of the same work; and the other, the absence from their shelves of a single copy of many other documents equally valuable and often constituting parts of a series, so that comparatively few of these libraries have anything like a complete set, even of the ordinary annual reports of the Executive Departments, so large an edition of which is published for distribution. This condition of things led, several years since, to a proposition from some of the libraries, and to its acceptance by my office, to make it a kind of clearing-house for these libraries, in the matter of public documents. Under this arrangement there have been received, including documents turned over to it for the benefit of libraries by the Executive Departments, about 125,000 volumes, which have thus become available for supplying deficiencies in said libraries. This has been one of the most useful works undertaken by my office, though it has involved a very large amount of labor.

The distribution of these duplicate documents returned to the Department has been made in the following manner: Check lists of the most important series of Government publications have been prepared, and these sent to all the principal libraries of the country, which, when returned, give definite information as to what volumes of the several series are now in their possession and what volumes are needed to complete the respective sets. On the return of these check lists to the Department, such volumes as are required to supply deficiencies and as are available for the purpose are, as soon as practicable, sent them. I will furnish to the committee a set of the lists used for this purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. They will be attached to your statement.

Mr. AMES. The fact that nearly 100,000 volumes have been already received from those public libraries that have hitherto desired to cooperate in this work shows the extent of the duplication resulting

from the present method of distribution, while the fact that nearly all these volumes are required to supply deficiencies in other libraries, shows the failure on the part of those authorized to distribute documents to make anything like a regular distribution to libraries.

That our public libraries are very inadequately and irregularly supplied with some even of the most valuable publications of the Government is evidenced also by the fact that frequent applications are received at my office for such documents as the Congressional Record, the geological and ethnological reports, the publications of the Smithsonian Institution, and others of equal value, even a long time subsequent to the publication and supposed distribution of these documents by members of Congress and by the Departments or Bureaus from which they emanate. By inquiries made in regard to this matter several years since, it was ascertained that not more than one library in five of those that ought to be in possession of these documents and that should be supplied with them at the earliest opportunity, was found to have been supplied. The facts show the importance of some permanent provision of law in behalf of libraries, which being made, members of Congress and the Departments would be relieved from any consideration of their needs.

THE CHAIRMAN. You speak of receiving a great many of these older publications from the Executive Departments. Have you received them to any extent from the folding rooms or the document rooms of either House of Congress?

MR. AMES. No, sir; I never have for this purpose.

THE CHAIRMAN. Have you received them from members of Congress to any extent?

MR. AMES. I do not recall that I have ever received them from members of Congress.

THE CHAIRMAN. Have you ever received them from the Capitol building, where they are stored in very large numbers?

MR. AMES. No, sir. I have long thought that the best use which could be made of the surplus accumulations in the folding rooms of the Senate and House of Representatives, which in the aggregate are very large, would be to transfer them to my office for use in supplying deficiencies in, and building up, our public libraries. It would seem to be an altogether wiser disposition of them than to allow them to go to waste where they are, or to be sold as waste paper, or to be indiscriminately distributed. In this connection, I take the liberty of making the suggestion as to whether, in view of the fact that many Senators and Representatives leave their quotas of documents undistributed, often long after their term of office has expired, it would not be just and wise to provide that in every case documents thus left undistributed should be put to the credit of their successors.

THE CHAIRMAN. Can you frank the documents that are designed to fill out libraries, and thus save the expense of postage, and do the libraries have the privilege of sending their documents to you under frank?

MR. AMES. I send them franked as public documents, and the libraries return them to me in response to a departmental communication.

THE CHAIRMAN. So there is no difficulty in having them returned to you without the expense of postage?

MR. AMES. They are all returned under that provision. I have recently received from the Mercantile Library, of St. Louis, about 3,800 duplicate volumes of public documents. From a single library I have received nearly 800 duplicate copies of Agricultural Reports. From the

State Library of Indiana I have received over 1,100 copies of duplicate documents; from the State Library of California, about 1,000; from the State Library of Kansas, nearly 1,600; from the Kansas Historical Society, over 1,800; from the Athenæum, St. Johnsbury, Vt., 700; and in many other cases I have received numbers varying from 100 to 500. I have on hand now 17,000 copies of finance reports, which the Treasury Department turned over to me the other day, but which I have not distributed, as I have not yet been able to take up the work. I have also received nearly 10,000 volumes of the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency from the Treasury Department.

Mr. HAWLEY. For various years?

Mr. AMES. Yes, sir; running back 10 years, perhaps. I have also received nearly 9,000 volumes from the War Department and 4,000 from the Navy Department. Those have all been turned over to me as not being required for the use of the several departments, and for the purpose of making them available through my office for public and college libraries.

The one reform, however, in the matter of the distribution of public documents, which in my judgment is most essential, is the establishment of one single bureau or office at which the whole business of distributing the publications of the Government, issued for gratuitous distribution, shall be conducted. It is doubtful if any other instance can be cited in the conduct either of important public or private affairs in which methods so illy considered, so wasteful, so wanting in system, and in general so vicious, have obtained and continued in force year after year with no serious effort at correction.

The business of publishing and distributing documents has grown to large proportions, and every one will admit that the distributing as well as the publishing should be done on sound business principles. The Government has no money to squander in this direction more than in the transaction of its ordinary executive business, over the expenditures for which a most watchful supervision is exercised. Probably not less than \$800,000 are annually appropriated for publishing documents for gratuitous distribution, and not less than 1,000,000 volumes annually issued for this purpose.

The question of how most advantageously to the public, most economically to the Government, most conveniently to all concerned, the distribution of this vast mass of public literature can be made, certainly deserves consideration, and if better methods than now prevail can be suggested, they should be adopted without delay.

The chief evil of the present method is found in the fact that of nearly all public documents there are at least three and often four distinct agencies of distribution, viz, the Senate, the House of Representatives, the Department under whose supervision the document is prepared, and the special bureau or office from which it emanates. The laws authorizing the printing of documents usually run as follows: So many copies for the use of the Senate, so many for the use of the House of Representatives, and so many for the use of the Department or bureau by which they are prepared. In addition to this each Department publishes an edition large or small of its own annual reports for its own use. Now all these distributing agencies act for the most part without any information as to, or regard for, what the others are doing. One unavoidable consequence is, that duplication and triplication of Government favors in the form of documents, often costly, exist to a large degree—how extensive is indicated by the statistics regarding the Tenth Census and by the number of duplicate documents returned to

the Department, elsewhere noted in this report. Another consequence is the employment of an unnecessary number of officers and agents in transacting the work of distribution. Under present methods the document and folding rooms of the Senate and House must be maintained, and corresponding offices in the several Executive Departments and bureaux, when the whole business might and should be conducted under the supervision of a single set of officers, involving, almost as a matter of course, a less number of subordinates and largely reduced expenditures.

A third consequence of this multiplicity of agents of distribution is the scarcely less than general confusion that exists, as well in the minds of members of Congress as on the part of the public at large, as to where many Government publications are to be obtained, the ascertainment of which information costs often not a little trouble and annoyance. Senators and Representatives are aware that attention to the requests of their constituents in the matter of documents involves repeated visits to or correspondence with the several Departments of the Government, which they would generally, if practicable, gladly avoid.

Now, all these and other evils could in the main be remedied by the establishment of a Bureau of Documents under the general management of a competent executive officer, at which the entire business of distributing documents, excepting such as are required for official use, should be conducted. This would make possible at once the introduction of sound business principles and methods in the conduct of this large department of public affairs, which under existing conditions can not possibly be done. It would so centralize and systematize the whole work as to reduce expenses to the minimum. It would to a large extent relieve the Capitol and the several Executive Departments of that which is now an incumbrance in the way of masses of documents occupying rooms which are greatly needed for other purposes. It would make possible, by a simple system of registration, the prevention of all duplication in the distribution of documents, and thus make a given number of the same available for the largest service. It would subserve the convenience of all having to do with documents, as it would provide one single source from which documents themselves or information regarding them could always and promptly be secured. It would relieve members of Congress of much of the trouble and annoyance which they now experience, as it substitutes one place and agency for dealing with this question of documents in place of the many now existing.

The building for the bureau of documents should be located in immediate proximity to the Government Printing Office, so that from the bindery all documents could be transferred to it without the employment of wagon transportation, thus avoiding the large expense that now attends the delivery of documents to the Capitol and the Executive Departments.

A branch post-office should be established at the bureau, so that all documents could be mailed at once and taken directly to the postal cars at the railroad station, and thus avoid all the expense of hauling them to the city post-office for mailing, as well as the rehandling there necessary. It is probable that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad would be willing to lay a track to the depository so that all mail matter over that line could be placed aboard the car at its very door.

When regarded from a business point of view there seems to be no single legitimate objection to the establishment of a bureau of documents, subserving as it must the general convenience, and resulting, as

it may readily be made to do, in a large saving of expenditure in the matter of public documents.

The only apprehension that seems worthy of consideration is that which regards the rights and privileges of members of Congress and of heads of Departments and bureaus in the matter of distributing documents, as though these rights would in some way be more liable to be disregarded than at present. There is, however, no reason whatever for supposing that the privileges of members of Congress would be in the least abridged by the establishment of a bureau of documents. Whatever privileges are granted by law would continue, and it would be very easy for Congress to formulate such regulations for application in the daily administration of the bureau as would secure each member the full enjoyment of these privileges. No document belonging to the quota of any Senator or Representative should be distributed except upon his order, and then not without having his "compliments" or his autograph attached, or without its being accompanied by information that it is sent upon his order, thus securing to him all the credit and honor attaching to the gift. During sessions of Congress such telephonic and messenger service should be provided as the convenience of members requires, so that their orders could reach the bureau and be executed with the least possible delay.

The same remarks apply to heads of Departments and officers of the Government whose quotas of documents would be held for distribution by the bureau. Their privileges should and could be just as carefully guarded in every particular, and whatever advantages are supposed to accrue from their direct distribution of documents should in all the correspondence and other acts of the bureau be secured to them. All these things are mere matters of detail in the administration of the bureau, and it is believed can be readily arranged to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. There would probably be a decrease in the employés of the several Departments by as many as are now required to handle documents; but this affords no good ground for objection to the bureau of documents. There would also, perhaps, be more care exercised in the distribution of documents when an order for the same must be given on another and separate bureau of the Government; but this should operate as an argument for rather than against the establishment of such a bureau, as promotive of the wisest disposition of what is intended to be a public benefit and not a private or personal perquisite. It is not believed that any possible arguments can be urged against the proposition here submitted which can justify continuing the cumbersome and extravagant system now in vogue, or the force of which would not quickly be dissipated by the practical operations of the bureau of documents, which, under the strictly impartial, upright, and responsible administration of its affairs that alone should be tolerated, would soon vindicate the wisdom of its establishment by introducing convenience, order, unity, and economy into this by no means unimportant department of the public services.

In regard to many documents there is a permanent law fixing definitely the number of copies to be published, with the exception of those issued for departmental and bureau use, so that ordinarily no special resolution on the part of Congress is required from year to year authorizing their publication. It seems to me that it would be wise to make application of the same principles to all the publications of the Government that are issued annually or periodically, so as to relieve the committees on printing, and Congress itself, from the annual consideration of bills or resolutions relating to these documents. When, on careful

consideration regarding the number of each that is required, or that may with propriety be printed for distribution, this number is determined, then let Congress pass a law fixing this number and make it continuous in its operation. I am not certain that it would not be well, having ascertained from each department what number of copies of its own reports is required for official use, to make provision in the same law for the departmental editions, so that the entire number of copies of any of these reports published shall be limited to the number fixed in the law. I would also suggest, in this connection, whether the Public Printer should not be required, in his annual reports, to specify the number of each and every departmental report printed upon requisitions of the several Executive Departments, this being information which Congress may desire to possess, and which can not now be obtained without inconvenience. The same remark applies, I think, with reference to the aggregate expenditure by the Printing Office in binding documents for Senators and Representatives.

In my judgment more adequate provision should be made for the sale of the publications of the Government. To be sure, authority now exists for the sale at cost price of any document that may be in charge of the Secretary of the Interior and not required for official use, and also for the sale by one officer or another of the Government of specific publications, but no office is supplied with copies of all documents for this purpose, and therefore many persons who would gladly buy rather than beg public documents are unable to secure them by purchase. In view of the rapidly increasing population of the United States and therefore of the very largely increased demand for public documents that the coming years will bring, it seems to me that it would be a wise policy on the part of the Government to encourage the sale of its publications after the manner of the English Government. To meet the demands for gratuitous distribution, if this is to be done upon any principles of equity or justice, will necessitate the expenditure from year to year of larger and larger sums of money.

When there are 500,000 or 1,000,000 people who would be glad to have the report of the Geological Survey, for instance, why should we limit the edition to 15,000 copies? One person is as much entitled to receive it as another. Take, as another illustration, "The Growth of Industrial Art," which was ordered by the last Congress. I suppose there are a million families that would be glad to have that document for display in their homes, but the edition is limited to 10,000. Of course there can be no equitable distribution in such a case.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not your suggestion lead to the result that you would have to publish and gratuitously distribute just as many copies of a publication as are called for, even running into the millions, if necessary, or else publish no more than are needed for the actual use of the officers of the Government, and distribute none gratuitously, but hold all for sale?

Mr. AMES. That is the conclusion to which I think we shall be driven—provide adequately for libraries, and sell the remainder.

The CHAIRMAN. Your idea is to publish enough for the officers of the Government and provide for public libraries, but as to private individuals, let them purchase whatever documents they desire?

Mr. AMES. I will answer that fully as I proceed.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Why would it not be better to sell the copyright to some private printer and let him sell the documents?

Mr. AMES. I will touch upon that point also later on. This Government is by far the most liberal in the world in the matter of its expendi-

tures in this direction, but I think the time has come when Congress may well consider whether some decided change in this particular may not wisely be made. It seems to me that if adequate provision is made for all departments and offices of the Government in the matter of public documents, and if a general and liberal distribution of these publications is made to our public, university, college, and school libraries, then the gratuitous distribution to individuals may well be very much restricted, provided it be made possible for any one who desires a publication of the Government to secure it at the absolute cost price, as printed from stereotyped plates. I do not see, for example, why a professor in one of our colleges should be gratuitously supplied with the reports of the United States Geological Survey any more than he should be gratuitously supplied with the ordinary text-books on geology which he is required to use, especially if the library of the institution in which he is a professor is supplied with these documents, and if it is made possible for him to secure these Government publications, should he desire them, at cost.

When it is made possible for a citizen of any community to consult a public document by resorting to the public library of the town, it can not be considered a hardship if he be required to pay the small price at which the document can be purchased if he desires a copy for his own personal library, because of its intrinsic value or because it fills a vacant space in his library case. I am disposed to think that there is something at least slightly demoralizing in the practice which so largely obtains and which is encouraged by the present system of begging documents on the part of so many of our people, or of their being supplied with them without cost or trouble on their part, especially when the distribution of documents is made for partisan purposes or in any wise to influence or to reward political action. For both economical and moral reasons, I believe it would be best to discourage the general gratuitous distribution of documents, and to make such provision that anyone desiring these publications can, in an independent and manly way, purchase them.

I think also that some provision might wisely be made by which documents the edition of which already printed has been exhausted might be reprinted for sale where the demand for the same continues. Take, for example, the first five volumes of the Rebellion Record. There are in the hands of libraries and of individuals a large number of incomplete sets, beginning with the sixth volume. It is probable that nearly everyone possessing such incomplete set would be very glad indeed to purchase the prior volumes if this could be done, and I see no reason why the officer who is authorized to sell public documents should not also be authorized whenever he has received a sufficient number of orders, say a token or 250 copies, for this work to justify its being again put to press, to make a requisition upon the Public Printer for such number of volumes as have been ordered by those desiring to purchase. The Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion and the Index Catalogue of the Surgeon-General's Office may be cited as other examples. These are among the most valuable documents ever issued, so far as the medical profession is concerned. I have no doubt that if it were made possible for surgeons and physicians to purchase this work at cost price a large number of orders would be received, and under such provision as above suggested it would be made possible for all who desired to secure it without any expense whatever to the Government. These same remarks apply to other series of documents the edition of which is now exhausted.

It has been suggested that it would, perhaps, be wise for the Government to transfer its plates to some private publisher and allow him to reprint documents for sale. This would, perhaps, be better than no provision at all in this direction, but I can see no reason whatever for the Government not doing this work itself under provisions as above suggested. Of course, no private publisher would do the work except at a considerable profit to himself, and I see no reason why the Government should, by its action, seek to enrich an individual at the expense of the public at large, my contention being that the Government policy should be to provide its publications at absolute cost, without profit to itself or to anyone else, to all who desire to purchase.

The Official Gazette of the Patent Office affords an illustration of the policy which I think might wisely be made applicable to many other Government publications. This document is supplied gratuitously to each member of Congress and to eight libraries named by each member of Congress. All other parties who wish it are supplied in the way of sale. I have not heard any complaint as to the manner in which the public at large is provided with this publication.

The same principle in the main applies to the distribution of the monographs and the bulletins of the U. S. Geological Survey, though the distribution to libraries is much more limited, being to only three named by each member of Congress.

Statutes at Large are also, with the exception of those provided for official use, furnished only to purchasers. In this connection I would suggest whether it would not be wise to discontinue the publication of the 10,000 copies of Session Laws which, under existing regulations, are forwarded in bulk to the several States, over the individual distribution of which the officers of the Government have no control.

There ought to be some provision by which the public can be apprised of the documents that are issued from month to month and of the price at which these are sold by the Government, so that all who are interested in the matter can at the earliest practicable moment receive information in the premises. Such information can be readily communicated to almost all the libraries of the country and to their patrons through the Official Gazette of the Patent Office, if authority were given to have such list published in connection with the first monthly issue of the Gazette. During sessions of Congress this information could also be communicated through the Congressional Record.

While on the subject of the sale of documents I would suggest that the Public Printer and every other officer of the Government who, under the law, is authorized to sell Government publications be required to make annual reports to Congress as to the specific number sold and the price of each, in the same manner as is now required of the Secretary of the Interior. I think, however, that the wisest course to pursue is to centralize the sale of documents in one office, both for the sake of the convenience of all concerned and for the purpose of relieving all other officers of the trouble and expense connected with this work.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

It does not, perhaps, fall within my province to speak regarding the printing and distribution of bills and resolutions. I am persuaded that a much larger number is printed in the aggregate than the demands of the public service require. The bills and resolutions of the Fifty-first Congress, estimating that each contained on an average three pages, would, if bound in volumes of 500 pages each, constitute a library

of over 49,000 volumes royal octavo size. It is, of course, for each House of Congress to determine what number of copies are required for its use. I think, however, that the distribution of bills and resolutions from offices at the Capitol to the several Executive Departments of the Government every week or ten days during sessions of Congress should be discontinued. These ordinarily are so long delayed in reaching the Departments that they are of little consequence, and I think it may well be left to the Departments themselves to order such number of copies as are required for their use directly from the Printing Office.

It may be proper to speak briefly of the method in which the distribution of documents is conducted by my office. A record is of course kept of all documents delivered to it and of the source from which they are received. In the case of documents that are published for distribution upon the orders of members of Congress, the quota of each member is put to his credit and he promptly notified of the provisions of law under which they are to be distributed. A register is kept showing the disposition made of every bound volume distributed, so arranged that it is possible in a moment to ascertain whether any individual or library in the world has been supplied by the office with any particular document. The register also indicates upon whose order or request every volume has been sent, the date of its dispatch, and also the date of its receipt, except in cases where the recipient disregards the official request to make acknowledgment. The register thus gives a complete record of each individual transaction. Notification in a separate envelope of the mailing of every volume accompanies its transmission, every precaution being taken to secure its possession by the party for whom it was intended by the donor.

If distribution of documents is made upon the order or request of members of Congress, or others, then such person is informed in every case as to the action taken by the Department, so that he may not remain in ignorance as to whether or not attention has been given to his request. Of course under these methods all duplication in the distribution of documents can be readily prevented. The correspondence of the office is of necessity very large, one of its rules being that every letter received from any source shall receive a prompt reply. The system adopted is a simple one, but complete and satisfactory, and might be advantageously adopted in the distribution of all valuable publications of the Government.

The check-lists referred to by Mr. Ames in his statement are as follows:

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

SIR: I return this list, having checked the volumes now in the possession of this library. Please supply the missing volumes as far as practicable. Duplicates to the number of — volumes can be turned over to the Department to be used in supplying deficiencies in other libraries.

This library contains — volumes.

Very respectfully,

_____,
Librarian, _____,

No. of volume.	Session.	No. of volume.	Session.
CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.		CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE—continued.	
1	23d Congress, 1st and 2d sessions.	70	39th Congress, 1st session, part 2.
2	24th Congress, 1st session, with appendix.	71	39th Congress, 1st session, part 3.
3	24th Congress, 2d session, with appendix, and 25th Congress, 1st session.	72	39th Congress, 1st session, part 4.
4	25th Congress, 2d session, with appendix.	73	39th Congress, 1st session, part 5, with appendix.
5	25th Congress, 3d session, with appendix.	74	39th Congress, 2d session, part 1.
6	26th Congress, 1st session, with appendix.	75	39th Congress, 2d session, part 2.
7	26th Congress, 2d session, with appendix.	76	39th Congress, 2d session, part 3, with appendix.
8	27th Congress, 1st session, with appendix.	77	40th Congress, 1st session, with appendix.
9	27th Congress, 2d session.	78	40th Congress, 2d session, part 1.
10	27th Congress, 2d session. Appendix.	79	40th Congress, 2d session, part 2.
11	27th Congress, 3d session, with appendix.	80	40th Congress, 2d session, part 3.
12	28th Congress, 1st session.	81	40th Congress, 2d session, part 4.
13	28th Congress, 1st session. Appendix.	82	40th Congress, 2d session, part 5, with appendix.
14	28th Congress, 2d session, with appendix.	83	40th Congress, 2d session, supplement—Trial of A. Johnson.
15	29th Congress, 1st session.	84	40th Congress, 3d session, part 1.
16	29th Congress, 1st session. Appendix.	85	40th Congress, 3d session, part 2.
17	29th Congress, 2d session, with appendix.	86	40th Congress, 3d session part 3, with appendix.
18	30th Congress, 1st session.	87	41st Congress, 1st session, with appendix.
19	30th Congress, 1st session. Appendix.	88	41st Congress, 2d session, part 1.
20	30th Congress, 2d session, with appendix.	89	41st Congress, 2d session, part 2.
21	31st Congress, 1st session, part 1.	90	41st Congress, 2d session, part 3.
22	31st Congress, 1st session, part 2.	91	41st Congress, 2d session, part 4.
23	31st Congress, 1st session. Appendix, part 1.	92	41st Congress, 2d session, part 5.
24	31st Congress, 1st session. Appendix, part 2.	93	41st Congress, 2d session, part 6.
25	31st Congress, 2d session, with appendix.	94	41st Congress, 2d session. Appendix.
26	32d Congress, 1st session, part 1.	95	41st Congress, 3d session, part 1.
27	32d Congress, 1st session, part 2.	96	41st Congress, 3d session, part 2.
28	32d Congress, 1st session, part 3.	97	41st Congress, 3d session, part 3, with appendix.
29	32d Congress, 1st session. Appendix.	98	42d Congress, 1st session, part 1.
30	32d Congress, 2d session.	99	42d Congress, 1st session, part 2, with appendix.
31	32d Congress, 2d session. Appendix.	100	42d Congress, 2d session, part 1.
32	33d Congress, 1st session, part 1.	101	42d Congress, 2d session, part 2.
33	33d Congress, 1st session, part 2.	102	42d Congress, 2d session, part 3.
34	33d Congress, 1st session, part 3.	103	42d Congress, 2d session, part 4.
35	33d Congress, 1st session. Appendix.	104	42d Congress, 2d session, part 5.
36	33d Congress, 2d session.	105	42d Congress, 2d session. Appendix.
37	33d Congress, 2d session. Appendix.	106	42d Congress, 2d session. Index.
38	34th Congress, 1st session, part 1.	107	42d Congress, 3d session, part 1.
39	34th Congress, 1st session, part 2.	108	42d Congress, 3d session, part 2.
40	34th Congress, 1st session, part 3, and 2d session.	109	42d Congress, 3d session, part 3, with appendix.
41	34th Congress, 1st session. Appendix.	CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.	
42	34th Congress, 3d session.	1	43d Congress, special session. Senate.
43	34th Congress, 3d session. Appendix.	2	43d Congress, 1st session, part 1.
44	35th Congress, 1st session, part 1.	3	43d Congress, 1st session, part 2.
45	35th Congress, 1st session, part 2.	4	43d Congress, 1st session, part 3.
46	35th Congress, 1st session, part 3.	5	43d Congress, 1st session, part 4.
47	35th Congress, 1st session. Appendix.	6	43d Congress, 1st session, part 5.
48	35th Congress, 2d session, part 1.	7	43d Congress, 1st session, part 6, with appendix.
49	35th Congress, 2d session, part 2, with appendix.	8	43d Congress, 1st session. Index.
50	36th Congress, 1st session, part 1.	9	43d Congress, 2d session, part 1.
51	36th Congress, 1st session, part 2.	10	43d Congress, 2d session, part 2.
52	36th Congress, 1st session, part 3.	11	43d Congress, 2d session, part 3, with appendix.
53	36th Congress, 1st session, part 4, with appendix.	12	43d Congress, 2d session. Index.
54	36th Congress, 2d session, part 1.	13	44th Congress, 1st session, part 1.
55	36th Congress, 2d session, part 2, with appendix.	14	44th Congress, 1st session, part 2.
56	37th Congress 1st (special) session, with appendix.	15	44th Congress, 1st session, part 3.
57	37th Congress, 2d session, part 1.	16	44th Congress, 1st session, part 4.
58	37th Congress, 2d session, part 2.	17	44th Congress, 1st session, part 5.
59	37th Congress, 2d session, part 3.	18	44th Congress, 1st session, part 6, with appendix.
60	37th Congress, 2d session, part 4, with appendix.	19	44th Congress, 1st session. Index to parts 1 to 6.
61	37th Congress, 3d session, part 1.	20	44th Congress, 1st session, part 7—Belknap's trial.
62	37th Congress, 3d session, part 2, with appendix.	21	44th Congress, 2d session, part 1.
63	38th Congress, 1st session, part 1.	22	44th Congress, 2d session, part 2.
64	38th Congress, 1st session, part 2.	23	44th Congress, 2d session, part 3, with appendix.
65	38th Congress, 1st session, part 3.		
66	38th Congress, 1st session, part 4, with appendix.		
67	38th Congress, 2d session, part 1.		
68	38th Congress, 2d session, part 2, with appendix.		
69	39th Congress, 1st session, part 1.		

No. of volume.	Session.	No. of volume.	Session.
	CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—continued.		CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—continued.
24	44th Congress, 2d session. Index to parts 1 to 3.	62	47th Congress, 2d session, part 4, with appendix.
25	44th Congress, 2d session, part 4—Electoral Commission.	63	47th Congress, 2d session. Index.
26	45th Congress, special and 1st sessions, with appendix.	64	48th Congress, 1st session, part 1.
27	45th Congress, 2d session, part 1.	65	48th Congress, 1st session, part 2.
28	45th Congress, 2d session, part 2.	66	48th Congress, 1st session, part 3.
29	45th Congress, 2d session, part 3.	67	48th Congress, 1st session, part 4.
30	45th Congress, 2d session, part 4.	68	48th Congress, 1st session, part 5.
31	46th Congress, 2d session, part 5, with appendix.	69	48th Congress, 1st session, part 6, with appendix.
32	45th Congress, 2d session. Index.	70	48th Congress, 1st session. Index.
33	45th Congress, 3d session, part 1.	71	48th Congress, 2d session, part 1.
34	45th Congress, 3d session, part 2.	72	48th Congress, 2d session, part 2.
35	45th Congress, 3d session, part 3, with appendix.	73	48th Congress, 2d session, part 3, with appendix.
36	45th Congress, 3d session. Index.	74	48th Congress, 2d session. Index.
37	46th Congress, 1st session, part 1.	75	49th Congress, 1st session, part 1.
38	46th Congress, 1st session, part 2, with appendix.	76	49th Congress, 1st session, part 2.
39	46th Congress, 1st session. Index.	77	49th Congress, 1st session, part 3.
40	46th Congress, 2d session, part 1.	78	49th Congress, 1st session, part 4.
41	46th Congress, 2d session, part 2.	79	49th Congress, 1st session, part 5.
42	46th Congress, 2d session, part 3.	80	49th Congress, 1st session, part 6.
43	46th Congress, 2d session, part 4.	81	49th Congress, 1st session, part 7.
44	46th Congress, 2d session, part 5, with appendix.	82	49th Congress, 1st session, part 8, with appendix.
45	46th Congress, 2d session. Index.	83	49th Congress, 1st session. Index.
46	46th Congress, 3d session, part 1.	84	49th Congress, 2d session, part 1.
47	46th Congress, 3d session, part 2.	85	49th Congress, 2d session, part 2.
48	46th Congress, 3d session, part 3, with appendix.	86	49th Congress, 2d session, part 3.
49	46th Congress, 3d session. Index.	87	49th Congress, 2d session. Index.
50	47th Congress, special session. Senate.	88	50th Congress, 1st session, part 1.
51	47th Congress, 1st session, part 1.	89	50th Congress, 1st session, part 2.
52	47th Congress, 1st session, part 2.	90	50th Congress, 1st session, part 3.
53	47th Congress, 1st session, part 3.	91	50th Congress, 1st session, part 4.
54	47th Congress, 1st session, part 4.	92	50th Congress, 1st session, part 5.
55	47th Congress, 1st session, part 5.	93	50th Congress, 1st session, part 6.
56	47th Congress, 1st session, part 6.	94	50th Congress, 1st session, part 7.
57	47th Congress, 1st session, part 7, with appendix.	95	50th Congress, 1st session, part 8.
58	47th Congress, 1st session. Index.	96	50th Congress, 1st session, part 9.
59	47th Congress, 2d session, part 1.	97	50th Congress, 1st session, part 10, with appendix.
60	47th Congress, 2d session, part 2.	98	50th Congress, 1st session. Index.
61	47th Congress, 2d session, part 3.	99	50th Congress, 2d session, part 1.
		100	50th Congress, 2d session, part 2.
		101	50th Congress, 2d session, part 3.
		102	50th Congress, 2d session. Index.

No. 1.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

SIR: I return this list having checked thus — the volumes still lacking in this library, and thus — the volumes which it has in duplicate, and will forward to the Department on receipt of labels supplied for the purpose.

Very respectfully,

Librarian of _____.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE REPORTS.

1843. 1 vol.	1853. Vols. 1, 2.*	1863. Vols. 1, 2.
1844. 1 vol.	1854. Vols. 1, 2, 3.*	1864. Vols. 1, 2.
1845. 1 vol.	1855. Vols. 1, 2, 3.*	1865. Vols. 1, 2, 3.
1846. 1 vol.	1856. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4.*	1866. Vols. 1, 2, 3.
1847. 1 vol.	1857. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4.*	1867. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4.
1848. 1 vol.	1858. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4.*	1868. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4.
1849. Vols. 1, 2.*	1859. Vols. 1, 2, 3.*	1869. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4.
1850. Vols. 1, 2.*	1860. Vols. 1, 2, 3.*	1870. Vols. 1, 2, 3.
1851. Vols. 1, 2.*	1861. Vols. 1, 2, 3.*	1871. Vols. 1, 2, 3.
1852. Vols. 1, 2.*	1862. Vols. 1, 2.	

*The Report on Agriculture.

These reports were issued in cloth binding and, also, as Congressional documents, in leather, and from 1849 to 1858, inclusive, as both Senate and House documents.

In 1872 the Official Gazette, a weekly publication, was substituted in the place of the annual reports when the publication and distribution of the latter ceased.

No. 2.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

SIR: I return this list having checked thus — the volumes still lacking in this library, and thus — the volumes which it has in duplicate, and will forward to the Department on receipt of labels supplied for the purpose.

Very respectfully,

Librarian of —

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

1862.	1868.	1874.	1880.
1863.	1869.	1875.	1881 and 1882.
1864.	1870.	1876.	1883.
1865.	1871.	1877.	1884.
1866.	1872.	1878.	
1867.	1873.	1879.	

The Department of Agriculture was organized in 1862 and its first report was issued January 1, 1863.

Prior to 1862 the Commissioner of Patents issued an annual report on agriculture forming from 1849 to 1861 a volume by itself (see list of Patent Office reports). Previous to 1849 the report on agriculture was incorporated in the single volume of Patent Office reports published annually.

Some of these volumes are included in the leather-bound edition of Congressional documents. All of them have been issued in cloth binding.

No. 3.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

SIR: I return this list, having checked thus — the volumes still lacking in this library, and thus — the volumes which it has in duplicate, and will forward to the Department on receipt of labels supplied for the purpose.

Very respectfully,

Librarian of —

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

1853.	1859.	1865.	1871.	1877.	1883.
1854.	1860.	1866.	1872.	1878.	1884.
1855.	1861.	1867.	1873.	1879.	1885.
1856.	1862.	1868.	1874.	1880.	1886.
1857.	1863.	1869.	1875.	1881.	1887.
1858.	1864.	1870.	1876.	1882.	1888.

The first report was issued in 1847 and an annual report thereafter. The volume, however, containing the report for 1853 embraces the essential portions of preceding reports and is now considered the first of the set.

Many of these volumes are included in the leather-bound edition of Congressional documents. All of them have been issued in cloth binding.

No. 4.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

SIR: I return this list having checked thus 0 the volumes still lacking in this library, and thus X the volumes which it has in duplicate, and will forward to the Department on receipt of labels supplied for the purpose.

Very respectfully,

Librarian of —.

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF THE TERRITORIES.

(F. V. Hayden in charge.)

- Annual reports.
 1867, 1868, 1869, 1 vol. 1870. 1871. 1872. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1876.
 1877. 1878.
- Miscellaneous publications.
 Birds of the Northwest. Coues.
 Birds of the Colorado Valley. Coues.
 Fur-Bearing Animals. Coues.
 North American Pinnipeds. Allen.
- Final reports, or monographs.
 Extinct Vertebrate Fauna of the Western Territories. Leidy.
 Vertebrata of the Cretaceous Formations of the West. Cope.
 Vertebrata of the Tertiary Formations of the West. Cope.
 North American Acrididæ. Thomas.
 Cretaceous Flora. Lesquereux.
 Tertiary Flora. Lesquereux.
 Cretaceous and Tertiary Floras of the Western Territories. Lesquereux.
 Invertebrate Cretaceous and Tertiary Fossils. Meek.
 Geometrid Moths or Phalænidæ. Packard.
 North American Rodentia. Coues and Allen.
 Fresh Water Rhizopods. Leidy.

GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION OF THE FORTIETH PARALLEL.


(Clarence King, geologist in charge.)

- Vol. I. Systematic Geology.
 II. Descriptive Geology.
 III. Mining Industry and Atlas.
 IV. Palæontology and Ornithology.
 V. Botany.
 VI. Microscopical Petrography.
 VII. Odontornithes.
 Topographical Atlas.

GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS WEST OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH MERIDIAN.

(Lieut. George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.)

- Vol. I. Geographical Report.*
 II. Astronomy and Barometric Hypsometry.
 III. Geology and Mineralogy.
 Supplement to Vol. III.
 IV. Palæontology.
 V. Zoölogy.
 VI. Botany.
 VII. Archæology.

[ Please return this sheet, properly checked, as soon as practicable.]

No. 5.

_____, 189-.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

SIR: I return this sheet, having checked thus — the volumes now in this library, and thus — the volumes which it has in duplicate, and will forward to the Department on receipt of labels supplied for the purpose. Please furnish such volumes as are left unchecked.

Very respectfully,

_____,
 Librarian of _____.

* Not yet published.

AMERICAN ARCHIVES. (Folio.)

By act of March 2, 1833, the Secretary of State was authorized to contract with Mathew St. Clair Clarke and Peter Force for the publication of a work entitled "The Documentary History of the American Revolution." This work is known as American Archives, and as originally projected was to comprise six series, consisting of a collection of authentic records, state papers, debates, and letters and other notices of public affairs, the whole forming a documentary history of the origin and progress of the North American Colonies, of the causes and accomplishment of the American Revolution, and of the constitution of Government for the United States to the final ratification thereof, covering the period from the discovery and settlement of North America to the ratification of the Constitution of the United States.

Of this work only the fourth and a portion of the fifth series have been published. The fourth contains six volumes relating to the period from the King's message of March 7, 1774, to the Declaration of Independence by the United States in 1776.

It was intended that the fifth series should cover the period from the Declaration of Independence, in 1776, to the definitive treaty of peace with Great Britain, in 1783, but of this series only 3 volumes were compiled, extending from July to December, inclusive, 1776.

The work, therefore, comprises the following volumes :

Fourth series, vols. I, II, III, IV, V, VI.

Fifth series, vols. I, II, III.

AMERICAN STATE PAPERS. (Folio.)

This series of documents was published by Gales & Seaton under the provisions of act of Congress approved March 2, 1831, of joint resolution of March 2, 1833, and of act of June 12, 1858. Twenty-one volumes were prepared under the provisions of the first-named act and resolution, and 17 volumes under those of the last act. They comprise the most important executive and legislative documents of the United States, selected by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives with great care from the mass of manuscript and printed papers in the offices of the two Houses of Congress and in the several Executive Departments of the Government.

They are divided into ten classes according to their subject-matter, the documents of each class being arranged chronologically, as follows :

Foreign Relations :

Vol. 1, * April 30, 1789, to February 28, 1797, First to Fourth Congress, inclusive.

Vol. 2, May 19, 1797, to February 19, 1807, Fifth to Ninth Congress, inclusive.

Vol. 3, October 27, 1807, to March 3, 1815, Tenth to Thirteenth Congress, inclusive.

Vol. 4, September 1, 1815, to May 3, 1822, Fourteenth Congress, first session, to Seventeenth Congress, first session.

Vol. 5, February 9, 1813, to April 15, 1826, Fifteenth Congress, first session, to Nineteenth Congress, first session.

Vol. 6, April 25, 1826, to May 24, 1828, Nineteenth Congress, first session, to Twentieth Congress, first session.

Indian Affairs :

Vol. 1, May 25, 1789, to November 18, 1814, First to Thirteenth Congress, inclusive.

Vol. 2, December 6, 1815, to March 1, 1827, Fourteenth to Nineteenth Congress, inclusive.

Finance :

Vol. 1, April 11, 1789, to April 29, 1802, First to Seventh Congress, first session, inclusive.

Vol. 2, December 20, 1802, to March 2, 1815, Seventh Congress, second session, to Thirteenth Congress, inclusive.

Vol. 3, December 8, 1815, to May 3, 1822, Fourteenth Congress, first session, to Seventeenth Congress, first session, inclusive.

Vol. 4, December 3, 1822, to March 22, 1824, Seventeenth Congress, second session, to Eighteenth Congress, first session.

Vol. 5, April 19, 1824, to May 16, 1828, Eighteenth Congress, first session, to Twentieth Congress, first session.

Commerce and Navigation :

Vol. 1, April 12, 1789, to February 9, 1815, First to Thirteenth Congress, inclusive.

Vol. 2, December 18, 1815, to February 25, 1823, Fourteenth to Seventeenth Congress, inclusive.

* This volume contains the messages of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Madison.

Military Affairs :

- Vol. 1, August 10, 1789, to February 25, 1819, First to Fifteenth Congress, inclusive.
 Vol. 2, December 27, 1819, to February 28, 1825, Sixteenth to Eighteenth Congress.
 Vol. 3, December 3, 1823, to May 10, 1828, Eighteenth Congress to Twentieth Congress, first session.
 Vol. 4, December 2, 1828, to March 8, 1832, Twentieth Congress, second session, to Twenty-second Congress, first session.
 Vol. 5, March 15, 1832, to January 5, 1836, Twenty-second Congress, first session, to Twenty-fourth Congress, first session.
 Vol. 6, January 12, 1836, to February 25, 1837, Twenty-fourth Congress, first and second sessions.
 Vol. 7, March 1, 1837, to March 1, 1838, Twenty-fourth Congress, second session, to Twenty-fifth Congress, second session.

Naval Affairs :

- Vol. 1, January 20, 1794, to March 5, 1825, Third to Eighteenth Congress.
 Vol. 2, May 13, 1824, to January 10, 1827, Eighteenth Congress, first session, to Nineteenth Congress, second session.
 Vol. 3, January 12, 1827, to March 1, 1831, Nineteenth Congress, second session, to Twenty-first Congress, 2d session.
 Vol. 4, March 1, 1831, to June 15, 1836, Twenty-first Congress, second session, to Twenty-fourth Congress, first session.

Post-Office Department :

- Vol. 1, January 22, 1790, to February 21, 1833, First to Twenty-second Congress, inclusive.

*Public Lands :**

- Vol. 1, July 31, 1789, to February 27, 1809, First to Tenth Congress, inclusive.
 Vol. 2, June 12, 1809, to February 4, 1815, Eleventh to Thirteenth Congress, inclusive.
 Vol. 3, December 22, 1815, to May 26, 1824, Fourteenth Congress to Eighteenth Congress, first session.
 Vol. 4, December 8, 1823, to March 3, 1827, Eighteenth Congress, first session, to Nineteenth Congress, second session.
 Vol. 5, December 4, 1827, to February 25, 1829, Twentieth Congress, first and second sessions.
 Vol. 6, December 8, 1829, to April 11, 1834, Twenty-first Congress, first session, to Twenty-third Congress, first session.
 Vol. 7, April 11, 1834, to March 3, 1835, Twenty-third Congress, first and second sessions.
 Vol. 8, December 8, 1835, to February 28, 1837, Twenty-fourth Congress, first and second sessions.

Claims :

- Vol. 1, February 5, 1790, to March 3, 1823, First to Seventeenth Congress, inclusive.

Miscellaneous :

- Vol. 1, April 18, 1789, to February 16, 1809, First to Tenth Congress, inclusive.
 Vol. 2, June 8, 1809, to February 20, 1823, Eleventh to Seventeenth Congress, inclusive.

No. 51.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR :

SIR: I return this list, having checked thus — the volumes still lacking in this library, and thus — the volumes which it has in duplicate, and will forward to the Department on receipt of labels supplied for the purpose.

Very respectfully,

_____,
 _____,
 Librarian of _____.

*Another edition of documents relating to public lands, selected by the Secretary of the Senate, was published by Duff Green, who was for awhile printer for one or both Houses of Congress. They comprise 5 volumes, as follows:

- Vol. 1, July 31, 1789, to February 27, 1809, First to Tenth Congress, inclusive.
 Vol. 2, June 12, 1809, to February 14, 1815, Eleventh to Thirteenth Congress, inclusive.
 Vol. 3, December 22, 1815, to May 26, 1824, Fourteenth to Eighteenth Congress, first session, inclusive.
 Vol. 4, December 7, 1824, to January 2, 1828, Eighteenth Congress, second session, to Twentieth Congress, first session.
 Vol. 5, January 4, 1828, to July 21, 1834, Twentieth Congress, first session, to Twenty-second Congress, second session.

ANNALS OF CONGRESS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Vol. 1. First Congress, 1st session.
 2. First Congress, 2d and 3d sessions.
 3. Second Congress, 1st and 2d sessions.
 4. Third Congress, 1st and 2d sessions.
 5. Fourth Congress, 1st session.
 6. Fourth Congress, 2d session.
 7. Fifth Congress, 1st and 2d sessions.
 8. Fifth Congress, 2d and 3d sessions.
 9. Fifth Congress, 3d session.
 10. Sixth Congress, 1st and 2d sessions.
 11. Seventh Congress, 1st session.
 12. Seventh Congress, 2d session.
 13. Eighth Congress, 1st session.
 14. Eighth Congress, 2d session.
 15. Ninth Congress, 1st session.
 16. Ninth Congress, 2d session.
 17. Tenth Congress, 1st session, part 1.
 18. Tenth Congress, 1st session, part 2.
 19. Tenth Congress, 2d session.
 20. Eleventh Congress, 1st and 2d sessions, part 1.
 21. Eleventh Congress, 1st and 2d sessions, part 2.
 22. Eleventh Congress, 3d session.
 23. Twelfth Congress, 1st session, part 1.</p> | <p>Vol. 24. Twelfth Congress, 1st session part 2.
 25. Twelfth Congress, 2d session.
 26. Thirteenth Congress, 1st and 2d sessions, part 1.
 27. Thirteenth Congress, 1st and 2d sessions, part 2.
 28. Thirteenth Congress, 3d session.
 29. Fourteenth Congress, 1st session.
 30. Fourteenth Congress, 2d session.
 31. Fifteenth Congress, 1st session, part 1.
 32. Fifteenth Congress, 1st session, part 2.
 33. Fifteenth Congress, 2d session, part 1.
 34. Fifteenth Congress, 2d session, part 2.
 35. Sixteenth Congress, 1st session, part 1.
 36. Sixteenth Congress, 1st session, part 2.
 37. Sixteenth Congress, 2d session.
 38. Seventeenth Congress, 1st session, part 1.
 39. Seventeenth Congress, 1st session, part 2.
 40. Seventeenth Congress, 2d session.
 41. Eighteenth Congress, 1st session, part 1.
 42. Eighteenth Congress, 1st session, part 2.</p> |
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REGISTER OF DEBATES.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Vol. 1. Eighteenth Congress, 2d session.
 2. Nineteenth Congress, 1st session, part 1.
 3. Nineteenth Congress, 1st session, part 2.
 4. Nineteenth Congress, 2d session.
 5. Twentieth Congress, 1st session, part 1.
 6. Twentieth Congress, 1st session, part 2.
 7. Twentieth Congress, 2d session.
 8. Twenty-first Congress, 1st session, part 1.
 9. Twenty-first Congress, 1st session, part 2.
 10. Twenty-first Congress, 2d session.
 11. Twenty-second Congress, 1st session, part 1.
 12. Twenty-second Congress, 1st session, part 2.
 13. Twenty-second Congress, 1st session, part 3.
 14. Twenty-second Congress, 2d session, part 1.
 15. Twenty-second Congress, 2d session, part 2.
 16. Twenty-third Congress, 1st session, part 1.</p> | <p>Vol. 17. Twenty-third Congress, 1st session, part 2.
 18. Twenty-third Congress, 1st session, part 3.
 19. Twenty-third Congress, 1st session, part 4.
 20. Twenty-third Congress, 2d session, part 1.
 21. Twenty-third Congress, 2d session, part 2.
 22. Twenty-fourth Congress, 1st session, part 1.
 23. Twenty-fourth Congress, 1st session, part 2.
 24. Twenty-fourth Congress, 1st session, part 3.
 25. Twenty-fourth Congress, 1st session, part 4.
 26. Twenty-fourth Congress, 2d session, part 1.
 27. Twenty-fourth Congress, 2d session, part 2.
 28. Twenty-fifth Congress, 1st session, part 1.
 29. Twenty-fifth Congress, 1st session, part 2.</p> |
|---|---|

No. 6.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

SIR: I return this list, having checked thus — the volumes still lacking in this library, and thus — the volumes which it has in duplicate, and will forward to the Department on receipt of labels supplied for the purpose.

Very respectfully,

_____,
 _____,
 Librarian of _____.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE U. S. COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES.

[This Commission was established by joint resolution of Congress approved February 9, 1871, and its first report is that of 1871-'72.]

REPORTS, 8°.

Part I, 1871-'72.	Part V, 1877.	Part IX, 1881.
“ II, 1872-'73.	“ VI, 1878.	“ X, 1882.
“ III, 1873-'75.	“ VII, 1879.	“ XI, 1883.
“ IV, 1875-'76.	“ VIII, 1880.	“ XII, 1884.

These reports are issued in cloth binding, and also as Congressional documents, in leather, being included in Senate miscellaneous documents.

BULLETINS, 8°.

Vol. I, 1881.	Vol. III, 1883.	Vol. V, 1885.
Vol. II, 1882.	Vol. IV, 1884.	Vol. VI, 1886.

The bulletins are issued annually in cloth binding, and are also included in House miscellaneous documents.

THE FISHERIES AND FISHING INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES, 4°.

Sec. 1, Natural History of Useful Aquatic Animals: Part 1, text. Part 2, plates.

This work is to embrace a series of volumes, of which this is the first. This is bound in leather in one volume, being Senate Misc. Doc. No. 124, parts 1 and 2, 47th Congress, 1st session, and also in cloth in two volumes, as above noted.

No. 7.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

SIR: I return this list having checked thus — the volumes still lacking in this library, and thus — the volumes which it has in duplicate, and will forward to the Department on receipt of labels supplied for the purpose.

Very respectfully,

_____,
 _____,
 Librarian of _____.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

1870.	1873.	1876.	1879.	1882-'83.	1885-'86.
1871.	1874.	1877.	1880.	1883-'84.	1886-'87.
1872.	1875.	1878.	1881.	1884-'85.	1887-'88.

The Bureau of Education was established by act of Congress approved March 2, 1867. Its publications comprise Annual Reports, Circulars of Information (pamphlets), and miscellaneous papers. The first report was issued in 1868. A special report on Education in the District of Columbia was published in 1871. Its regular series of Annual Reports begins with that of 1870. These reports are included in the leather-bound series of Congressional documents, forming one volume each year of the Report of the Secretary of the Interior. They are also issued in cloth.

No. 8.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

SIR: I return this list, having checked thus — the volumes still lacking in this library, and thus — the volumes which it has in duplicate and will forward to the Department on receipt of labels supplied for the purpose.

Very respectfully,

_____, _____,
_____, _____,
Librarian of _____.

SEVENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1850.

One volume (quarto). Compendium (octavo).

EIGHTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1860.

Population. Mortality and Miscellaneous Statistics.
Agriculture. Compendium.
Manufactures.

NINTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1870.

Population and Social Statistics. Wealth and Industry.
Vital Statistics. Compendium.

TENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1880.

- Vol. 1. Statistics of Population.
 - Vol. 2. Statistics of Manufactures.
 - Vol. 3. Statistics of Agriculture.
 - Vol. 4. Agencies of Transportation.
 - Vol. 5. Cotton Production in the United States, part 1.
 - Vol. 6. Cotton Production in the United States, part 2.
 - Vol. 7. Valuation, Taxation, and Public Indebtedness.
 - Vol. 8. Newspapers, Alaska, and Ship-Building.
 - Vol. 9. Forest Trees of North America and Portfolio.
 - Vol. 10. Petroleum, Coke, and Building-Stones.
 - Vol. 11. Mortality and Vital Statistics, part 1.
 - Vol. 12. Mortality and Vital Statistics, part 2.
 - Vol. 13. Statistics and Technology of the Precious Metals.
 - Vol. 14. Mining laws of the United States.
 - Vol. 15. Mining East of the 100th Meridian.
 - Vol. 16. Water Power of the United States, part 1.
 - Vol. 17. Water Power of the United States, part 2. (Not yet published.)
 - Vol. 18. Social Statistics of Cities, part 1.
 - Vol. 19. Social Statistics of Cities, part 2. (Not yet published.)
 - Vol. 20. Wages.
 - Vol. 21. Fisheries. (Not yet published.)
 - Vol. 22. Miscellaneous. (Not yet published.)
- Compendium, parts 1 and 2.

In addition to the large cloth-bound edition of these volumes issued, they are also embraced in the leather-bound series of Congressional documents, the Eighth Census being of the House miscellaneous documents of the Thirty-eighth Congress, first session, the Ninth of the House miscellaneous documents of the Forty-second Congress, first session, and the Tenth of the House miscellaneous documents of the Forty-seventh Congress, second session.

No. 9.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

SIR: I return this list, having checked thus — the volumes still lacking in this library, and thus — the volumes which it has in duplicate and will forward to the Department on receipt of labels supplied for the purpose.

Very respectfully,

_____, _____,
_____, _____,
Librarian of _____.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE U. S. COAST SURVEY.

1851.	Senate	Ex. Docs.,	Vol. 5, No. 3,	32d Congress,	1st session.
"	House	"	Vol. 4, No. 26	"	1st "
1852.	Senate	"	Vol. 11, No. 58,	"	2d "
"	House	"	Vol. 8, No. 64,	"	2d "
1853.	Senate	"	Vol. 13, No. 14,	33d Congress,	1st "
"	House	"	Vol. 4, No. 12,	"	1st "
1854.	Senate	"	Vol. 12, No. 10,	"	2d "
"	House	"	Vol. 6, No. 20,	"	2d "
1855.	Senate	"	Vol. 17, No. 22,	34th Congress,	1st and 2d sessions.
"	House	"	Vol. 3, No. 6,	"	1st " 2d "
1856.	Senate	"	Vol. 15, No. 12,	"	3d session.
"	House	"	Vol. 4, No. 18,	"	3d "
1857.	Senate	"	Vol. 15, No. 33,	35th Congress,	1st "
"	House	"	Vol. 6, No. 21,	"	1st "
1858.	Senate	"	Vol. 16, No. 14,	"	2d "
"	House	"	Vol. 6, No. 33,	"	2d "
1859.	House	"	Vol. 7, No. 41,	36th Congress,	1st "
1866.	"	"	Vol. 7, No. 14,	"	2d "
1861.	"	"	Vol. 6, No. 70,	37th Congress,	2d "
1862.	"	"	Vol. 9, No. 22,	"	3d "
1863.	"	"	Vol. 8, No. 11,	38th Congress,	1st "
1864.	"	"	Vol. 9, No. 15,	"	2d "
1865.	"	"	Vol. 13, No. 75,	39th Congress,	1st "
1866.	"	"	Vol. 14, No. 87,	"	2d "
1867.	"	"	Vol. 18, No. 275,	40th Congress,	2d "
1868.	"	"	Vol. 11, No. 71,	"	3d "
1869.	"	"	Vol. 8, No. 206,	41st Congress,	2d "
1870.	"	"	Vol. 11, No. 112,	"	3d "
1871.	"	"	Vol. 11, No. 121,	42d Congress,	2d "
1872.	"	"	Vol. 12, No. 240,	"	3d "
1873.	"	"	Vol. 11, No. 133,	43d Congress,	1st "
1874.	"	"	Vol. 14, No. 100,	"	2d "
1875.	"	"	Vol. 11, No. 81,	44th Congress,	1st "
1876.	Senate	"	Vol. 4, No. 37,	"	2d "
1877.	"	"	Vol. 4, No. 12,	45th Congress,	2d "
1878.	"	"	Vol. 2, No. 13,	"	3d "
1879.	"	"	Vol. 2, No. 17,	46th Congress,	2d "
1880.	"	"	Vol. 2, No. 12,	"	3d "
1881.	"	"	Vol. 3, No. 49,	47th Congress,	1st "
1882.	"	"	Vol. 4, No. 77,	"	1st "
1883.	"	"	Vol. 3, No. 29,	48th Congress,	1st "
1884.	House	"	Vol. 22, No. 43,	"	2d "

These reports were issued in cloth binding, and also as Congressional documents in leather, and from 1851 to 1858, inclusive, as both Senate and House documents, as above noted.

The Coast Survey was established by an act of Congress, approved February 10, 1807, and reorganized under the provisions of an act approved July 10, 1832. Reports of progress were made in 1816 and 1818, when the work of the Survey was suspended until 1832, since which date an annual report has been issued. Those prior to 1851 do not, in the series of Congressional documents, form a separate volume, but may be found as follows:

1834.	Senate	Docs.,	Vol. 1, No. 1,	pp. 341 to 361,	23d Congress,	2d session.
"	House	"	Vol. 1, No. 2,	" : 64 " 381,	"	2d "
1835.	Senate	"	Vol. 1, No. 1,	" 380 " 385,	24th Congress,	1st "
"	House	"	Vol. 1, No. 2,	" 381 " 386,	"	1st "
1836.	House	"	Vol. 1, No. 13,	24th Congress,	2d session.	
1837.	Senate	"	Vol. 1, No. 79,	25th Congress,	2d "	
"	House	"	Vol. 2, No. 14,	"	2d "	
1838.	Senate	"	Vol. 1, No. 4,	"	3d "	
1839.	Senate	"	Vol. 2, No. 15,	26th Congress,	1st "	
"	House	"	Vol. 2, No. 20,	"	1st "	
1840.	Senate	"	Vol. 2, No. 20,	"	2d "	
"	House	"	Vol. 1, No. 14,	"	2d "	
1841.	House	"	Vol. 2, No. 28,	27th Congress,	2d "	
1842.	Senate	"	Vol. 2, No. 11,	"	3d "	
"	House	"	Vol. 2, No. 23,	"	3d "	
1843.	House	"	Vol. 4, No. 97,	28th Congress,	1st "	

1844.	Senate Docs.,	Vol. 2, No. 16,	28th Congress,	2d session.
"	House "	Vol. 2, No. 25,	"	2d "
1845.	Senate "	Vol. 3, No. 13,	29th Congress,	1st "
"	House "	Vol. 3, No. 38,	"	1st "
1846.	Senate "	Vol. 2, No. 6,	"	2d "
"	House "	Vol. 2, No. 6,	"	2d "
1847.	Senate Ex. Docs.,	Vol. 3, No. 6,	30th Congress,	1st session.
1848.	Senate "	Vol. 1, No. 1,	"	2d "
"	House "	Vol. 4, No. 13,	"	2d "
1849.	Senate "	Vol. 5, No. 5,	31st Congress,	1st "
"	House "	Vol. 4, No. 14,	"	1st "
1850.	Senate "	Vol. 2, No. 7,	"	2d "
"	House "	Vol. 4, No. 12,	"	2d "

No. 11.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

SIR: I return this list, having checked thus — the volumes now in this library, and thus — the volumes which it has in duplicate, and will forward to the Department on receipt of labels supplied for the purpose. Please furnish such volumes as are left unchecked.

Very respectfully,

Librarian of ———.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

1849.	1860.	1871, vols. 1, 2.*	1882, vols. 1, 2, 3,† 4.*
1850.	1861.	1872, " 1, 2.*	1883, " 1, 2, 3,† 4.*
1851.	1862.	1873, " 1, 2.*	1884, " 1, 2, 3,† 4.*
1852.	1863.	1874, " 1, 2.*	1885, " 1, 2, 3,† 4,* 5.†
1853.	1864.	1875, " 1, 2.*	1886, " 1, 2, 3,† 4,* 5.†
1854.	1865.	1876, " 1, 2.*	1887, " 1, 2, 3,† 4,* 5.†
1855.	1866.	1877, " 1, 2.*	1888, " 1, 2, 3, 4,† 5,* 6.†
1856.	1867.	1878, " 1, 2.*	1889, " 1, 2, 3, 4,† 5.*
1857.	1868.	1879, " 1, 2, 3.*	
1858.	1869.	1880, " 1, 2, 2.*	
1859.	1870, vols. 1, 2*.	1881, " 1, 2, 3,† 4.*	

These volumes are included in the executive documents of Congress, bound in leather; from 1849 to 1858 in both the Senate and House series; from 1859 to 1861 in that of the Senate only; and from 1862 to the present time, only in that of the House. They are included also in "Message and Documents," published annually by Congress, and furthermore are issued in a distinctively departmental edition, while of the reports of the several bureaus and offices a bureau edition is also published. It is desired that if the library to which this is addressed has them in any of these editions it should not report them as wanted.

The Department of the Interior was organized under the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1849, by which act the Patent Office and the Census Office were transferred from the Department of State, the Land Office from the Treasury Department, the Indian Office from the War Department, the Pension Office from the War and Navy Departments, and placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior. Since that date the Bureau of Education, the U. S. Geological Survey, the Office of Commissioner of Railroads, and the Bureau of Labor have been established and attached to the Department, and a number of institutions and offices of the Government, not connected with any of the above-named bureaus, have also been put under its supervision, all making their annual reports to the Secretary.

Among the reports contained in the volumes enumerated in the above list are the following: The reports of the Secretary of the Interior to the President, 1849 to 1889; reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Commissioner of Pensions, 1849 to 1889.

Reports of the Superintendent of the Census, 1851, 1852, 1854, 1860, 1873, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1883, 1884, 1889.

Reports of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, 1852, 1854 to 1861, and 1862 to 1866.

Reports of the Architect of the Capitol, 1862, 1863, and 1865 to 1889.

Reports of the Government Hospital for the Insane, 1854 to 1859.

Reports of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, 1857 to 1889.

* Report of the Commissioner of Education.

† Report of the Director of the Geological Survey.

‡ Report of the Commissioner of Labor.

- Reports of the Freedmen's Hospital, 1874 to 1879.
- Reports of the Columbia Hospital for Women, 1867 to 1872, 1874, 1876 to 1878, 1881, and 1883.
- Reports of the warden of the United States penitentiary, 1854 to 1862.
- Reports of the Metropolitan Police, 1861 to 1872.
- Reports of the warden of the District of Columbia jail, 1864 to 1871.
- Reports of the Arkansas Hot Springs Commission, 1877, 1878, 1879.
- Reports of the superintendent of the Hot Springs Reservation, 1878, 1882, and 1884 to 1889.
- Reports of the superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, 1878, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1885 to 1889.
- Reports of the Commissioner of Railroads, 1878 to 1889*.
- Reports of the Government Directors of the U. P. R. R., 1878 to 1889.
- Reports of the governors of the Territories, 1878 to 1889.
- Reports of the Utah Commission, 1882 to 1889.
- Reports of the Board of Indian Commissioners, 1883 to 1889.
- Reports of the Superintendent of Indian Schools, 1882 to 1889.
- Reports of the Commissioner of Education, 1870 to 1889.†
- Reports of the Director of the U. S. Geological Survey, 1880 to 1880.‡
- Reports of the Commissioner of Labor, 1885 to 1893.§
- Reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, 1887 and 1888.||
- Reports on the construction of Interior Department building, 1883 to 1886.
- Reports on the construction of the New Pension building, 1883 to 1887.
- Reports of the Washington Hospital for Foundlings, 1886 to 1888.
- Report of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, 1889.

No. 12.

_____, 189—.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR :

SIR: I return this list, having checked thus — the volumes now in this library, and thus — the volumes which it has in duplicate, and will forward to the Department on receipt of labels supplied for the purpose. Please furnish such volumes as are left unchecked.

Very respectfully,

Librarian of _____.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

1850.	1870, vols. 1, 2.¶
1851.	1871, " 1, 2.¶
1852.	1872, " 1, 2.¶
1853.	1873, " 1, 2, ¶ 3.**
1854.	1874, " 1, 2, ¶ parts 1, 2.
1855.	1875, vol. 1; vol. 2, ¶ parts 1, 2; vols. 3, ** 4.††
1856.	1876, " 1; " 2, ¶ " 1, 2, 3; vols. 3,** 4.††
1857.	1877, " 1; " 2, ¶ " 1, 2; vols. 3,** 4.††
1858.	1878, " 1; " 2, ¶ " 1, 2, 3; vols. 3,** 4.††
1859.	1879, " 1; " 2, ¶ " 1, 2, 3; " 3,** 4.††
1860.	1880, " 1; " 2, ¶ " 1, 2, 3; " 3,** 4.††
1861.	1881, " 1; " 2, ¶ " 1, 2, 3; " 2,** 4.††
1862.	1882, " 1; " 2, ¶ " 1, 2, 3, 4; vols. 3,** 4.††
1863.	1883, " 1; " 2, ¶ " 1, 2, 3; vols. 3,** 4.††
1864.	1884, " 1; " 2, ¶ " 1, 2, 3, 4; vols. 3,** 4.††
1865.	1885, " 1; " 2, ¶ " 1, 2, 3, 4; " 3,** 4, †† parts 1, 2.
1866.	1886, " 1; " 2, ¶ " 1, 2, 3; vols. 3,** 4.††
1867, vols. 1, 2.¶	1887, " 1; " 2, ¶ " 1, 2, 3, 4; vols. 3,** 4, †† parts 1, 2.
1868, " 1, 2.¶	1888, " 1; " 2, ¶ " 1, 2, 3, 4; " 3,** 4, ††
1869, " 1, 2.¶	1889, " 1; " 2, ¶ " 1, 2, 3, 4; " 3,** 4, †† parts 1, 2.

* The office of Auditor of Railroad Accounts, subsequently changed to that of Commissioner of Railroads, was established by act of Congress approved June 19, 1878.

† The Bureau of Education was established by act of Congress approved March 2, 1867. Its series of annual reports begins with that of 1870.

‡ The Geological Survey was established by act of Congress approved March 3, 1879, and issued its first annual report in 1880.

§ The Bureau of Labor was established by act of Congress approved June 27, 1884, as one of the bureaus of the Department of the Interior, but by act of June 13, 1888, it became an independent Department.

|| Only these two reports were made by the Interstate Commerce Commission to the Secretary of the Interior. Subsequent reports are made direct to Congress.

¶ Report of Chief of Engineers.

** Report of Chief of Ordnance.

†† Report of Chief Signal Officer.

the leather-bound set of Congressional documents from 1855 to 1859, inclusive, in the executive documents, both of the Senate and the House; from 1859 to the present time in those of the House only. An edition in cloth has also been issued annually.

Reports relating to this subject were issued prior to 1855 as follows: December 16, 1793; December 18, 1839, being Senate Doc. No. 80, Twenty-sixth Congress, first session; March 29, 1842, being House Doc. No. 163, Twenty-seventh Congress, second session; December 23, 1842, being House Doc. No. 29, Twenty-seventh Congress, third session. A "Commercial Digest" was transmitted to the Senate December 7, 1819; a "Digest of Commercial Regulations" to the House January 30, 1824, and in 1833 Vol. 1 and in 1836 Vols. 2 and 3 of "Digest of Commercial Regulations" were printed in compliance with a resolution of the House of March 3, 1831.

If the library to which this is addressed has these documents in any of these forms, it will please report them as in its possession when returning this check list.

[Please return this sheet, properly checked, as soon as possible.]

No. 14.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

SIR: I return this sheet, having checked thus — the volumes now in this library, and thus — the volumes which it nas in duplicate and will forward to the Department on receipt of labels supplied for the purpose. Please furnish such volumes as are left unchecked.

Very respectfully,

_____, 189-

Librarian of _____

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Reports on the state of finances.

1801 to 1814.*	1851.	1859.	1867.	1875.	1883.
1815 to 1828.	1852.	1860.	1868.	1876.	1884.
1829 to 1836.†	1853.	1861.	1869.	1878.	1885, Vols. 1 and 2.
1837 to 1844.	1854.	1862.	1870.	1878.	1886, Vols. 1 and 2.
1845.	1855.	1863.	1871.	1879.	1887.
1846 to 1848.‡	1856.	1864.	1872.	1880.	18-8.
1849.	1857.	1865.	1873.	1881.	1889.
1850.	1858.	1866.	1874.	1882.	1890.

The Treasury Department was organized under the provisions of an act of Congress approved September 2, 1789. Annual reports on the state of the finances have been issued since 1801, in compliance with the provisions of act of May 10, 1800. These reports are included in the executive documents of Congress (bound in leather) either in the Senate or House series, or both. They are also issued in a separate edition in cloth.

Among the reports contained in these volumes are the following:

- Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress.
- Reports of the Treasurer of the United States.
- Reports of the Director of the Mint.
- Reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
- Reports of the Comptroller of Currency.
- Reports of the Chief of Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
- Reports of the First and Second Comptrollers.
- Reports of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Auditors.
- Reports of the Commissioner of Customs.
- Reports of the Register of the Treasury.
- Reports of the Supervising Special Agent.
- Reports of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.
- Reports of the Supervising Inspector of Steamboats.
- Reports of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury.
- Reports of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

* This volume also contains Hamilton's reports of 1790 and 1795 on Public Credit, and his report on a National Bank, 1790, on Manufactures, 1791, and on establishing a Mint, 1791.

† This volume contains Taney's report of 1853, on Removal of Public Deposits, and of 1834, on Deposit Banks, and also Woodbury's report of 1834, on the Public Money.

‡ This volume also contains Walker's report of 1849, on the Warehousing System.

Reports of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.
 Reports of the Chief of the Life-Saving Service.
 Reports of the Chief of the Marine Hospital.
 Reports of the Light House Board, also —
 Reports relative to Indian trust funds, Smithsonian funds, exports and imports, tonnage, amount and prices of domestic products, etc.
 A more extended annual report than that embraced in the above-named volumes is published by some of the officers of the Treasury Department.

Reports on the Commerce and Navigation of the United States.

1821.	1830.	1839.	1848.	1857.	1866.	1875.	1884.
1822.	1841.	1840.	1849.	1858.	1867.	1876.	1885.
1823.	1832.	1841.	1850.	1859.	1868.	1877.	1886.
1824.	1833.	1842.	1851.	1860.	1869.	1878.	1887.
1825.	1834.	1843.	1852.	1861.	1870.	1879.	1888.
1826.	1835.	1844.	1853.	1862.	1871.	1880.	1889.
1827.	1835.	1845.	1854.	1863.	1872.	1881.	1890.
1828.	1837.	1846.	1855.	1864.	1873.	1882.	
1829.	1838.	1847.	1856.	1865.	1874.	1883.	

A volume entitled Part II of Commerce and Navigation, containing report on the Internal Commerce of the United States, is issued for the years 1876, 1879, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1889, 1890.

These reports were prepared by the Register of the Treasury in accordance with an act of Congress approved February 10, 1820, until the establishment of the Bureau of Statistics in 1866, since which date they have been prepared by the chief of said Bureau. They are included in the executive documents of Congress, and are therefore found in the leather-bound set of Congressional documents, prior to 1851 in volumes with other documents, since, each in a volume by itself, and from 1851 to 1859, inclusive, they are included among the documents both of the Senate and the House of Representatives. An edition in cloth has also been issued annually.

Reports of the Comptroller of the Currency,

1863.	1870.	1877.	1884
1864.	1871.	1878.	1885
1865.	1872.	1879.	1886
1866.	1873.	1880.	1887, Vols. 1 and 2.
1867.	1874.	1881.	1888, Vols. 1 and 2.
1868.	1875.	1882.	1889, Vols. 1 and 2.
1869.	1876.	1883.	1890, Vols. 1 and 2.

The office of Comptroller of the Currency was organized under the provisions of acts of Congress approved February 25, 1863, and June 3, 1864.

The reports of the Comptroller are included in the executive documents of the House of Representatives, and are therefore found in the leather-bound set of Congressional documents. They are also issued in a separate edition in cloth.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 Washington, D. C., ———, 189—.

The LIBRARIAN OF ——— :

SIR: Subjoined is a list of the Official Registers of the United States from 1871. If any of these volumes are lacking in the above-named library and are desired by it, please check the missing volumes and return this sheet to the Department at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully,

GEO. CHANDLER,
 First Assistant Secretary.

OFFICIAL REGISTER OF THE UNITED STATES (OR "BLUE BOOK").

1871.	1881, Vols. 1, 2.
1873.	1883, Vols. 1, 2.
1875.	1885, Vols. 1, 2.
1877.	1887, Vols. 1, 2.
1879, Vols. 1, 2.	1889, Vols. 1, 2.

Adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock a. m., April 22, 1891.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 22, 1891.*

The committee met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Mr. Manderson (chairman), Mr. Hawley, and Mr. Richardson, of the committee; also Mr. John W. Powell, Director of the U. S. Geological Survey; Maj. George B. Davis, U. S. Army, Mr. William E. Curtis, Director of the Bureau of the American Republics, Mr. W. A. Croffut, executive officer of the U. S. Geological Survey, and Mr. Asa C. Palmer, foreman of the folding room of the House of Representatives.

STATEMENT OF MR. WILLIAM E. CURTIS, DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your name and official position.

Mr. CURTIS. William E. Curtis; Director of the Bureau of the American Republics, a bureau organized under the supervision of the Secretary of State, upon the recommendation of the recent International American Conference, each of the governments of America paying its share to sustain it. It was established for the purpose of collecting and disseminating information relating to those Republics, their resources, industries, commerce, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. You also had official connection with the International Conference, commonly known as the Pan-American Congress, did you not?

Mr. CURTIS. I was executive officer of what was known as the Pan-American Conference.

The CHAIRMAN. Have all the reports of the Pan-American Congress, including the proceedings and reports of committees, been published?

Mr. CURTIS. They have all been published with the exception of one volume of the Spanish edition of the proceedings. The proceedings or debates, officially known as "Reports of Committees and Discussions Thereon," which correspond to the Congressional Record, were printed in English and in Spanish, two volumes each; a third volume in English and Spanish, known as "The Excursion Appendix," being a history of the excursion given to the foreign delegates, containing the speeches that were delivered at the various entertainments tendered them, and a fourth volume known as "The Historical Appendix," giving a review of the various steps that have been taken in America from the time of Bolivar, in 1824, up to the recent conference, to secure a political and commercial union among the American Republics. The last volume was printed in English only. They have all been issued except the Excursion Appendix in Spanish, which is now in press.

The CHAIRMAN. By this record do you mean Ex. Doc. No. 232?

Mr. CURTIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please give in detail the character and number of all matter printed for the use of the Pan-American Congress?

Mr. CURTIS. Before the conference met, in the fall of 1889, by the direction of the Secretary of State, various reports were prepared by the United States for the information of the delegates. The first was a report on general subjects and topics to be discussed at the conference, prepared by myself, entitled "Trade and Transportation;" second, a report on extradition, giving a compilation of the extradition treaties now existing between the United States and the other American Re-

publics, which was prepared by Assistant Secretary Moore, of the State Department; third, a report on the patent and trade-mark laws of the South American countries, prepared by Professor Seeley, of the Patent Office; fourth, a report on light-house arrangements, harbor dues, harbor regulations, etc., by Mr. A. B. Johnson, of the Light-House Board; fifth, a pamphlet on the copyright question, by Charles Dudley Warner, and there were several other minor reports and papers prepared under the direction of the Secretary of State, at his request, for the information of the delegates, covering the various topics which were to be discussed at the conference.

The CHAIRMAN. In what number were those reports printed?

Mr. CURTIS. They were printed in small editions. Probably 1,000 copies was the largest edition that was printed, and they ran down to 100 copies. The largest was that on extradition and patents, for which there was a great demand all over the country. People saw notices of it in the newspapers and sent in requests for it, and we printed an extra edition for outside circulation. That covers the printing done previous to the conference, with the exception of the incidental printing, like the programme of the excursion and things of that sort. When the conference met there was printed a daily journal; called the *Acta*, in Spanish and English, parallel columns, corresponding to the Journal of the Senate and House of Representatives, which was laid upon the table of each delegate the following morning.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that a mere journal of the proceedings or a record of the debates?

Mr. CURTIS. It was merely the minutes. We commenced to publish a record of the full debates, but we found it was impossible to get the speeches translated in time to print them. Every speech that was delivered in Spanish had to be translated into English, and every speech delivered in English had to be translated into Spanish, and we found it almost impossible to get competent translators; and then it took so long that the proceedings for the first 3 or 4 days were printed and the scheme abandoned. The minutes, or the journal, were printed in English and Spanish, in double columns, Spanish on one side and English on the other. Then they were corrected, each delegate correcting his own remarks, and the corrected matter was printed in a volume similar to Ex. Doc. No. 232, a volume of 600 or 700 pages. This contains the skeleton of the proceedings and the action of the conference on various topics, and occasionally a speech which was inserted at the request of the member delivering it. He would move, or get some friend to move, in the conference that his speech appear in the minutes the next morning, and several speeches were thus printed. Then, during the progress of the conference, the reports of committees were printed from time to time. When a committee had a report to present to the conference it was presented in printed form, as it is in the Senate and House of Representatives. After its adoption by the conference it was again printed, with the amendments, if any, that were made to it.

Those reports covered, perhaps, twenty different subjects, including the minority reports, and small editions of 400 or 500 copies were printed, mostly for the use of the members of the conference, who wanted to send them to friends. They were printed in English and in Spanish separately. Each delegate was allowed 25 copies to send to his Government. At the close of the conference these reports were reprinted, with the letter of the Secretary of State and the message of the President transmitting them to Congress. I have here a statement showing what was printed in a permanent form.

Mr. Curtis produced the statement referred to, which is as follows :

Cost of printing for International American Conference under act of July 14, 1890.

Title.	Number of copies.	Cost.
Reports of committees and discussions thereon, English, 4 volumes.....	3,000	\$7,847.00
Spanish, 3 volumes.....	1,000	2,292.00
Minutes (English and Spanish) of the International American Conference.....	2,500	3,122.03
Reports and recommendations International American Conference.....	13,000	6,449.94
Special report of Committee on Customs Regulations.....	100	3.88
Report of Committee on Customs Regulations, English.....	200	4.06
Spanish.....	200	4.20
Manifest forms.....		98.00
Circulars.....	5,000	3.80
Wrappers for reports of International American Conference.....	15,000	37.70
Senate Executive Documents, first session, Fiftieth Congress—		
No. 125, railroad report.....	50,000	10,001.67
129, banking.....	27,000	284.43
135, customs regulations.....	27,000	370.88
158, reciprocity.....	177,000	1,428.28
173, centennial celebration.....	7,000	12.24
174, postal and cable communication.....	77,600	2,601.58
176, sanitary regulations.....	27,000	328.05
177, patents and trade-marks.....	27,000	314.04
180, monetary union.....	72,000	332.91
181, weights and measures.....	27,000	256.39
182, port dues.....	17,000	69.84
183, international law.....	17,000	285.63
187, extradition.....	17,000	202.15
188, memorial tablet.....	7,000	14.46
224, arbitration.....	80,000	763.68
House report, No. 2243, Continental Railway.....	27,000	210.36
House report, No. 2561, International American Bank.....	7,000	56.68
House bill, No. 11159, International American Bank.....	100	3.80
Total.....	730,100	37,439.48

The CHAIRMAN. How were these distributed ?

Mr. CURTIS. When the conference adjourned a circular was mailed to each Senator and member of the House of Representatives, asking him to submit a list of names of persons whom he thought would be interested in reading these reports. We received in return some 60,000 names from members of Congress of people to whom these documents were sent. If they were lawyers we sent them the reports on international law, extradition, arbitration, and such things as we thought would interest them. If they were business men we sent them the reports on weights and measures and common silver coin, railways, reciprocity, and so on, distributing the reports according to the business connection and tastes of the persons applying for them. We also sent copies of the whole, bound in bulk, making a book of about 300 pages, to between 20,000 and 30,000 libraries for permanent keeping. This class of documents was also sent to commercial organizations, such as boards of trade. We got our list of libraries from the Bureau of Education and our list of commercial organizations from the Bureau of Statistics.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you do with reference to distribution in foreign countries ?

Mr. CURTIS. The distribution in foreign countries was conducted in this way: I have a very complete list of all merchants and manufacturers in the United States doing business in the American countries and in the West Indies. I forwarded a circular to each one of those merchants and manufacturers, asking him to furnish me with the names of his customers, and we sent these reports to a very large number of them. Twenty-five sets were also furnished to each of the Governments of America. Each of the delegates received 25 sets; copies were

sent to the commercial organizations in South America, and to the various libraries and universities there. The Spanish proceedings—I mean by this the large volume—were furnished only to libraries, to commercial organizations, and to Governments. We selected our libraries very carefully, for only 1,000 sets were printed. A set was also furnished to each legation, consulate, and commercial agency of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Where was the printing of all these publications done? Was it done entirely at the Government Printing Office, or was a part of it done at the branch printing office in the State Department?

Mr. CURTIS. Nearly everything was done at the Government Printing Office; and it was done promptly, accurately, and in excellent style. I wrote a letter to Mr. Palmer thanking him for the good service we received. Occasionally a circular would be printed at the State Department, because they have the special paper that is used for printing State Department circulars, and a special style of type that is used for their diplomatic correspondence.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that the entire cost of the printing of the International American Conference was \$37,529.48. Was there or was there not a fund or appropriation for the printing of that conference, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State?

Mr. CURTIS. Yes, sir; there was an appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. State what part of this gross amount was paid out of that appropriation and what part, if you know, out of the general appropriation for printing?

Mr. CURTIS. None of it was paid out of the general appropriation for printing, but it was all paid out of that fund. The original appropriation, I think, was \$25,000. Then we got an additional appropriation of \$15,000. That is my recollection. Reference to the appropriation bill would discover it. That made \$40,000, and out of that \$40,000 was paid not only the cost of printing but also the cost of distribution. On all books sent to foreign countries we had to pay postage, which amounted to quite a sum. I had at work for several months 18 or 20 women addressing envelopes. I went to New York and found there the Rapid Addressing Company, which is an organization for the purpose of sending out documents. They have a system of doing it, and I tried them, and paid them, according to my recollection—I have not the vouchers here—between \$500 and \$600 for sending out certain documents; but I found I could do it as cheaply here. In each one of these documents was inclosed a return slip, for the person who received it to return to us, so we knew he got the document.

The CHAIRMAN. Were any of these documents ordered printed for the use of and distributed by members of Congress?

Mr. CURTIS. There was a resolution passed by Congress authorizing the publication of 10,000 extra copies of the reports for the use of members of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a matter entirely outside of your bureau?

Mr. CURTIS. Yes, sir; but it was done on the same press and at the same time.

The CHAIRMAN. That was Ex. Doc. No. 232?

Mr. CURTIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What steps did you take to prevent duplication of names of recipients?

Mr. CURTIS. We had the lists compared by States. We carefully

guarded against duplication. After the envelopes were addressed they were alphabetically arranged and compared with our lists.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand you, when the final volume of Ex. Doc. No. 232 is printed, the entire matter of the printing for the Pan-American Congress will have been disposed of?

Mr. CURTIS. When volume 3 of the Spanish edition is printed that will complete the work, and that is on the press now, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state in detail what you are doing in connection with the printing of the matter of the present organization of which you are the director.

Mr. CURTIS. The report adopted by the International Conference concerning the organization of the Bureau of the American Republics provided that it should publish from time to time such information as would be useful to those interested in the promotion of political, social, and commercial relations between the American Republics. We have gathered that information from various sources—through the United States ministers and consuls, through the officials of the several governments at their capitals, in Washington, and in New York, and from various printed documents and books of an official or semiofficial character. We have published up to this date one volume, entitled "The Handbook of the American Republics." It contains a review of the work of the International American Conference; some historical notes about America; a review of the credit systems in trade in the various American Republics; a compilation of the trade-mark laws of all the American Republics; various statistical tables, showing the products, industries, and foreign commerce of the American continents; a paper on the production of and commerce in breadstuffs in Latin America; a similar paper on the production of and commerce in sugar and coffee; a similar paper on the production of and trade in fruits and nuts; a compilation of tables showing the coinage, weights, and measures of the various republics; a compilation of certain geographical facts relating to the American Republics, such as their political divisions and populations, their rivers, lakes, mountains, temperatures, railway and telegraph mileage, etc.; also an official register, giving a list of the principal officers of the American Republics and the diplomatic and consular service, a traveler's guide, a postal and cable guide, a table showing the port charges or harbor dues of all the American Republics, and a table showing the consular regulations. An edition of 5,000 copies of that book was printed.

Mr. HAWLEY. How were they distributed?

Mr. CURTIS. We forwarded a circular to the different members of Congress stating that this book was ready for distribution, and asking each to submit a few names of persons interested in this subject to whom we could forward copies. In reply to that circular we received some 18,000 names for an edition of 5,000 copies; and one gentleman, for example—I can speak of him, as he is a personal friend, the late Senator from Dakota, Mr. Pierce—sent me a list containing the name of every school teacher in Dakota, with a letter saying that that book should be in the hands of every school teacher in that State, all of which I admit to be true; but as there were between 800 and 900 of them, his request could not be complied with. We have printed a second edition of 5,000 copies, and have selected from the names submitted to us by members of Congress, the newspapers, the libraries, the educational institutions, the commercial organizations, the members of legislatures, and officials, and have sent them to those people as far as the edition will go, and have reserved the other names to receive the next publication.

Mr. HAWLEY. What will the next publication be ?

Mr. CURTIS. The next publication will be the second volume of the Handbook of the American Republics, in which will appear a brief sketch of each one of the republics, its political organization, its geography, a list of its States and their population ; a list of the cities of over 5,000 population, and how they are situated, and various other geographical information ; next their resources, products, and industries, their commerce, their railway and telegraph systems, the peculiarity of their markets, their systems of coinage and money, their banking facilities, and various information which we deem to be useful to merchants, as well as to be of an educational character.

The CHAIRMAN. All of this material before it is published receives, of course, the approval of the Secretary of State.

Mr. CURTIS. Nominally.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it submitted to any of the other governments for their approval ?

Mr. CURTIS. The proofs of each chapter are submitted to the minister of the country to which it refers, for him to read the proofs.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The minister resident here ?

Mr. CURTIS. Yes, sir. In several cases the minister has prepared it. In the absence of the minister we submit it to the consul general at New York. In addition to this, there are various tables of contents, including a good deal that we could not get ready for this book ; the patent laws of each one of these countries, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Do I understand that the cost of this publication is shared by all the governments interested ?

Mr. CURTIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the fractional portion of the expense paid by the United States ?

Mr. CURTIS. The Conference, in its report providing for this bureau, requested that the Government of the United States should advance the funds necessary to sustain the bureau, and assess each government at the end of each year for its share, according to population, the aggregate expense of the bureau and its publications not to exceed \$36,000 per annum. Of that amount the share of the United States will be in the neighborhood of \$20,000, and the remainder will be divided among the other governments.

The CHAIRMAN. What other publications do you propose to issue ?

Mr. CURTIS. The next publication of the bureau will be the compilation of the tariff laws and customs regulations of all of the American republics and the West India islands. We propose to print these tariffs in four columns, the first column giving the name of the article, classified in schedule, in English, and again in Spanish ; then the duty on that article, in the local weights and measures and money ; and in the fourth column the duty in weights and measures and money. The Spanish-American Republics charge their duties mostly by gross weight in kilogrammes. We will reduce that to pounds and dollars and cents so that an exporter and manufacturer wanting to send goods to South America can see by a glance at this table what the duty is there, and how much it amounts to in our money. It will be printed in bulk, all the countries together, and then printed singly, in single pamphlets also, so that a person who writes for the tariff of Mexico will get the tariff of Mexico by itself, and we will not to have to send him the whole South American list.

The next publication will be made up from the first and the second. We will give the postal and the travelers' guide in a separate pamphlet

so that if a man writes to us wanting to know how to get to South America—and we get such letters every day—we will send him that little pamphlet instead of this large book. Then we will take the patent and trade-mark laws together and publish them separately. We will also publish the official register separately. We get letters every day asking us for a list of the consuls of Brazil in the United States, and we do not want to send out this large book; but we will have a list of consular representatives printed in a small volume and send it to persons desiring it. Then we propose to take the tabulated statistics which appear in volumes 1 and 2 of the Handbook of the American Republics and publish them in a separate volume for persons who call for the statistics of trade. That is a measure of economy, as we receive a large number of letters asking for those statistics.

MR. RICHARDSON. Those different publications, however, are compiled in one book?

MR. CURTIS. In the two books. We take the same plates and correct them. If it is a table of statistics, we will correct it up to date.

The next thing will be a compilation of the laws relating to the sale and settlement of the public lands in the different American Republics, including the United States. Then we will have a compilation of the mining laws of these various countries and the various forms of local taxation. One of the most frequent questions asked of us is: What will a man have to pay who goes down into South America to go into business, in the way of license and taxation? and we want something to send to him. We are also preparing a code of nomenclature for the use of the exporters of the United States. The same article is known by different names in the different countries of Spanish America; for example, a handkerchief is known by seven or eight different names in the various countries; but every name that is applied to a handkerchief means in one or the other of the countries some article of linen or cloth. The term used for handkerchief in Mexico may mean a sheet in Chili, or a towel in the Argentine Republic, and a great deal of money has been lost and much annoyance caused by the inability of the merchants of the United States and of other countries as well to remember to apply these local terms in their proper places. As an illustration, a man in Ecuador, who orders a bale of handkerchiefs does not want to receive a bale of towels from the exporter in the United States who has been in the habit of shipping towels under that name. We have formed a code of nomenclature in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, leaving the fourth column blank for a cipher code word, or a correction, or remarks by the man who owns it, and giving under each term the local idiom in the various countries; for example, under the word "handkerchief" we will place the original Castilian word; then under that we will put the Mexican word, or whatever term they use, with the local idiom in smaller type. This code, when it is prepared, is to be submitted for the approval of the various governments and is to be made official, so that all consular invoices, ships' manifests, and things of that kind will have to be made out in this code. The merchant down there will order his goods by it, and the merchant up here will fill orders by it, and in that way a great deal of loss will be avoided, because under the present system not only does the merchant in Ecuador get goods he did not order, but he is fined by the Government for trying to defraud the revenue by introducing towels as handkerchiefs, and *vice versa*, and he has his goods confiscated at the same time, which is the fault of the merchant who sends them to him.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS, U. S. ARMY, CHIEF OF THE BOARD OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE REBELLION.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your name, rank, and station.

Major DAVIS. George B. Davis, major, U. S. Army, Judge-Advocate-General's Office, Washington, D. C. I am the Chief of the Board of Publication of the Official Records of the Rebellion.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been in charge of the publication of the Rebellion Records?

Major DAVIS. Since July 1, 1889.

The CHAIRMAN. You succeeded Colonel Scott, did you not?

Major DAVIS. I succeeded Colonel Lazelle.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state the number of the Records of the Rebellion that is now published.

Major DAVIS. Eleven thousand copies. That excludes, of course, the copies that are sent to members of the Senate and House, of which I know nothing, and with which I have nothing to do. The 11,000 are printed under the statute.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean that 11,000 are printed, under the law governing the publication of this document, for distribution by the War Department?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that besides, as you understand it, of what is known as the usual number, printed on the order of either House, one copy goes to each member of Congress?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. State what disposition is made of the 11,000 copies of the current numbers of the Record of the Rebellion that are being printed.

Major DAVIS. Eight thousand three hundred copies are distributed upon designation of the members of the Senate and House, 1,000 copies go to the Executive Departments, and 1,000 copies are retained by the War Department for distribution to contributors and to the officers of the Army, and 700 are held by the War Department for sale to subscribers.

The CHAIRMAN. The 8,300 copies that you say are subject to distribution by Congress are distributed on the lists furnished by the members of the Forty-seventh Congress, are they not?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not a fact that no member of the Forty-eighth, the Forty-ninth, the Fiftieth, or the Fifty-first Congresses has had the right of distribution of any of these documents, unless he was also a member of the Forty-seventh Congress?

Major DAVIS. A statute was passed by the Fiftieth Congress, directing that those not distributed at the date of that statute were to be distributed by the members of the Fiftieth Congress, and a few were so distributed, but not a great many, that occurring only where there were a few numbers that were undistributed on the orders of the members of the Forty-seventh Congress at the time of the passage of this joint resolution by the Fiftieth Congress. The law, which is found in Statutes at Large, vol. 25, p. 618, reads as follows:

That all copies of the Records of the War of the Rebellion, Reports of the Tenth Census, and Report of the Public Lands Commission remaining undistributed, the quota of ex-members of Congress, shall be put to the credit and distributed upon the

orders of their successors, respectively, in the Fiftieth Congress, in accordance with the existing provisions of law: *Provided*, That copies of the above-named documents standing to the credit of ex-members who, in consequence of changes in the boundaries of Congressional districts, have no direct successors in the present Congress, shall be put to the credit pro rata of the several Representatives of the State in which such districts are located, who were not Representatives in the Forty-seventh Congress: *And provided further*, That this resolution shall not be construed as withholding, from parties already named to receive complete sets of said documents, the volumes yet to be issued.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your experience with reference to the distribution on the lists furnished by members of the Forty-seventh Congress, as to parties named on those lists having passed away by death or removal of residence? Please give fully and in detail your experience in this respect.

Major DAVIS. In the first place, the interest in them constantly increases, and beneficiaries who are living seem to value them more and more highly as time goes on. An arrangement was made with the Postmaster-General by which he was to direct all postmasters to notify the office when any of the books failed to reach a beneficiary. The postmasters obey that circular very generally; so that every little while we hear of a number remaining in a post office unclaimed, and we notify the member of Congress, and a new designation is made.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, you notify the member of Congress from the district in which the post-office from which you receive the notification is situated?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Although he may not have been a member of the Forty-seventh Congress?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are not sets very much broken up by this process?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The publication of the Record of the Rebellion, distributed by the War Department on these lists in the manner you suggest, commenced with volume 6 of the Record, did it not?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you able to supply any of the first five volumes?

Major DAVIS. We are not. We have never had any of them.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your opinion as to the advisability of the republication of the first five volumes?

Major DAVIS. I think they should be republished in order to complete the sets. They cover a very interesting part of the operations of the war, and should be reprinted. The plates are stored at the Government Printing Office.

The CHAIRMAN. If they should be reprinted, what is your suggestion as to their distribution? Should they or should they not be sent to all those who were designated by members of the Forty-seventh Congress to receive the Record of the Rebellion, commencing with volume 6?

Major DAVIS. A great many of those beneficiaries have them. They were distributed in the regular course of business by the members. I should say, roughly, that about one-half of the beneficiaries have them.

Mr. RICHARDSON. They would have them only when they happened to be the same parties designated by members of the Forty-seventh Congress?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Then it would not be necessary to print more than half the number?

Major DAVIS. I think not.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to say, about 5,000 or 6,000 copies ?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you, in your process of distribution, made any effort to ascertain what number of those now receiving the Record of the Rebellion have full sets ?

Major DAVIS. I have not. They are very carefully distributed. An account is kept of every copy sent out, and we do not find more than two or three errors in the 8,300 distributed. And our relations with the postmasters are such that we have reason to believe they have practically all reached the beneficiaries.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any suggestions to make as to any different or better method of distributing the Record ?

Major DAVIS. I have not. I have been so busy since I have been connected with the office in the preparation of the volumes for publication and in carrying them through the press that I have not been able to give much attention to the body of the beneficiaries, and I would have to have the coöperation of members of Congress, I imagine, to make any intelligent examination of the matter.

The CHAIRMAN. In order to ascertain whether these valuable books are being wasted or improperly distributed, do you not think it would be well to communicate through the Post Office Department with every postmaster to whose office these books go, and have them make inquiry as to whether these books are actually being received by the parties designated, and if not, by whom they are received, and whether sets are being maintained intact ?

Major DAVIS. I think that would be well.

The CHAIRMAN. The impression obtains that the list of names furnished by the members of the Forty seventh Congress are kept secret by the War Department. Is that true ?

Major DAVIS. No, sir. I regard the list of beneficiaries of any particular district as open to examination by the Representative of that district at any time.

Mr. RICHARDSON. But not to the public ?

Major DAVIS. No, sir; not to the public.

The CHAIRMAN. Another way by which it could be ascertained whether there is a proper distribution of this publication would be for the present member of Congress from each district to look over the list furnished by the member of the Forty-seventh Congress for his district and give suggestions to you concerning the matter, would it not ?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir. The list is in process of constant revision in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the 700 copies that are retained for sale, how many are probably sold ?

Major DAVIS. The number is constantly increasing. It is now about 400.

The CHAIRMAN. What disposition is made of the remainder of the 1,000 copies.

Major DAVIS. The remainder is for distribution to Army officers and contributors to the work.

The CHAIRMAN. What number goes annually to contributors to the work ?

Major DAVIS. A little over 100; there are not many of them.

The CHAIRMAN. That leaves you about 800 out of the 1,000.

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What disposition is made of those ?

Major DAVIS. Every officer of the Army of and above the grade of major receives a set.

The CHAIRMAN. How many do they number?

Major DAVIS. Something like 650.

The CHAIRMAN. So that practically the 1,000 copies are exhausted by sale and distribution to contributors and by distribution to the officers of the Army?

Major DAVIS. There are some left over of the quota of the 1,000 that go to the War Department, from which a good many officers are supplied; so that we have upon an average about 250 copies left over—less of the first volumes and more of the last.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you do with those?

Major DAVIS. They are held for sale, and occasionally an assignment is made by the Secretary of War.

The CHAIRMAN. Do naval officers receive them?

Major DAVIS. Three hundred go to the Navy Department for distribution among naval officers.

The CHAIRMAN. You say that 1,000 copies of the 11,000 printed are distributed in the Executive Departments?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. To whom in the Executive Departments are these distributed?

Major DAVIS. I only know as to the Treasury Department, where a list was prepared when they were allotted, and that list is followed substantially as we distribute them from the War Department. They are distributed to certain bureaus and divisions.

Mr. HAWLEY. They are distributed to the Auditors, the Comptrollers, and to other officials, where they are supposed to be valuable or necessary?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether or not the copies thus distributed in the Executive Departments are kept in the Departments, or whether they are considered as a personal perquisite of the officers holding the positions?

Major DAVIS. As near as I can get at it, there is something of both; there are official sets, and there are personal sets. The personal sets are complete in some instances, and in others they are incomplete.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that the current number should be decreased or diminished, or should it be kept as it is?

Major DAVIS. I think it should be kept as it is. The right on the part of the beneficiaries to receive it has been created, and it would not be just to deprive them of it.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the last volume and number issued?

Major DAVIS. Volume 33, which is the sixtieth book.

The CHAIRMAN. How many volumes will the Record of the Rebellion amount to finally, in your opinion?

Major DAVIS. One hundred and twenty books.

The CHAIRMAN. Constituting how many volumes?

Major DAVIS. Sixty volumes.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you are about half through the publication?

Major DAVIS. We are half through, so far as the number of books is concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. At what rate are you now issuing them?

Major DAVIS. This year we will distribute twenty-four or twenty-five books.

The CHAIRMAN. Looking into the future, in the ordinary run of

events, when do you think the Record of the Rebellion will be completed?

Major DAVIS. The statute requires it to be completed within five years from the 30th of June, 1889. I see no reason why it can not be completed in two years and a half, and it will be at the rate they are being printed now.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Do you know what the 11,000 current edition costs?

Major DAVIS. Volume 33 cost a little over \$12,000. The normal book contains 1,000 pages of text and 10 per cent. of index. Volume 31, which I hold in my hand, is a normal volume. It cost considerably less than \$8,000. The average cost, I should say, is about 70 cents per volume.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you exercise discretion as to the material that goes into the Record of the Rebellion, or do you put in all material?

Major DAVIS. We exercise discretion with reference to the Union side. With reference to the Confederate side, we put in everything we have.

The CHAIRMAN. Upon what lines do you proceed as to the matter of the exclusion or the retention of material?

Major DAVIS. The documents that we print relate to organizations and not to individuals, unless the individuals are inseparably connected with the organizations, as commanding officers of corps, divisions, brigades, etc. We invariably exclude documents relating merely to individuals.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose that in an official report or letter there is a purely personal allusion, what would you do with that?

Major DAVIS. We would leave it out.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any further suggestions to make?

Major DAVIS. There is a great demand for the first five volumes of the Rebellion Record. In making our estimates for each year we have to look ahead and make the estimate sufficiently large to do the work, but we can not tell precisely what the size of the volume is going to be, and I think that we would be able each year, from the volumes not coming quite up to the standard, to print those five volumes during the next two years without increasing our appropriations at all, if Congress would give us the authority to do it.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The whole edition?

Major DAVIS. Somewhere between 6,000 and 8,000 copies.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you could print 6,000 or 8,000 of the first five volumes out of the usual annual appropriation for this purpose?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand it, the Record of the Rebellion is printed and paid for, not out of the general appropriation for printing, but by a special appropriation. In what bill is that appropriation contained?

Major DAVIS. It is a special appropriation of \$235,000 in the sundry civil bill. The Public Printer renders his bills, and we pay him; that is, we deposit the amount of his bill in the Treasury to his credit.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any suggestions to make as to the lettering on the back of the Record of the Rebellion? I see that you have made a change from the earlier volumes by placing the contents at the bottom of the back. Do you think it would be desirable also to number them?

Major DAVIS. We do number them. We put a serial number on each volume, and I wish it had been done from the beginning; it would have saved us a great deal of trouble.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you now not only give the contents of the volume upon its back, but you give a serial number also, which shows the total number of volumes issued up to date?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything to suggest to the committee with reference to the indexing of the publication?

Major DAVIS. That is being done. It is a very large work, and we are doing very much in the way of inexpensive experiments in working out our problem, which is to get the general index into one volume, and by making double pages and using a special style of type we hope to be able to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no expectation of issuing any index until the whole work is completed, except that which follows each volume?

Major DAVIS. The general index will follow the last volume and will be an index to the indexes. This of course would only refer to the indexes of the separate volumes. That is embraced in the series and would be of course the last volume, and the problem is to make it sufficiently comprehensive and still get it in one book, because a general index is of no value unless in a single volume.

STATEMENT OF MR. ASA C. PALMER, FOREMAN OF THE FOLDING ROOM OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your name and official position.

Mr. PALMER. Asa C. Palmer, foreman of the folding room of the House of Representatives.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you held that position?

Mr. PALMER. I have been there since January, 1890.

The CHAIRMAN. What publications of the Government are handled in the folding room of the House?

Mr. PALMER. There is a very long list of them.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean in a general way.

Mr. PALMER. All the documents that are furnished members for distribution?

The CHAIRMAN. That is to say, you receive none of the up-number, or unbound documents, but only such books as are ordered for distribution by the members of the House?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir; a large number of pamphlets, reports of committees, etc. Everything for distribution by members comes to our room.

The CHAIRMAN. The duty of folding speeches, etc., also devolves upon your room, does it not?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir; speeches and documents. We also label them and prepare them for the post-office.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know the number of documents due members of Congress that have accumulated in the folding room of the House.

Mr. PALMER. No, sir; but I can give you some idea. I have an inventory of the documents that were in the folding room at the beginning of the term of the present Doorkeeper.

Mr. Palmer produced House Mis. Doc. No. 8, Fifty-first Congress, first session, showing the number of books, maps, and pamphlets on hand in the folding room of the House on December 2, 1889, which is as follows:

[House Mis. Doc. No. 8, Fifty-first Congress, first session.]

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS IN FOLDING ROOM.

Letter from the Doorkeeper, transmitting a list of public documents in the folding room of the House of Representatives.

DOORKEEPER'S OFFICE,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., December 2, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit for your information a correct list of all books, maps, and pamphlets remaining in the folding rooms of this department at this date.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. HURT,
Doorkeeper House of Representatives.

Hon. THOS. B. REED,
Speaker House of Representatives.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT FOLDING ROOM,
December 2, 1889.

SIR: I hereby certify that the following is a correct list of books, maps, and pamphlets remaining in this department on December 2, 1889.

JOHN G. HEALY,
Superintendent.

A. B. HURT,
Doorkeeper, House of Representatives.

Inventory of books, maps, and pamphlets in the folding room, House of Representatives, beginning of the Fifty-first Congress.

	Volumes on hand.		Volumes on hand.
Agricultural Report, 1864.....	31	Astronomical Papers, Transit of Mer-	120
Agricultural Report, 1865.....	9	cury	73
Agricultural Report, 1867.....	17	Alabama Claims	47
Agricultural Report, 1868.....	3	Arid Regions	675
Agricultural Report, 1869.....	6	Art and Industry	8
Agricultural Report, 1871.....	16	Arguments before the Committee on	11
Agricultural Report, 1872.....	13	Patents	25
Agricultural Report, 1873.....	34	Attorney-General, Digest	112
Agricultural Report, 1874.....	108	Attorney-General, 1876	94
Agricultural Report, 1875.....	110	Attorney-General, 1879	130
Agricultural Report, 1876.....	30	Attorney-General, 1880	230
Agricultural Report, 1877.....	177	Attorney-General, 1881	372
Agricultural Report, 1878.....	595	Attorney-General, 1882	502
Agricultural Report, 1879.....	652	Attorney-General, 1883	585
Agricultural Report, 1880.....	20	Attorney-General, 1884	663
Agricultural Report, 1881-'82.....	2,207	Attorney-General, 1885	1,195
Agricultural Report, 1883.....	2,115	Attorney-General, 1886	1,143
Agricultural Report, 1884.....	6,921	Attorney-General, 1887	13
Agricultural Report, 1885.....	9,703	Attorney-General, 1888	142
Agricultural Report, 1886.....	28,542	Annals of War, Vol. 2	177
Agricultural Report, 1887.....	98,460	Burchard (Precious Metals), 1880	131
Agricultural Report, 1888.....	209,441	Burchard (Precious Metals), 1881	432
Animal Industry, 1884.....	3,781	Burchard (Precious Metals), 1882	710
Animal Industry, 1885.....	5,448	Burchard (Precious Metals), 1883	6
Animal Industry, 1886.....	10,212	Burchard (Precious Metals), 1884	10
Animals, Disease of, No. 12.....	58	Black Hills of Dakota, with Map	1
Animals, Disease of, No. 22.....	674	Coast Survey, 1867	68
Animals, Disease of, No. 34.....	269	Coast Survey, 1866	1,179
Annals of War, Vol. 3.....	15	Coast Survey, 1869	1,680
Annals of War, Vol. 4.....	56	Coast Survey, 1871	20
Annals of War, Vol. 5.....	131	Coast Survey, 1872	4
Annals of War, Vol. 1.....	2	Coast Survey, 1873	76
Alaska, Allen	720	Coast Survey, 1874	13
Alaska, Nelson	939	Coast Survey, 1875	17
Alaska, Schwatka	283	Coast Survey, 1876	185
Alaska, Turner	706	Coast Survey, 1877	106
Alaska, Education in.....	667	Commercial Relations, 1870	20
Astronomical Observations, 1881	220	Commercial Relations, 1873	4
Astronomical Observations, 1882	250	Commercial Relations, 1875	76
Astronomical Observations, 1883	440	Commercial Relations, 1876	13
Astronomical Papers, Velocity of Light..	40	Commercial Relations, 1877	17
		Commercial Relations, 1878	185
		Commercial Relations, 1879 (Supplement)	106
		Commercial Relations, 1880-'81	

Inventory of books, maps, and pamphlets in the folding room, etc.—Continued.

	Volumes on hand.		Volumes on hand.
Commercial Relations, 1882-'83.....	614	Engineers, 1881-'82.....	130
Commercial Relations, 1884-'85.....	704	Engineers, 1882-'83.....	158
Commercial Relations, 1885-'86.....	1,881	Engineers, 1883-'84.....	411
Commerce and Navigation, 1871.....	41	Engineers, 1884-'85.....	494
Commerce and Navigation, 1872.....	10	Engineers, 1885-'86.....	575
Commerce and Navigation, 1873.....	3	Engineers, 1886-'87.....	1,038
Commerce and Navigation, 1874.....	12	Engineers, 1887-'88.....	1,144
Commerce and Navigation, 1876.....	28	Engineers, 1888-'89.....	1,584
Commerce and Navigation, 1877.....	18	Entomology, 1880-'82.....	1,023
Commerce and Navigation, 1878.....	16	Entomology, 1883-'85.....	3,182
Commerce and Navigation, 1879.....	72	Ethnology, 1879-'80.....	149
Commerce and Navigation, 1880.....	143	Ethnology, 1880-'81.....	656
Commerce and Navigation, 1882.....	14	Ethnology, 1881-'82.....	582
Commerce and Navigation, 1883.....	269	Ethnology, 1882-'83.....	1,597
Commerce and Navigation, 1884.....	782	Ethnology, 1883-'84.....	4,216
Commerce and Navigation, 1885.....	890	European Dock-Yards, No. 1.....	378
Commerce and Navigation, 1886.....	1,501	European Dock-Yards, No. 2.....	1,523
Commerce and Navigation, 1887.....	2,723	Electoral Commission, 1877.....	52
Commerce and Navigation, 1888.....	4,201	Eulogies (Allen).....	583
Commerce and Navigation, 1875.....	3	Eulogies (Anthony).....	881
Cotton Insect.....	86	Eulogies (Arnot).....	3,856
Cotton Worm.....	163	Eulogies (Beach).....	3,709
Cattle and Dairy Farming, No. 1.....	233	Eulogies (Burnside).....	139
Cattle and Dairy Farming, No. 2.....	8,197	Eulogies (Carpenter).....	65
Centennial Exposition, volumes 1 and 2.....	470	Eulogies (Clark).....	58
Centennial Exposition (9 vols.), 1876.....	80	Eulogies (Cole).....	3,560
Colorado Atlas.....	41	Eulogies (Dowdney).....	4,590
Columbia River, 1881.....	314	Eulogies (Douglas).....	191
Coinage and Banking Laws.....	1,516	Eulogies (Duncan).....	1,615
Cholera Epidemic, 1873.....	2	Eulogies (Ellwood).....	2,252
Consular Report, 1880-'81.....	942	Eulogies (Evans).....	1,298
Consular Report, 1885.....	364	Eulogies (Fair).....	4,490
Catalogue.....	732	Eulogies (Hahn).....	4,799
Contract Labor (Immigration).....	4,809	Eulogies (Hartridge).....	145
Chinese Immigration.....	5	Eulogies (Haskell).....	563
Cr-dit Mobilier (Wilson committee).....	30	Eulogies (Hawk).....	524
Charters and Constitutions, United States.....	2	Eulogies (Hendricks).....	2,675
Directories, first session Forty-third Congress.....	8	Eulogies (Henry).....	35
Directories, second session Forty-fourth Congress.....	76	Eulogies (Herndon).....	677
Directories, third session Forty-fifth Congress.....	181	Eulogies (Houston).....	240
Directories, third session Forty-sixth Congress.....	427	Eulogies (Lay).....	18
Directories, first session Forty-seventh Congress.....	622	Eulogies (Leonard).....	108
Directories, first session Forty-eighth Congress.....	1,366	Eulogies (Logan).....	4,324
Directories, second session Forty-eighth Congress.....	980	Eulogies (Lowe).....	447
Directories, first session Forty-ninth Congress.....	390	Eulogies (Miller).....	4,138
Directories, second session Forty-ninth Congress, second edition.....	1,321	Eulogies (O'Connor).....	404
Directories, second session Forty-ninth Congress, first edition.....	672	Eulogies (Orth).....	281
Directories, first session Fiftieth Congress, first edition.....	259	Eulogies (Pike).....	4,393
Directories, first session Fiftieth Congress, second edition.....	160	Eulogies (Price).....	4,860
Directories, first session Fiftieth Congress, third edition.....	1,153	Eulogies (Quinn).....	2,110
Directories, second session Fiftieth Congress, first edition.....	1,866	Eulogies (Rankin).....	7
Directories, second session Fiftieth Congress, second edition.....	4,863	Eulogies (Rice, Croker, Hersey, and Hooper), each.....	1
Education, 1873.....	12	Eulogies (Updegraff).....	434
Education, 1874.....	55	Eulogies (Welch).....	44
Education, 1877.....	85	Eulogies (Williams).....	68
Education, 1878.....	251	Eulogies (Wood).....	162
Education, 1879.....	232	Eulogies (Hill).....	28
Education, 1880.....	673	Eulogies (Garfield).....	70
Education, 1881.....	2,748	Eulogies (Bogy).....	30
Education, 1882-'83.....	809	Eulogies (Shackelford).....	3
Education, 1883-'84.....	2,158	Eulogies (Stevens).....	28
Education, 1884-'85.....	3,299	Eulogies (Starkweather).....	38
Education, 1885-'86.....	4,712	Eulogies (Schleicher).....	29
Education, 1886-'87.....	4,814	Eulogies (Hooker).....	1
Engineers, 1876-'77.....	14	Eulogies (Parson).....	14
Engineers, 1877-'78.....	5	Eulogies (Morton).....	16
Engineers, 1878-'79.....	23	Fish and Fisheries (2 vols.).....	202
Engineers, 1879.....	44	Fish Industry, Sec. 2 (1 vol.).....	2,269
Engineers, 1880-'81.....	73	Fish Industry, Secs. 3 and 4 (1 vol.).....	3,133
		Fish Industry, Sec. 5 (3 vols.).....	3,447
		Fish Bulletin, Vol. 1.....	142
		Fish Bulletin, Vol. 2.....	196
		Fish Bulletin, Vol. 3.....	133
		Fish Bulletin, Vol. 4.....	390
		Fish Bulletin, Vol. 5.....	526
		Fish Bulletin, Vol. 6.....	1,155
		Fish Commission, Part 3.....	109
		Fish Commission, Part 4.....	68
		Fish Commission, Part 5.....	61
		Fish Commission, Part 6.....	107
		Fish Commission, Part 7.....	285
		Fish Commission, Part 8.....	377
		Fish Commission, Part 9.....	745

Inventory of books, maps, and pamphlets in the folding room, etc.—Continued.

	Volumes on hand.		Volumes on hand.
Fish Commission, Part 10	732	Interior, 1885-'86, Vol. 4	815
Fish Commission, Part 11	1,532	Interior, 1886-'87, Vol. 1	1,005
Fish Commission, Part 12	1,602	Interior, 1886-'87, Vol. 2 (Indian Affairs)	749
Fish Commission, Part 13	2,425	Interior, 1886-'87, Vol. 2	1,195
Forestry, 1877	58	Interior, 1887-'88, Vol. 1	1,071
Forestry, 1878	5	Interior, 1887-'88, Vol. 2 (Indian Affairs)	1,105
Forestry, 1878, Part 3	134	Interior, 1887-'88, Vol. 4 (Education)	1,455
Finance, 1875	5	Interior, 1887-'88, Vol. 5 (Labor)	1,267
Finance, 1876	8	Interior, 1888-'89, Vol. 1	1,697
Finance, 1878	20	Interior, 1888-'89, Vol. 2 (Indian Affairs)	1,696
Finance, 1879	21	Interior, 1888-'89, Vol. 3	1,696
Finance, 1880	98	Interior, 1888-'89, Vol. 6	1,696
Finance, 1882	100	Labor and Capital, Vol. 1	3,689
Finance, 1883	170	Labor and Capital, Vol. 2	3,973
Finance, 1884	163	Labor and Capital, Vol. 3	4,227
Finance, 1888	1,424	Labor and Capital, Vol. 4	4,227
Foreign Relations, 1883	572	Labor Report (Wright's) No. 1	6,597
Foreign Relations, 1884	832	Labor Report (Wright's) No. 2	8,520
Foreign Relations, 1885	2,600	Labor Report (Wright's) No. 3	18,504
Foreign Relations, 1886	1,213	Labor Report (Wright's) No. 4	21,512
Foreign Relations, 1887	2,773	Lady Franklin Expedition	1,085
Foreign Commerce, 1878	35	Lawrence Decisions, Vol. 3	329
Foreign Labor, 1878	29	Lawrence Decisions, Vol. 4	596
Foreign Labor, 1884	340	Lawrence Decisions, Vol. 5	568
Flags of Maritime Nations	112	Lawrence Decisions, Vol. 6	843
Greely Expedition (Schley)	282	Laws, second session Thirty-eighth Congress	25
Geographical Congress, 1881	652	Laws, first session Thirty-ninth Congress	14
Garfield Statue	1,915	Laws, second session Thirty-ninth Congress	17
Gold and Silver, 1885	1,045	Laws, second session Fortieth Congress	12
Gold and Silver, 1886	1,398	Laws, third session Fortieth Congress and first session Forty-first Congress	136
Gold and Silver, 1887	2,296	Laws, second session Forty-first Congress	102
Gold and Silver, 1888	2,929	Laws, third session Forty-first Congress and first session Forty-second Congress	170
High Plateau of Utah and Map	15	Laws, third session Forty-second Congress	163
Henry Mountains (Geological)	273	Laws, first session Forty-third Congress	469
Hayden, Vol. 3	2	Laws, second session Forty-third Congress	132
Hayden, Vol. 8	351	Laws, third session Forty-third Congress	8
Hayden, 1877	35	Laws, first session Forty-fourth Congress	47
Hayden, 1878	239	Laws, second session Forty-fourth Congress	922
Hayden, Vol. 12, Rhizopods	8	Laws, first session Forty-fifth Congress	14
Health, 1879	176	Laws, second session Forty-fifth Congress	83
Health, D. C., 1883	98	Laws, third session Forty-fifth Congress	484
Health, D. C., 1884	64	Laws, first session Forty-sixth Congress	165
Health, D. C., 1885	61	Laws, second session Forty-sixth Congress	181
Health, D. C., 1886	156	Laws, first session Forty-seventh Congress	246
Health, D. C., 1887	141	Laws, second session Forty-seventh Congress	214
Health, D. C., 1888	240	Laws, first session Forty-eighth Congress	680
Internal Commerce, 1876	22	Laws, second session Forty-eighth Congress	1,099
Internal Commerce, 1879	60	Laws, first session Forty-ninth Congress	1,670
Internal Commerce, 1880	246	Laws, second session Forty-ninth Congress	2,379
Internal Commerce, 1882	687	Laws, first session Fiftieth Congress	4,933
Internal Commerce, 1884	1,365	Laws, second session Fiftieth Congress	6,200
Internal Commerce, 1886	8,482	Laws, third session Forty-sixth Congress	264
Internal Commerce, 1887	3,270	Monetary Conference, 1878	937
Immigration, 1871	18	Monetary Conference, 1881	1,089
Interstate Commerce (2 vols)	2,193	Maps, United States, first edition	251
Interstate Commerce, 1883	2,952	Maps, United States, second edition	4,103
Import Duties	576	Mississippi Election Cases	28
Indian Affairs, 1871	18	Metric Coinage, 1879	66
Iron and Steel, Vol. 1	234	Medical History, Part 2	9
Iron and Steel, Vol. 2	181	Medical History, Vol. 3	2,367
Industrial Art (Butterworth)	701	Mineral Resources, 1867	15
Irrigation in California	20	Mineral Resources, 1869	22
Interior, 1874-'75, Vols. 1 and 2	2	Marshall Statue	752
Interior, 1875-'76, Vol. 1	4	Message and Documents (Abridgment), 1873-'74	5
Interior, 1877-'78, Vol. 1	4	Message and Documents (Abridgment), 1874-'75	14
Interior, 1878-'79, Vol. 2	80	Message and Documents (Abridgment), 1875-'76	110
Interior, 1880-'81, Vols. 1 and 2	8	Message and Documents (Abridgment), 1876-'77	60
Interior, 1881-'82, Vol. 2 (Indian Affairs)	56	Message and Documents (Abridgment), 1877-'78	21
Interior, 1880-'81, Vol. 3 (Geology)	266		
Interior, 1881-'82, Vol. 1	201		
Interior, 1882-'83, Vol. 1	270		
Interior, 1882-'83, Vol. 2	263		
Interior, 1882-'83, Vol. 3 (Geology)	427		
Interior, 1883-'84, Vol. 1	324		
Interior, 1883-'84, Vol. 2	562		
Interior, 1883-'84, Vol. 3 (Geology)	368		
Interior, 1884-'85, Vol. 1	478		
Interior, 1884-'85, Vol. 2 (Indian Affairs)	601		
Interior, 1884-'85, Vol. 3 (Geology)	759		
Interior, 1885-'86, Vol. 1	729		
Interior, 1886-'86, Vol. 2 (Indian Affairs)	609		
Interior, 1885-'86, Vol. 3 (Geology)	905		

Inventory of books, maps, and pamphlets in the folding room, etc.—Continued.

	Volumes on hand.	Volumes on hand.
Message and Documents (Abridgment), 1878-'79	269	473
Message and Documents (Abridgment), 1879-'80	191	818
Message and Documents (Abridgment), 1880-'81	481	825
Message and Documents (Abridgment), 1881-'82	801	1,332
Message and Documents (Abridgment), 1882-'83	1,040	1,453
Message and Documents (Abridgment), 1883-'84	1,161	480
Message and Documents (Abridgment), 1884-'85	4,676	47
Message and Documents (Abridgment), 1885-'86	6,830	4,410
Message and Documents (Abridgment), 1886-'87	10,958	1,414
Message and Documents (Abridgment), 1887-'88	16,214	148
Nautical Almanac, 1884 (Coasters)	30	260
Nautical Almanac, 1884	16	551
Nautical Almanac, 1885	46	1,129
Nautical Almanac, 1886	51	1,239
Nautical Almanac, 1887	63	1,672
Nautical Almanac, 1888	25	188
Nautical Almanac, 1889	124	316
Nautical Almanac, 1890	202	35
Nautical Almanac, 1891	226	31
Nautical Almanac, 1892	301	5
Nautical Almanac, 1894 (Supplement)	186	5
National Museum, 1884	1,880	2
National Academy, Memoirs, Vol. 2, 1883	498	26
National Academy, Memoirs, Vol. 3, 1884	477	11
National Academy, Memoirs, Vol. 3, part 2, 1886	1,114	45
National Academy of Science, Report, 1883	519	166
New York Election Frauds	318	18
Newburgh Celebration	1,491	24
Navigation Laws	768	135
Nicaragua Canal, 1885	600	351
Navy and Post-Office Departments, 1870-'72	20	62
Navy and Post-Office Departments, 1871-'72	31	254
Navy and Post-Office Departments, 1872-'73	30	10
Navy and Post-Office Departments, 1876-'77	54	384
Navy and Post-Office Departments, 1878-'79	16	2
Navy and Post-Office Departments, 1879	50	21
Navy and Post-Office Departments, 1880-'81	28	294
Navy and Post-Office Departments, 1881-'82	195	7
Navy and Post-Office Departments, 1882-'83	170	32
Navy and Post-Office Departments, 1883-'84	404	98
Navy and Post-Office Departments, 1884-'85	574	15
Navy and Post-Office Departments, 1885-'86	548	17
Navy and Post-Office Departments, 1886-'87	711	17
Navy and Post-Office Departments, 1887-'88	1,242	24
Navy and Post-Office Departments, 1888-'89	1,228	112
Ordnance and War Ships	1,282	158
Ordnance and Navy, 1862-'83	1,280	253
Ordnance, 1875-'76	41	313
Ordnance, 1876-'77	23	482
Ordnance, 1877-'78	2	222
Ordnance 1878-'79	3	
Ordnance, 1879	63	
Ordnance, 1880-'81	186	
Ordnance, 1881-'82	92	
Ordnance, 1882-'83	315	
Ordnance, 1883-'84	465	
Ordnance, 1884-'85		
Ordnance, 1885-'86		
Ordnance, 1886-'87		
Ordnance, 1887-'88		
Ordnance, 1888-'89		
Orange Insects		
Pr vost-Marshal-General, Vols. 1 and 2		
Portraits of Ex-Speakers (addresses)		
Precious Metals, 1889		
Paris Exposition, 1878 (5 vols.)		
Powell, 1880-'81		
Powell, 1881-'82		
Powell, 1882-'83		
Powell, 1883-'84		
Powell, 1884-'85		
Powell, Vol. 4		
Powell, Vol. 5		
Post-Office Department, 1872-'73		
Post-Office Department, 1873-'74		
Post-Office and Attorney-General, 1875-'76		
Post-Office and Attorney-General, 1877-'78		
Post-Office and Attorney-General, 1878-'79		
Post-Office and Attorney-General, 1879-'80		
Post-Office and Attorney-General, 1876-'77		
Post-Office Department, 1880-'81		
Post-Office Department, 1881-'82		
Post-Office Department, 1882-'83		
Post-Office Department, 1883-'84		
Post-Office Department, 1884-'85		
Post-Office Department, 1885-'86		
Post-Office Department, 1886-'87		
Post-Office Department, 1887-'88		
Post-Office Department, 1888-'89		
Revised Statutes, United States (Supplement)		
Revised Statutes, District of Columbia		
Repression of Crime		
Rocky Mountain Locust, 1877		
Rocky Mountain Locust, Vol. 2		
Resources of Alaska, 1879		
Records, second session Thirty-ninth Congress		
Records, second session Fortieth Congress		
Records, third session Fortieth Congress		
Records, first session Forty-first Congress		
Records, third session Forty-first Congress		
Records, second session Forty-second Congress		
Records, third session Forty-second Congress		
Records, second session Forty-first Congress		
Records, first session Forty-third Congress		
Records, second session Forty-third Congress		
Records, first session Forty-third Congress		
Records, second session Forty-third Congress		
Records, first session Forty-third Congress		
Records, second session Forty-fourth Congress		
Records, third session Forty-fifth Congress		
Records, special session Forty-fifth Congress		
Records, second session Forty-fifth Congress		
Records, first session Forty-sixth Congress		
Records, second session Forty-sixth Congress		
Records, third session Forty-sixth Congress		
Records, first session Forty-seventh Congress		
Records, second session Forty-seventh Congress		
Records, first session Forty-eighth Congress		
Records, second session Forty-eighth Congress		
Records, special session Forty-seventh Congress		

Inventory of books, maps, and pamphlets in the folding room, etc.—Continued.

	Volumes on hand.	Volumes on hand.	
Records, special session Forty-third Congress.....	58	Test of Metals, 1884.....	820
Records, first session Forty-ninth Congress.....	620	Test of Metals, 1885.....	963
Records, second session Forty-ninth Congress.....	769	Tariff Commission, 1882, Vols. 1 and 2.....	31
Records, first session Fiftieth Congress.....	1,010	Tariff Compilation, 1884.....	736
Records, second session Fiftieth Congress.....	1,802	Treaties, United States, 1776 to 1887.....	1,580
Statistical Abstract, 1885.....	3,155	Tornadoes, No. 4.....	312
Statistical Abstract, 1886.....	2,400	Total Solar Eclipse.....	181
Statistical Abstract, 1887.....	4,863	Transportation Routes to Seaboard.....	226
Statistical Abstract, 1888.....	7,356	Veto Messages.....	694
Standard Stars.....	98	Wool Fibers, 1886.....	2,474
Sea-Coast Defense, 1862.....	14	Wool Manufactures.....	1,530
Sheep Husbandry.....	64	West Point Visitors.....	1,424
Surgical History, Vol. 2, Part 2.....	33	Washington Monument.....	991
Surgical History, Vol. 2, Part 3.....	270	Wharton's Digest, first edition.....	325
Silver Commission, Vol. 2.....	60	Wharton's Digest, second edition.....	856
Silver Commission, 1876.....	1,158	Wheeler, Vol. 2.....	9
Sullivan Report, 1883.....	443	Wheeler, Vol. 3.....	1
Sugar Beet.....	265	Wheeler, Vol. 3 (Supplement).....	68
Senate Election Cases.....	697	Wheeler, Vol. 6.....	3
Sorghum Sugar, 1882.....	408	Wheeler, Vol. 7.....	12
South American Commission, Part 1, 1884.....	3,643	War in Egypt.....	514
South American Commission, Part 2, 1884.....	5,371	War Department, 1865-'66, Part 3.....	50
State Department, 1871-'72.....	94	War Department, 1865-'66, Part 4.....	113
State Department, 1872-'73.....	52	War Department, 1876-'77.....	19
State Department, 1872-'73 (5 vols.).....	49	War Department, 1877-'78.....	26
State Department, 1873-'74.....	8	War Department, 1878-'79.....	6
State Department, 1875-'76.....	9	War Department, 1879-'80.....	40
State Department, 1877-'78.....	15	War Department, 1880-'81.....	127
State Department, 1877-'78 (Appendix).....	21	War Department, 1881-'82.....	56
State Department, 1879.....	70	War Department, 1882-'83.....	196
State Department, 1876-'77.....	21	War Department, 1883-'84.....	412
State Department, 1878-'79.....	3	War Department, 1884-'85.....	544
State Department, 1880-'81.....	96	War Department, 1885-'86.....	639
State Department, 1881-'82.....	314	War Department, 1886-'87.....	867
State Department, 1882-'83.....	326	War Department, 1887-'88.....	1,260
Signal, 1872.....	11	War Department, 1888-'89.....	1,412
Signal, 1875-'76.....	22	War Department, 1875-'76.....	22
Signal, 1876-'77.....	12	Yorktown Celebration.....	267
Signal, 1879.....	68	Tariff Bill (Randall).....	850
Signal, 1880-'81.....	235	Tariff Bill (Mills).....	600
Signal, 1881-'82.....	305	Tariff Comparison.....	2,000
Signal, 1882-'83.....	190	Tariff Report, 1888.....	4,000
Signal, 1883-'84.....	499	Fabrics of Ancient Peru.....	2,200
Signal, 1884-'85.....	577	Fishery Treaty (Edmunds Report).....	7,200
Signal, 1885-'86.....	796	French Spoilation Claims, 1885.....	1,581
Signal, 1-86-'87.....	1,057	French Spoilation Claims, 1886.....	544
Signal, 1-87-'88.....	1,286	Imported Merchandise.....	11,995
Signal, 1888-'89.....	1,530	Indian Language (Iroquois).....	1,499
Smithsonian, 1886.....	42	Indian Language (Muskogee).....	1,826
Smithsonian, 1878.....	5	Indian Language (Siouan).....	500
Smithsonian, 1879.....	56	National Academy Sciences, Report, 1887.....	1,276
Smithsonian, 1880.....	164	Ohio Historic Mounds.....	4,846
Smithsonian, 1881.....	288	Ohio Earthworks (Survey).....	1,536
Smithsonian, 1882.....	653	Pacific Railroad Commission Report (Rogers).....	6,450
Smithsonian, 1883.....	905	Payment of Awards.....	1,288
Smithsonian, 1884.....	1,086	President's Message (Cleveland, Annual) second session Fiftieth Congress.....	1,780
Smithsonian, 1885.....	1,692	President's Message (Relations with Canada).....	8,200
Smithsonian, 1885, Part 2.....	2,609	Sunday Rest Hearing.....	12,675
Smithsonian, 1886.....	4,124	President's Message, first session Fiftieth Congress.....	1,340
Smithsonian, 1886, Part 2.....	4,163	Rights American Fishermen.....	4,500
Surgeon-General Navy, 1882-'83.....	132	Rights American Fishermen, second edition.....	1,810
Surgeon-General Navy, 1883-'84.....	431	Treasury Report, 1886.....	790
Surgeon-General Navy, 1884-'85.....	525	Treasury Report, 1887.....	1,240
Surgeon-General Navy, 1885-'86.....	495		
Treasury Report, 1885.....	695		

JOHN G. HEALY,
Superintendent Folding Room:

SIR: The foregoing is a correct inventory of books, maps, and pamphlets in the folding room, House of Representatives, United States, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Yours respectfully,

J. MARTIN MCKAY,
Foreman,

The CHAIRMAN. Can you approximate the number of public documents now in the folding room of the House?

Mr. PALMER. There are about 900,000 volumes, weighing in the neighborhood of 1,500 tons.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are they?

Mr. PALMER. They are in about twenty different rooms in the basement and in the sub basement; some are in the vaults in the terrace (all in the House wing of the Capitol), and some are in the annex on Pennsylvania avenue, between Second and Third streets, the old Adams Express building.

The CHAIRMAN. Do any of these belong to members of Congress whose term of office has expired, and if so, about what proportion?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir. They are going out now all the time. We send out 100 or 150 bags a day. Our book-account business with members is all done upstairs in the superintendent's office. The foreman and clerks downstairs have nothing to do with members' accounts except to fill orders as they come down. I have an account of the amount we have taken in since the beginning of the Fifty-first Congress, and the amount sent out differs only 15,000 or 20,000 volumes from the amount received, and large orders are now being received from members for books to their credit to be forwarded to their districts. I was surprised when I figured it out; I thought they were accumulating faster than that.

The CHAIRMAN. If your estimate that there are 900,000 documents in the folding room of the House is correct, that would make about 2,500 for each member, would it not?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any members of the House who make no distribution of public documents whatever?

Mr. PALMER. I do not know of any who make no distribution. Some of them distribute a great many more documents than others, but outgoing members seem to clean up their accounts very generally, sending them to their home address. Some turn over their documents to their successor.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any system of exchange among members, to your knowledge, by which one member will surrender to another documents that his constituents may not want for those they do want?

Mr. PALMER. In relation to that, it would be a mere matter of judgment.

The CHAIRMAN. I am asking you as to the fact.

Mr. PALMER. I think they do. Some members will exchange agricultural or other reports for documents of a different character, to suit the constituencies they represent. I judge that to be the case from the way the orders come down to the room. I know that orders come to transfer documents from one member to another.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know of any sales of public documents by members of Congress?

Mr. PALMER. I do not.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any suggestions to make as to a better and more economical method of distributing documents?

Mr. PALMER. I do not know how the method of distribution could be improved, unless the whole thing were consolidated and put in the same building with the Government Printing Office, or in close proximity to it.

The CHAIRMAN. You think there would be advantage in the establishment of a central distributing office?

Mr. PALMER. I do. You would save the expense of hauling from the Government Printing Office, and there would be a saving in many other ways. Members could send their slips or labels to the consolidated folding room just as they send them to our room now; and if a departmental postal clerk were stationed there, mail could be sent direct to the railway stations instead of being hauled to the city post-office, as at present, necessitating its transfer from there to the railway station. This would avoid unnecessary hauling, and would also relieve the city post-office, which is very much crowded for room.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN W. POWELL, DIRECTOR OF THE U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your official position.

Mr. POWELL. I am Director of the Geological Survey in the Interior Department.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you served in that position?

Mr. POWELL. I have served about 10 years in my present position.

Mr. HAWLEY. And how long in that Department?

Mr. POWELL. Twenty-two years.

The CHAIRMAN. State in a general way, by title, the books and publications issued by the Geological Survey.

Mr. POWELL. The Annual Report, which is submitted with the report of the Secretary of the Interior; a report on the Mineral Resources of the United States, which is published annually; a series of publications which we call monographs, and which are printed in quarto form from time to time, as larger researches are completed; and another series which we call bulletins, and which are printed in octavo form from time to time as important discoveries are made. There are four series in all.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand the Annual Report of the Geological Survey to be a quarto publication.

Mr. POWELL. The Annual Report is an imperial octavo—large octavo.

The CHAIRMAN. The Annual Report is made by you to the Secretary of the Interior?

Mr. POWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It becomes, therefore, not only a part of his report, as an attached document, but it also becomes one of the series of documents accompanying the President's message?

Mr. POWELL. Precisely.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know the number of the Annual Report of the Geological Survey printed by reason of its being one of the documents accompanying the President's message?

Mr. POWELL. The annual reports of the Survey are issued in four editions. The first comprises the "usual number" ordered by Congress, which was fixed at 1,900 for several years, but has now been decreased to 1,734, I am informed; the second is a Congressional edition of 3,000 copies to accompany the annual reports of the Executive Departments, for which there is a special statute, 1,000 of which are for the use of the Senate and 2,000 for the use of the House of Representatives; the third is an edition of 750, ordered by the Secretary of the Interior, to accompany and form a part of his report; and the fourth is an edition of variable number, published under joint or concurrent resolutions of Congress, of which a part are designed for the use of the Senate, a part for the use of the House of Representatives, and a part for distribution by the Geological Survey.

The CHAIRMAN. The last-named edition is usually 15,500 copies, is it not ?

Mr. POWELL. Of the first two annuals published under my directorship the number was 11,000 ; of the last six, 15,500.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state the whole number published that are subject to distribution by members of Congress ?

Mr. POWELL. Of the "usual number" edition of 1734, nearly all are subject to distribution by members of Congress—I can not state the precise number. Of the Congressional edition of 3,000 copies, all are subject to distribution by members of Congress. Of the edition of 750, ordered by the Secretary of the Interior, none are subject to distribution by members. Of the edition of 15,500, ordered by special resolution of Congress, 10,500 are subject to distribution by members of Congress, the remaining 5,000 being distributed by the Geological Survey. Thus the total number of copies of the Annual Report of the Geological Survey subject to distribution by members of Congress is about 15,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What number do you print of the Annual Report on the Mineral Resources of the United States ?

Mr. POWELL. Three thousand.

The CHAIRMAN. That is in addition to the usual number ?

Mr. POWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are any of those printed for distribution by the Geological Survey ?

Mr. POWELL. Those 3,000 are for sale and exchange only.

The CHAIRMAN. No extra copies are usually printed of the report on Mineral Resources, are there ?

Mr. POWELL. Yes, sir. Each year the Secretary of the Interior orders a special edition of 3,000 additional copies, and of these the Survey receives 2,000 copies.

The CHAIRMAN. State how many copies of the monographs are printed annually.

Mr. POWELL. 4,734. This number is made up of 3,000, provided for in the law creating the Geological Survey, plus the usual number, 1,734.

The CHAIRMAN. What number of the bulletins are printed ?

Mr. POWELL. The same.

The CHAIRMAN. So that of the last three publications there are none whatever distributed by the Geological Survey or by the Department of the Interior, except those that are sold under the provisions of the general law ?

Mr. POWELL. None except the 3,000 copies of each of the reports on Mineral Resources above referred to as ordered by the Secretary. And I should add that in the cases of three of the bulletins—Nos. 5, 32, and 50—which are on subjects believed to be of wide interest, 500 additional copies of each have been printed for distribution by order of the Secretary of the Interior. It should be remembered, too, that a certain number of the special reports go to designated libraries.

The CHAIRMAN. That is of the usual number ?

Mr. POWELL. No, sir ; more than that. A part of the usual number goes to designated libraries and about 850 additional copies go to them.

The CHAIRMAN. By whom are they distributed ?

Mr. POWELL. They are sent by the Department of the Interior to libraries named by Senators, Representatives, and Delegates.

The CHAIRMAN. In addition to the 450, or thereabouts, that are designated ?

Mr. POWELL. Yes, sir ; that is, in addition to the 450 designated,

every Senator, Representative, and Delegate is authorized to designate two additional libraries to which they are sent.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a provision of law having reference to these particular publications ?

Mr. POWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you refer to the statute ?

Mr. POWELL. Yes, sir ; the statute is as follows :

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be distributed from the number of special memoirs and reports of the United States Geological Survey, now authorized by law, one copy of every such publication to every public library which shall be designated to the Secretary of the Interior, as follows: Two public libraries to be designated by each of the Senators from the States, respectively, two public libraries by the Representative in Congress from every Congressional district, and two public libraries by the Delegate from every Territory; such public libraries to be additional to those to which the said publications are distributed under existing law.

(Statutes at Large, vol. 24, p. 647.)

The CHAIRMAN. What is the method of distribution by the Geological Survey ? Please give it in detail, stating particularly what methods you pursue to prevent duplication of the works in the hands of recipients.

Mr. POWELL. Classified by the method of distribution, the documents are (1) those disposed of only by sale or exchange, including the monographs, bulletins, and statistical papers ; (2) those disposed of either by regular exchange or gratuitous distribution, including annual reports and the small special editions of statistical papers and bulletins already mentioned; and (3) those disposed of by special exchange or distribution, including part of the annual reports, the special editions, and photographs, etc.; and the methods of accounting for the three categories are different.

A ledger account is opened with each of the first of these categories of documents, in which the librarian is charged with the various lots received from the Government Printer and credited with the sales and exchanges as made. Eighty-one of these ledger accounts are kept at present. When sales are made the orders and remittances are immediately entered in the day book, and when the document is transmitted the full address of the purchaser is transferred to the ledger and the entire correspondence including the acknowledgment of receipt is preserved. There is thus a triple record of the transaction, first in the day-book, second in the ledger, and third in the correspondence files.

The method of accounting for exchanges is more elaborate and the records are kept in a different manner. The system of exchange is based upon a list of scientific institutions and individuals, both foreign and domestic, which was carefully prepared soon after the organization of the Survey with the view of not only placing the publications of the Survey in the best hands, but also of securing in return the greatest possible amount of material required in the library. To insure accuracy and completeness the list was subsequently revised by a commission of geologists appointed for the purpose, and it was finally referred to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The exchange list thus prepared is cautiously extended, as circumstances require, by the addition of addresses of new institutions issuing publications of value to the Survey, and of names of specialists who definitely express a desire to make an exchange with the Survey and specify the material they propose to transmit, when, if the proposal seems fair, the addition of the address is authorized.

The exchange list at present embraces the names of 1,520 addresses ;

of these there are 745 institutions in foreign countries and 315 in the United States. It may be analyzed as shown in the following table :

A.—Receive all publications.

435 institutions in foreign countries.
200 institutions in the United States.
75 individuals in foreign countries.
50 individuals in the United States.

B.—Receive annual reports only.

310 institutions in foreign countries.
115 institutions in the United States.
235 individuals in foreign countries.
100 individuals in the United States.

1,520 total.

The exchange list is printed upon galley slips, which are perforated in order that they may be easily divided into separate address labels, each of which bears a number used in keeping accounts of sendings and returns. The use of printed address slips instead of written addresses not only economizes time but greatly reduces danger of error. One of these address slips is appended hereto :

1

Ecole Supérieure des Sciences,

Rue Rovigo, 104,

2a.

Algiers, Algeria, Africa.

[From the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.]

In addition to the ledger account with each publication, in which both sales and exchanges are entered, there is also assigned to each exchange publication a check list, in which are printed numbers corresponding to those borne upon the different slips of the exchange list. The first use made of this check list is in controlling the transmission of the documents and of the accompanying letters of advice. Checks indicating transmission are first made upon the list by the proper authority; the list is next used as a guide in attaching the printed slips to the parcels in the shipping room; it is then used in filling out and mailing the accompanying letters; it is used once more in the verification of the work of addressing the parcels and preparing the letters when the matter is ready for transmission; and it is finally used for recording, by means of suitable checks, the acknowledgments of receipt. The check list is thus a permanent record of (1) the transmission of the documents and (2) of the reception thereof by the persons addressed.

The check lists are printed in pamphlet form. A part of one of these is transcribed below with the mode of record shown.

DOCUMENT CHECK LIST.

Check list of the sending of Ninth Annual Report of U. S. Geological Survey, between December 10, 1890, and ———.

Numbers in this list refer to the numbers on upper left-hand corner on address list.

The Ninth Annual Report of the U. S. Geological Survey was sent, on December 10, 1890, to the addresses on the exchange list, which correspond to the numbers stricken through on the accompanying pages, and its receipt acknowledged by those indicated thus (✓).

1	26	51✓	76✓	101	126✓	151	176
2✓	27✓	52✓	77✓	102✓	127	152	177
3	28✓	53✓	78✓	103✓	128✓	153	178
4	29✓	54✓	79✓	104✓	129	154	179

The check list is supplemented by a series of charge cards, which are used also in the transmission of the documents distributed gratuitously. These cards are arranged, first, in groups in which the cards are of different colors and each color is assigned to a certain series of documents while the initial card bears an address taken from the exchange list together with its serial number; and the groups themselves are arranged alphabetically under the addresses. Each card is divided into a number of rectangles and each rectangle has printed within it a number or abbreviation referring to one of the documents of the series represented by its color; and there is space in the rectangle for recording the date of the transmission of the document and indicating by a check the acknowledgment of its receipt. Samples of these cards are appended.

DOCUMENT CHARGE CARDS.

[Color of card, white.]

For Charging Annual Reports and Monographs.

DOE, JOHN, *Hewitt, Wood Co., Wisconsin.*

A I, 189	1 ✓ Apr. 21, 1891	7, 189	13, 189	19, 189	A VII Jan. 2, 1891
A II, 189	2, 189	8, 189	14, 189	20, 189	A VIII Jan. 2, 1891
A III, 189	3, 189	9, 189	15, 189	21, 189	A IX Apr. 9, 1891
A IV, 189	4, 189	10, 189	16, 189	22, 189	A X, 189
A V, 189	5, 189	11, 189	17, 189	23, 189	A XI, 189
A VI ✓ Mar. 6, 1890	6, 189	12, 189	18, 189	24, 189	A XII, 189

[Color of card, green.]

For charging *Bulletins*.ROE, RICHARD, *Macon, Georgia.*

Bulletin 1.	7	13	19	25	V. I
Dec. 11, 1883	Jan. 14, 1886	....., 188	....., 188	....., 188	....., 188
2	8	14	20	26	V. II
Dec. 11, 1883	....., 188	....., 188	....., 188	....., 188	....., 188
3	9	15	21	27	V. III
Nov. 14, 1884	....., 188	....., 188	....., 188	....., 188	....., 188
4	10	16	22	28	V. IV
Nov. 14, 1884	....., 188	....., 188	....., 188	....., 188	....., 188
5	11	17	23	29	V. V
Sept. 22, 1885	....., 188	....., 188	....., 188	....., 188	....., 188
6	12	18	24	30	V. IV
Sept. 22, 1885	....., 188	....., 188	....., 188	....., 188	....., 188

[Color of card, salmon.]

For charging *Mineral Resources*.BLACK, JOHN, *Adams, Mass.*

MR. 1.	7	13			
....., 188	....., 18	....., 18	....., 18	....., 18	....., 18
2	8	14			
....., 188	....., 18	....., 18	....., 18	....., 18	....., 18
3	9	15			
Jan. 7, 1887.	....., 18	....., 18	....., 18	....., 18	....., 18
4 ✓	10	16			
June 5, 1888.	....., 18	....., 18	....., 18	....., 18	....., 188
5 ✓	11	17			
Apr. 14, 1889.	....., 18	....., 18	....., 18	....., 18	....., 188
6 ✓	12	18			
Dec. 31, 1890.	....., 18	....., 18	....., 18	....., 18	....., 188

The system of record thus triplicated is still further supplemented by the retention of the receipts signed by the correspondents, which are filed in a manner admitting of ready reference.

There are accordingly four distinct records of the disposition of documents exchanged by the Survey: First in the ledger account with each document; second, in the check list; third, in the charge cards; and, fourth, in the receipts returned. These records are kept by different individuals and check one another so completely that there is scarcely a possibility of error.

(2) The method of accounting for the second category of publications, *i. e.*, the regular exchanges which are not sold, including part of the annual reports and the small special editions already noticed, is identical with that followed in case of the first, except that ledger accounts are not kept with the editions.

(3) The mode of accounting for the documents distributed gratuitously or by special exchange is somewhat different. Instead of an ex-

change list there is a list of correspondents, which is not printed, but kept in manuscript by means of the card system already described. A group of cards as large as may be required for each correspondent who has ever received a document issued by the Survey is kept under his name; upon these cards is indicated every request made for publications, the transmission of every document sent, and every acknowledgment of receipt, and the groups of cards are arranged alphabetically, so that the account of every correspondent is readily accessible.

The record of distribution of all three classes of documents described in the foregoing paragraph is supplemented by the correspondence record.

Orders for the sale publications, requests for exchanges, and applications for the gratuitous publications of the Survey are usually made by letter, and in such cases the letter is preserved in the correspondence files of the library.

When documents are sent a letter of transmittal with a blank receipt appended, and inclosing an envelope for its return, is mailed at the same time to the address of the correspondent. Forms of the letters of transmittal with receipt are appended.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL, DOMESTIC ADDRESSES.

A 9.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, January 1, 1891.

SIR: I send to your address, by registered mail, one copy of the Ninth Annual Report, 1887-'88.

Upon the receipt of the work, which may be some time in transmission, please sign and return this sheet in the inclosed envelope, which requires no postage.

By order of the Director.

Very respectfully,

JAMES C. PILLING,
Chief Clerk.

Mr. E. B. TRUE,
Gallatin, Mo.

In signing below, correct any errors of a dross appearing above.

Received one copy of the Ninth Annual Report of the U. S. Geological Survey, 1887-'88.

Name, _____.
Permanent address, _____.
Date, _____.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL, FOREIGN ADDRESSES.

A 9

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., _____, 189-.

SIR: I send to your address, through the Smithsonian International Exchange, one copy of the Ninth Annual Report, 1887-'88.

Upon receipt of the book, which may be some weeks in transmission, please sign and return this sheet, postpaid, in the inclosed envelope.

By order of the Director.

Very respectfully,

JAMES C. PILLING,
Chief Clerk.

In signing below, correct any errors of address appearing above.

Received one copy of the Ninth Annual Report of the U. S. Geological Survey, 1887-'88.

Name, _____,
Permanent address, _____,
Date, _____.

The letters of transmittal accompanying the gratuitous sendings and special exchanges are press-copied. The returns from all classes of sendings are filed in accordance with the correspondence system of the library.

Additional records of the custody and transmission of documents are provided in the registry system of the Post-Office Department, and in the Smithsonian exchange system. By the former all domestic, and by the latter all foreign sendings are conveyed to their destination. The methods are as follows:

After the documents are prepared for transmission, but before they leave the custody of the librarian, they are separated into "domestic" and "foreign" portions, the former of which are transmitted by registered mail, while the latter are conveyed through the international exchange of the Smithsonian Institution.

Parcels of documents going abroad are transmitted in lots to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and specific instructions for forwarding accompany each lot. A letter of advice is at the same time sent to the Secretary, inclosing receipts prepared for his signature, which specify the number of parcels and the addresses of all. The forms used for letter and receipt are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., January 1, 1891.

To the SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION:

SIR: I have the honor to send herewith, for transmission through the Smithsonian International Exchange, [one] package for the address given below.

Yours, very respectfully,

Director.

Mr. E. M. YEASTMAN,
Woolwich, England.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., January 1, 1891.

To the DIRECTOR OF THE U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of [one] package for transmission through the Smithsonian International Exchange to the address given below.

Very respectfully,

Secretary.

Mr. E. M. YEASTMAN, Woolwich, England.

The receipt is duly signed and returned by the Secretary of the Institution, and the receipts are filed in chronological order in the office of the Survey. In addition a separate account of all parcels transmitted through the Smithsonian exchange is kept in a book provided for that purpose called the "weight book," a sample entry in which is appended:

WEIGHT BOOK.

June.	21	M. R. 3.		lb.	oz.
"	"	R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin, Ger	.....	13	08
		Kongl. Kommerce Kollegium, Stockholm, Swe	.....	2	01
		S. C. BROWN, Jr.			

A special record book has been devised for the use in the registration of the domestic parcels by which much labor is saved both to the Survey and to the Post-Office Department, and by which a complete record of the registration of each parcel is kept in duplicate, one copy being preserved in the office of the Survey, and the other in that of the registry clerk of the Washington post-office. A sample leaf of this record book is appended:

REGISTRATION RECORD.

United States Geological Survey.—Account of registered mail.

Survey No.	Name.	Post-office.	State.	Dates upon which a package was sent to each address opposite which the date stands in the column below.		
				Min. Res., 1882.	Min. Res., 1883.	Min. Res., 1885.
1155	Geol. Survey, Ark.....	Little Rock.....	Ark	Aug. 10, '85	Jan. 26, '86	Feb. 26, '87
1156	Eugene W. Hilgard.....	Berkeley.....	Cal..	Aug. 10, '85	Jan. 26, '86	Feb. 26, '87
1157	Joseph Le Conte.....	do.....	do..	Aug. 10, '85	Jan. 26, '86	Feb. 26, '87

SUMMARY.

The document system thus described appears to be as simple as is practicable consistent with accurate record. It is believed to be so complete that error or peculation could be readily detected at any time after the documents leave the hands of the Public Printer and before they reach the hands of the domestic institution or individual for whom they are designed, or until they have passed into the custody of the Smithsonian Institution, the foreign exchange system of which is so widely and so favorably known. The system is eminently satisfactory in all respects, save that some delay unavoidably occurs in the transmission of documents to foreign correspondents. Every effort has been made to reduce the delay to a minimum, and it is believed that no further improvement in this direction can be made without important changes in the laws relating to the foreign mail service.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a branch or part of the Geological Survey known as the Bureau of Ethnology, is there not?

Mr. POWELL. There is such a bureau, but it is not a part of the Geological Survey.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state the organization of the bureau known as the Ethnological Bureau.

Mr. POWELL. It is a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it come under your direction?

Mr. POWELL. I am still director of that bureau. I formerly had charge of it in the Smithsonian Institution.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it is a bureau entirely distinct from the Geological Survey and in no way under the control of the Secretary of the Interior?

Mr. POWELL. It is under the control of the Smithsonian Institution.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state what the publications of that bureau are, and in what number they are printed.

Mr. POWELL. Its publications are such as may be ordered from time to time. There is no specific law in relation to it. I have a schedule of the publications, and I will give that.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

- First Annual Report Bureau of Ethnology, 1879-'80. 1881. XXXV, 603 pp. 8°.
 Second Annual Report Bureau of Ethnology, 1880-'81. 1883. XXXVII, 477 pp. 8°.
 Third Annual Report Bureau of Ethnology, 1881-'82. 1884. LXXIV, 606 pp. 8°.
 Fourth Annual Report Bureau of Ethnology, 1882-'83. 1886. LXIII, 532 pp. 8°.
 Fifth Annual Report Bureau of Ethnology, 1883-'84. 1887. LIII, 564 pp. 8°.
 Sixth Annual Report Bureau of Ethnology, 1884-'85. 1888. LVIII, 675 pp. 8°.

Bulletins.

- Pilling, J. C., Bibliography of the Eskimo Language. 1887. v, 116 pp. 8°.
 Henshaw, H. W., Perforated Stones from California. 1887. 34 pp. 8°.
 Holmes, W. H., Use of Gold and other Metals among ancient Inhabitants of Chiriqui. 1887. 27 pp. 8°.
 Thomas, C., Work in Mound Exploration. 1887. 15 pp. 8°.
 Pilling, J. C., Bibliography of Siouan Languages. 1887. v, 87 pp. 8°.
 Pilling, J. C., Bibliography of the Iroquoian Languages. 1888. vi, 208 pp. 8°.
 Thomas, C., The Circular, Square, and Octagonal Earthworks of Ohio. 1889. 35 pp. 8°.
 Pilling, J. C., Bibliography of the Muskogean Languages. 1889. v, 114 pp. 8°.
 Thomas, C., The Problem of the Ohio Mounds. 1889. 54 pp. 8°.
 Holmes, W. H., Textile Fabrics of Ancient Peru. 1889. 17 pp. 8°.

The CHAIRMAN. Please give any suggestions that may occur to you with reference to a bettering of the manner of distributing public documents.

Mr. POWELL. As the law now stands governing the distribution of the documents of the Geological Survey, I do not think it can be improved. This remark does not apply to the Bureau of Ethnology. The statute provides that the annual report shall be treated as I have explained. The monographs, bulletins, and mineral resources are, under the law, distributed to designated libraries, as already explained, and by exchange with other institutions that are publishing scientific works and the remaining portion are held for sale, and they sell. That gives them a pretty good distribution and prevents miscellaneous distribution, so that the documents published by the Survey are very well distributed, and distributed to the people who want them.

The CHAIRMAN. But under the present system there is no method by which you can ascertain whether you are sending one of your annual reports to a person who has already received a copy from a member of Congress, is there?

Mr. POWELL. No, sir; not of the annual reports. I am speaking only of the monographs, bulletins, and mineral resources, as already explained. The annual reports are differently distributed. I have a record in my office of every volume ever sent from it, so that we know to whom we have sent reports, and they are never duplicated. If a request is received from a Senator or Representative to send a volume to a constituent, we examine the record to see whether the person named has had that volume from us. If the volume has already been sent, we inform the Senator or Representative of the fact; but if the person asking for a report has already been supplied by a Senator or Representative, I would have no means of knowing it. As explained above in detail, our record is kept by means of a card catalogue, which is very convenient, and prevents duplication so far as our office is concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think it desirable to prevent duplication, and, frequently, triplication?

Mr. POWELL. Yes, sir. I think it would be advantageous to have all annual reports distributed from one general office; but as to the other publications of the Survey, there is no possibility of duplication?

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see why there is not danger of duplication in the case of monographs and bulletins as well as in the case of annual reports, for a certain number are distributed each year by members of Congress. What prevents your sending a monograph or a bulletin, on the request of a member of Congress, to a person who has already received one, or selling one to that person.

Mr. POWELL. I must sell them to any one who wishes to purchase. A great many of our publications are ordered from the Public Printer when they are published. That, of course, we can not control. A man can buy all he pleases; but I can not send gratuitously any publication of the Geological Survey designated as a monograph, bulletin, or mineral resources.

The CHAIRMAN. Which do you think would be preferable, to give to the different Departments and bureaus the distribution of their own documents, making them also the distributing offices for the quotas of members of Congress, or to have one central distributing office, to which all documents should go and be distributed therefrom, on the order either of a Department chief, or a bureau chief, or a member of Congress.

Mr. POWELL. I think the distribution would be done more economically by one general office.

The CHAIRMAN. If there were such a central distributing office, located, we will say, at the Government Printing Office, so as to save the carriage of books, you think it would be better, even so far as the publications of your bureau are concerned, that the distribution should be from there rather than from your office?

Mr. POWELL. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Such a course would not only be economical in the direction I have suggested, in the saving of carriage, but it would also save considerable expense, would it not?

Mr. POWELL. It would save labor to us, and transfer that labor to some one else.

The CHAIRMAN. But there would be less labor in the aggregate if the work of distribution were all done in one central office, would there not?

Mr. POWELL. Yes, sir; there would be a saving by having the work consolidated.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give the cost for the last 4 or 5 years of the different publications of the Geological Survey, and also of the Bureau of Ethnology?

Mr. POWELL. Those accounts are kept by the Public Printer, but if you so desire I will prepare and append hereto a statement of the cost of the publications which have passed into the custody of the Survey.

In the accompanying tables the publications which have passed into the custody of the U. S. Geological Survey are enumerated and the size of each edition and cost per copy as determined by the Public Printer. (except in the case of the annual reports the cost of which is estimated) The aggregate number of volumes and the total cost is also exhibited.

From these tables it will be seen that under the present directory of the Survey there have been issued 8 annual reports, 16 monographs, 69 bulletins, and 6 volumes of statistical papers or mineral resources, in all, 100 distinct publications in editions ranging from 2,500 to 5,000 copies. It will also be seen that the aggregate value of the property in the form of publications for which the Survey has incurred responsibility during the last 9 years is no less than \$260,495.

Annual Reports U. S. Geological Survey.

Name.	Edition.	Estimated cost.	Total cost.
Second.....	2,500	\$2.00	\$5,000.00
Third.....	2,500	2.00	5,000.00
Fourth.....	5,000	2.00	10,000.00
Fifth.....	5,000	2.00	10,000.00
Sixth.....	5,000	2.00	10,000.00
Seventh.....	5,000	2.00	10,000.00
Eighth.....	5,000	3.00	15,000.00
Ninth.....	5,000	2.00	10,000.00
Total	35,000	.....	75,000.00

Monographs of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Volume.	Edition.	Cost.	Total cost.
I.....	3,000	\$1.47	\$4,410
II.....	3,000	10.12	30,360
III.....	3,000	11.00	33,000
IV.....	3,000	1.50	4,500
V.....	3,000	1.85	5,550
VI.....	3,000	1.05	3,150
VII.....	3,000	1.26	3,600
VIII.....	3,000	1.10	3,300
IX.....	3,000	1.15	3,450
X.....	3,000	2.70	8,100
XI.....	3,000	1.75	5,250
XII.....	3,000	8.39	25,170
XIII.....	3,000	1.59	4,770
XIV.....	3,000	.80	2,400
XV.....	3,000	2.47	7,410
XVI.....	3,000	1.20	3,600
Total.....	48,000	.....	143,020

Bulletins U. S. Geological Survey.

Bulletin.	Edition.	Cost.	Total cost.	Bulletin.	Edition.	Cost.	Total cost.
No. 1.....	3,000	\$0.10	\$300	No. 37.....	3,000	\$.25	\$750
No. 2.....	3,000	.05	150	No. 38.....	3,000	.05	150
No. 3.....	3,000	.05	150	No. 39.....	3,000	.10	300
No. 4.....	3,000	.05	150	No. 40.....	3,000	.05	150
No. 5.....	3,000	.20	600	No. 41.....	3,000	.15	450
No. 6.....	3,000	.05	150	No. 42.....	3,000	.15	450
No. 7.....	3,000	.10	300	No. 43.....	3,000	.15	450
No. 8.....	3,000	.10	300	No. 44.....	3,000	.05	150
No. 9.....	3,000	.05	150	No. 45.....	3,000	.10	300
No. 10.....	3,000	.05	150	No. 46.....	3,000	.15	450
No. 11.....	3,000	.05	150	No. 47.....	3,000	.10	300
No. 12.....	3,000	.05	150	No. 48.....	3,000	.10	300
No. 13.....	3,000	.10	300	No. 49.....	3,000	.15	450
No. 14.....	3,000	.15	450	No. 50.....	3,000	.15	450
No. 15.....	3,000	.05	150	No. 51.....	3,000	.15	450
No. 16.....	3,000	.05	150	No. 52.....	3,000	.10	300
No. 17.....	3,000	.05	150	No. 53.....	3,000	.10	300
No. 18.....	3,000	.05	150	No. 54.....	3,000	.25	750
No. 19.....	3,000	.05	150	No. 55.....	3,000	.10	300
No. 20.....	3,000	.10	300	No. 56.....	3,000	.10	300
No. 21.....	3,000	.05	150	No. 57.....	3,000	.05	150
No. 22.....	3,000	.05	150	No. 58.....	3,000	.15	450
No. 23.....	3,000	.15	450	No. 59.....	3,000	.10	300
No. 24.....	3,000	.25	750	No. 60.....	3,000	.15	450
No. 25.....	3,000	.10	300	No. 61.....	3,000	.05	150
No. 26.....	3,000	.10	300	No. 62.....	3,000	.30	900
No. 27.....	3,000	.10	300	No. 63.....	3,000	.15	450
No. 28.....	3,000	.10	300	No. 64.....	3,000	.10	300
No. 29.....	3,000	.05	150	No. 66.....	3,000	.05	150
No. 30.....	3,000	.25	750	No. 67.....	3,000	.10	300
No. 31.....	3,000	.15	450	No. 68.....	3,000	.05	150
No. 32.....	3,000	.20	600	No. 69.....	3,000	.15	450
No. 33.....	3,000	.05	150	No. 70.....	3,000	.10	300
No. 34.....	3,600	.10	300				
No. 35.....	3,000	.10	300				
No. 36.....	3,000	.10	300				
				Total.....	207,000	.....	22,200

Statistical papers.

Name.	Edition.	Cost.	Total cost.
First M. R.	3,000	\$0.50	\$1,500
Second M. R.	3,000	.60	1,800
Third M. R.	3,000	.40	1,200
Fourth M. R.	3,000	.50	1,500
Fifth M. R.	3,000	.50	1,500
Sixth M. R.	3,000	.50	1,500
Total	18,000	.....	9,000

Special editions of statistical papers and bulletins.

Name.	Edition.	Cost.	Total cost.
First M. R.	2,000	\$0.50	\$1,000
Second M. R.	2,000	.60	1,200
Third M. R.	2,000	.40	800
Fourth M. R.	2,000	.50	1,000
Fifth M. R.	2,000	.50	1,000
Sixth M. R.	2,000	.50	1,000
Bulletin No. 5	500	.20	100
Bulletin No. 32	500	.20	100
Bulletin No. 59	500	.15	75
Total	13,500	.....	6,275

RECAPITULATION.

Series.	No. published.	Aggregate cost.
Annual reports	35,000	\$75,000
Monographs	48,000	148,020
Bulletins	207,000	22,200
Statistical papers	18,000	9,000
Special editions	13,500	6,275
Total	321,500	260,495

The CHAIRMAN. Is any part of the expense of publishing the four different classes of reports that come from the Geological Survey paid out of the general fund of the Department for printing?

Mr. POWELL. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is all paid out of the specific appropriation, or else out of the general appropriation for printing?

Mr. POWELL. The annual report is printed out of the general appropriation, all others out of specific appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. In what bill are those specific appropriations made?

Mr. POWELL. In the sundry civil bill.

Mr. HAWLEY. By "general appropriation," you mean your allowance for printing of reports?

Mr. POWELL. No, sir; I have no allowance.

I desire to state to the committee that to a very large extent the books we publish are used in the schools of the country, and very often are designated as text-books. The number of libraries and schools now designated by Senators and Representatives is insufficient to supply the wants of the people. If a small number, say two or three hundred, was added, schools that are urgently applying for them could be supplied, and that can be done by taking from the number that is kept for sale,

without increasing the total number printed, and therefore without increasing the cost. For example, there is on my table, from Fort Wayne, Ind., a letter—and four or five letters have been received—from the College of Notre Dame, asking for these publications.

The CHAIRMAN. How many reports have been made by the Director of the U. S. Geological Survey?

Mr. POWELL. There have been 9 annual reports published.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the eleventh annual report for the year 1890 or 1891?

Mr. POWELL. It is for 1890.

The CHAIRMAN. It is your belief, then, that the number, as to any of these publications, could not be reduced with propriety, or with fair deference to the demand there is for this class of reports?

Mr. POWELL. Not with deference to the demand, Mr. Chairman. The reports of the Geological Survey and of the Bureau of Ethnology become, with the lapse of time, more and more valuable, so that institutions wanting the back numbers can not get them, and the time has come when the earlier reports are worth from \$10 to \$20 apiece. They are gathered up from the old-book stores and elsewhere, and carried abroad sometimes and sold in London. My second ethnological annual is selling for £5 in London to-day. In pursuance of that same thought, we take very great pains to "pad" no book. Our men are trained to write clearly and succinctly, avoiding technicalities as far as possible. That is not wholly to be avoided, however, in a scientific work. All reports are carefully revised by the five chiefs of division before they are finally submitted to me. When finally submitted to me, they are again revised by the editor. We have an editor, who cuts wherever it is thought best. Gradually the writing has come to be such that we do not have to cut as much as we did at first; but great care is taken to publish no ephemeral material, and to do no "padding," as it is called.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to say concerning the illustrations of the publications of the Bureau of Ethnology and the Geological Survey? The criticism is sometimes made that there are unnecessary and too expensive plates and illustrations used. What is your opinion concerning that?

Mr. POWELL. The policy of the Survey is to publish no illustration of any kind whatever merely for embellishment—to publish no illustration which is not necessary to elucidate the text and which is not important for that purpose; and in the case of every annual report, I make a certificate to the Secretary of the Interior to the effect that there is not an illustration in the report which is not needed to elucidate the text.

There is great economy in judicious illustration. This fact is recognized in all scientific publications throughout the world. In many departments of research the rules for publication require illustration, and authorities are not deemed to have properly published the results of their investigations unless illustration is employed. Very many of the facts collected by scientific men can be presented in this manner much more accurately and briefly than by verbal description. For this reason it is the economic method of publication. The literature of science is rapidly growing and the work is being specialized, but even under the highest specialization the facts of science would rapidly be buried were they presented only in verbal description. But when presented to the eye by illustration they are more accurately conveyed and more easily understood, and all with a great saving of time. All illustrations used in the Geological Survey are designed to economically present the facts

discovered, and no illustration is used for embellishment. It should also be stated that illustration is becoming cheaper every year. The modern methods of photo-engraving and other processes are being rapidly developed, and illustration is now done at small cost; even the daily papers are using it. Illustration is no longer a matter of great cost. In the Geological Survey and in the Bureau of Ethnology alike these new methods have been followed very carefully. The old lithographic and engraving methods have been abandoned and the new chemical and mechanical processes have been adopted. Nothing has been sacrificed to accuracy, but much has been gained in economy.

Referring once more to your interrogatory relating to the size of the editions of the various geological reports, may I repeat the opinion that the number can not be reduced with advantage to the people who are interested in this subject. The value of the annual output of the mines of the United States is already nearly \$600,000,000. To a large extent these values are concealed, and such are only revealed by scientific research. Mining is largely carried on by geological diagnosis of the concealed structure of the rocks, and every year's research adds to our knowledge of these underground values, and this knowledge is dependent upon national and State surveys. The call for the work upon the Geological Survey is practically universal, coming from every State and county in the Union. The people want to know about their ores, their quarries, their clays, their phosphates, and the water supply for towns and rivers; and the problems connected with these subjects are rapidly being solved, and there is a vast body of people interested in them. The information collected by the Geological Survey does not go directly to all the people of the United States, but it does go to them indirectly through the agencies of local experts, geologists, engineers, college professors, teachers in the schools, and other intelligent persons scattered throughout the land. There is a large body of people in the country who read the reports of the Survey and who use them in the practical industries of the country, and the wants that thus arise can not be supplied with a smaller number than that already published.

I have thus presented the economic aspect of the matter. But there is another view which statesmen can not ignore. Not only do the researches of the Survey affect the industries of the country, but they are a powerful agency for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. The knowledge acquired by research in this field is rapidly disseminated among the people through the daily press, the magazines, and especially through schoolbooks, and the demand for the Survey reports from institutions of learning is great and pressing. A steady flow of knowledge goes out to the people in this manner. This very week one of the reports of the Survey has been printed in full in an extra issue of the Mining Journal, in Virginia. Parts of reports are often published in this manner, and sometimes entire reports are published in the journals. I am of the opinion that the Survey reports are not too lavishly published.

Adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

STATEMENT OF MR. WM. M SPRINGER, M. C.

Mr. Wm. M. Springer, M. C., appeared at the room of the Senate Committee on Printing on April 29, 1891, and at his own request made the following statement:

I desire to call attention to the unnecessary printing of private bills by the two Houses of Congress. This can be regulated by law or by rule of each House. At one session I secured the passage of a rule which prevented a bill from being printed in all cases where the bill had theretofore been printed by a preceding Congress, in which cases the bill was not to be reprinted until reported favorably by the committee to which it was referred; but I think now, after considering the matter very carefully, that it should be provided, either by law or by the rules of the respective Houses, that all private bills should be put into the petition boxes and treated as memorials (the beneficiary being regarded as a petitioner), and journalized as "The memorial of A B, praying for relief," etc., and that these memorials shall be referred to the appropriate committee by the Speaker or presiding officer, and if a favorable report be made, that the bill reported should then be printed; otherwise not. This rule would save many thousands of dollars, and would prevent the bill room from being encumbered with a vast amount of useless matter, and also prevent the Government Printing Office from being crowded at times when the printing of public measures was of more importance, and, by reason of the vast amount of private matter, was delayed. There are many private bills which, to my knowledge, have been reprinted as new bills at every Congress during the last 15 years. There is no greater abuse in the Government Printing Office than the continued re-printing of these private measures. I have no criticism to make on the printing of public bills. Nine out of ten of the bills that are introduced are private bills. During the last Congress about 18,000 bills were introduced in the Senate and House and printed. The cost of printing must have been enormous.

Many of the reports that are printed and bound in calf, one copy of which is furnished to each member, are entirely useless after the adjournment for instance, the evidence in contested election cases. Nobody ever has occasion to refer to those reports after the adjournment of the Congress to which they are made, and only a few copies, enough for the use of the committee having the case under consideration, and perhaps 100 additional copies, should ever be published. The reserve number of the evidence in contested election cases ought never to be printed. There are a great many Department reports that ought never to be printed except in what is called the up-number. I have among the sheep bound volumes now coming to me the report of the Postmaster-General on the letting of mail contracts. This is an utterly worthless document, and yet it is elegantly bound and sent all over the country by the hundreds of sacks. The document is not worth the paper it is written on. Each Senator and Member gets one, and they are sent to all the libraries of the country. So far as the contracts are concerned, they ought not to be printed; but the law should provide that they shall be kept in a room in the Post-Office Department, in charge of a clerk, open to the inspection of all persons interested in them. It is a crime to waste the public funds in that way, and the publication of such useless trash ought to be stopped.

I think the two document rooms of the House ought to be consolidated. As I understand, there is but one document room in the Sen-

ate, and there is no reason why there should be two in the House. The present system is very confusing, and it takes members two or three terms to learn where to go to get their documents. The entire distribution ought to be under the Clerk of the House.

There ought to be some supervision of the Congressional Record. I think the Joint Committee on Printing should be required to look over the Record when it is first printed in the morning, and eliminate from the permanent edition such duplications of matter as tables and quotations and essays, that are jammed in. I think such supervision would cut down the permanent Record about one-half. Of course I would not extend this supervision to the matter before it went into the current Record. Whatever a member says should be sacred; but whatever a member prints by leave of the House should be subject to supervision. There ought to be a rule or law which would prevent the appearance in the Record of anything which was not actually spoken on the floor, except, perhaps, a table of figures which was referred to and necessarily made a part of a member's remarks, and which, if read, would make dull reading and nobody would comprehend if it was read. If such a rule were in force there would, of course, be a great demand for night sessions, in order to enable members to have their remarks appear. The Record is absolutely getting too large, and there should be something done to check its growth. It has increased very largely in bulk during the last two Congresses, principally on account of the fact that we meet earlier and adjourn later than formerly.

There have been many abuses under the leave to print. I remember that a few years ago a Delegate from Wyoming had a poem, covering eight or ten pages, printed in the Record. He introduced a bill in order to get his poem in the Record. There is a great deal of abuse of that kind; but it is a very delicate matter to control. The House would not consent to a rule to prevent the granting of leave to print. It might be possible to limit the number of pages of the Record that should be taken up by one subject. There could be an immense amount of money saved by simply cutting off the printing and binding of useless documents. I believe in printing useful information; but to encumber the Government Printing Office and exhaust the Treasury by the printing of trash is a criminal waste of the public funds.

**STATEMENT BY W. H. MICHAEL, CLERK OF PRINTING RECORDS,
RESPECTING "USUAL NUMBER."**

Section 3792 of the Revised Statutes fixes the "usual number" at 1,550. This law was enacted in 1864, and the "usual number" remained 1,550 until 1874, when it was raised to 1,900 upon the recommendation of the Congressional Printer, as the Public Printer was then denominated.

The report of that officer for 1873, on page 4, says :

I would most respectfully call attention to the necessity of increasing the number of documents and bills printed for the use of the Senate and House, as both bodies are now full. * * * The number of documents and bills (1,550) heretofore distributed to the House will prove inadequate to supply the demands of that body. I would therefore recommend that the usual number of documents be increased to 1,900, and of bills and resolutions to 1,000 copies, and that a revision of the distribution be made early in the session.

In the report of 1874, at page 3, the Congressional Printer says :

Under the advice and recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing the "usual number" of documents under the order of Congress was, during the first session of the Forty-third Congress, advanced from 1,625 for the Senate and 1,650 for the House to 1,900 each. The number of bills and resolutions was also advanced under the same advice from 825 to 925 for both Senate and House.

Under the statute the usual number is 1,550, increased by section 3749, which provides for the printing of 50 additional copies for foreign distribution, and by chapter 35 of Supplement to Revised Statutes, page 591, of February 8, 1881, 7 copies for Soldiers' Homes. So that by the operation of these statutes the present "usual number" is 1,607.

HOW USUAL NUMBER IS DISTRIBUTED.

To House document room	353
To Clerk of House	20
To document room of Senate	200
To Secretary of Senate	11
To folding room of Senate	*165
Unbound copies or "up-number"	794
Balance	858
"Usual number"	1,607

Take a Senate document for illustration: Of this number—1,607—353 copies are sent to the House document room, one copy for each member of the House: 20 copies to the Clerk of the House; 200 copies to document room of the Senate; 11 copies to the Secretary of the Senate, and 165 copies to the folding room of the Senate. The 165 copies sent to the folding room of the Senate are distributed to the Departments, and foreign legations in Washington. This makes 749 copies, known as the unbound copies of the usual number. The balance of the "usual number," or 858 copies, are kept to the end of the session and bound in sheep, indexed and distributed as follows:

Secretary of Senate, 5 copies; Senate document room, 114 copies; out of the 114 copies sent to the Senate document room the Senate library is supplied, that is, 76 copies for Senators, 11 for Senate library, and 17 copies for committee rooms. This leaves 8 copies in excess of the number sent to the Senate document room for contingencies, it may be presumed; to the Senate folding room, 43 copies; to the library of the House, 7 copies; to the document room of the House, 344 copies (of this number 333 go to the members, which leaves 11 copies over); to

* The 165 copies are sent to Departments and foreign legations in Washington.

the Library of Congress, 52 copies, which includes the 50 for exchange in foreign countries; to the Department of the Interior for distribution in State libraries and depositories, 420. This makes in all 1,734 copies, or 127 more than is provided for by law.

Under the schedule of distribution of the usual number, which has been determined by actual demands, not one of these copies can be cut off except it be the 19 copies in excess of the apparent needs in the document rooms of the Senate and House and the 1 copy now distributed to each Senator and Member, which would make a total reduction of 428 copies. This would leave the number of copies of documents printed under the rule of the usual number at 1,306 copies.

Under the present schedule of distribution the actual demands, cutting off the Senators and Members of the House and the 19 copies in excess sent to the document rooms, require 1,306 copies, and these have to be supplied either by the operation of a rule of the usual number or by direct action of Congress. And it would seem from the debates that the "usual-number" rule grew out of the experience of Congress, which showed that through oversight the reserved documents were frequently unprovided for, thus entailing great inconvenience, confusion, and the needless expense of reprinting. By the wholesome operation of the usual-number rule much needless expense has been prevented and absolute certainty in preserving the records has been secured.

LAWS, AND AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED.

I respectfully suggest the following additions and amendments to the laws governing the public printing and binding:

(1) That in case of the sickness or other disability of the Public Printer, or in his absence, the chief clerk shall sign all official papers or documents, and perform any other duties devolving on the Public Printer, necessary for the prompt and efficient transaction of the business of the Government Printing Office, as "Acting Public Printer."

(2) That section 3818 of the Revised Statutes be amended so that it will read: "The moneys received from sales of extra copies of documents, paper shavings, and imperfections, gold leaf, sweepings from bookcases, and leather and book cloth scraps, shall be deposited by the Public Printer in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation for public printing and binding, and shall be subject to his requisitions in the manner prescribed by law."

(3) That whenever, in the discretion of the Public Printer, any machinery or other material in the Government Printing Office shall be deemed by him unserviceable for the economical uses of the said office, he may sell the same, after public advertisement, to the highest bidder, for cash, and turn the proceeds into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation for public printing and binding: *Provided*, That in case the sum or sums offered for such advertised property should be deemed by him too low, he may exchange said old machinery or other material for new, paying for the difference in money, and render appropriate vouchers for such expenditure.

(4) That no order of Congress for printing any report or book shall be in force after one year, unless one-half at least of the manuscript therefor shall be ready for the Public Printer and all of the said manuscript shall be placed in the hands of the Public Printer within two years from the time the order was made.

(5) That no illustrations for public documents shall be ordered made, nor any contract made therefor, until the manuscripts for the

said documents shall have been completed and furnished to the Public Printer, except by special authorization of Congress; that Departments and bureaus shall in all cases furnish clear and well-executed originals of maps and drawings so as to meet the requirements of the latest and best processes of photolithography; that it shall be the duty of the Public Printer to discriminate carefully as to the character of the works requiring illustration, and to employ cheap processes for works of comparative unimportance, and better processes for works of enduring, scientific, and technical importance.

(6) That no expenditures of an extraordinary character, such as for the purchase of new machinery or new improvements to the Printing Office, shall be made by the Public Printer out of the appropriations for the public printing and binding: *Provided*, He shall have authority to use such amounts out of said appropriations as shall be necessary for ordinary repairs; that all extraordinary expenditures for the purchase of new machinery (except in paying cash difference in the exchange of old machinery for new) and new improvements shall be met by special appropriations of Congress, upon the recommendation and estimates of the Public Printer.

(7) That the act of July 31, 1876, relating to the employment of skilled workmen, be amended by the following provision: *Provided*, That there shall be employed at one time no larger number than ten apprentices in the printing, and the same number in the binding, departments of the Government Printing Office; and their term of apprenticeship and salaries shall be the same as that of apprentices in private institutions of similar character.

(8) That in cases where the Public Printer finds that the granting of the thirty days' leave of absence to any employé, as provided by law, will seriously embarrass the work of the office, he may refuse to grant said leave of absence, and cause to be placed to the credit of said employé the full salary that would accrue to him during the thirty days' leave the same as if he were granted leave of absence.

(9) That there be reserved by the Public Printer one copy of the Congressional Record for each Senator and Representative of Congress, and for each standing Committee of both Houses, which shall be bound promptly in half Russia at the end of each month of the session of Congress, and deliver the same without delay to the persons for whom intended.

(10) That the Statutes at Large of January 17, 1878, August 7, 1882, and March 3, 1883, relating to the binding of public documents for Senators, Representatives, and Delegates, be amended to read as follows: That there may be bound for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress one copy of each book or document issued or ordered by authority of Congress during the term of service of such Senator, Representative, and Delegate; but this provision shall not be construed as allowing any binding as aforesaid to be done of any books or documents issued during any former Congress of which said Senator, Representative, or Delegate was not a member; that the Public Printer shall reserve one copy of each public document for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate, with a view to subsequent orders for binding from the said Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who shall indicate to the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House the style and color of binding desired, and the said officers shall issue a requisition on the Public Printer for the said binding.

(11) That section 3766 of the Revised Statutes be amended to read as follows: The Public Printer shall, at the beginning of each session

of Congress, submit to the Joint Committee on Public Printing estimates of the quantity of paper of all descriptions which will be required for the public printing and binding, including binders' board, during the ensuing year.

(12) That section 3770 of the Revised Statutes be amended to read as follows: The sealed proposals to furnish paper for the public printing and binding, including binders' board, shall be opened by the chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing in the presence of the said committee, and the contract shall be awarded by the committee to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government: *Provided*, They shall not consider any proposal which is not accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person making it is a manufacturer of or dealer in the description of paper which he proposes to furnish, or any proposals made by persons who have in previous years failed to comply with the terms of a contract for supplying paper for the public printing and binding.

(13) That an order of Congress to "print and bind" shall in no case be construed to include the wrapping of Government publications; no publications for the Departments shall be wrapped in the Government Printing Office.

(14) That section 3816 of the Revised Statutes be amended as follows: There shall be advanced to the Public Printer, from time to time, as the public service may require it, and under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may provide, a sum of money not exceeding, at any one time, four-fifths of the penalty of his bond, to enable him to pay for work and material.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 10, 1891.*

The committee met pursuant to adjournment at 11 a. m.

Present: Senator Manderson (chairman) and Representative Richardson, of the committee; also Mr. Albert K. Williams, dealer in new and secondhand books; Mr. W. H. Loudermilk, dealer in books; Mr. Felix B. Logan, laborer in War Department, and Mr. Lewis S. Hayden, dealer in new and secondhand books.

STATEMENT OF MR. ALBERT K. WILLIAMS, DEALER IN SECONDHAND BOOKS.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Williams, please state your business and place of business.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am dealing in secondhand books, at No. 521 Seventh street northwest.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been thus engaged?

Mr. WILLIAMS. About twenty-five or twenty-six years. In 1865 I commenced.

The CHAIRMAN. As a part of your business you deal, the committee understand, in Government publications?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir; not near so much as I have done in years past.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state the source of supply to you of Government publications?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Well, the principal part of the public documents that have come into my possession have come in buying quantities of books from families. Now and then a person might bring in a public document and offer it for sale.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you made purchases from members of Congress in any instances?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not know that I have. I can not recall any such instance.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you of Government officials of any grade or employment?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Not knowingly.

The CHAIRMAN. Are your purchases, or have your purchases of public documents usually been of a single or a few copies, or are you sometimes able to buy quite a number of particular public documents?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Our trade would not admit of our buying large quantities. We never have, except perhaps Agricultural Reports or something of that kind. In years past I have bought and sold them to the Agricultural Department in large quantities, four or five hundred at a time.

The CHAIRMAN. That, you say, was some years ago?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, how were those purchases made; how did you obtain them?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Picked up here and there; not any great quantity in any one place.

The CHAIRMAN. And then you would sell them in the aggregate to the Departments or to Members of Congress.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir; I have done that.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you have not been so largely engaged in the Government publication business of late years?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Oh, no, sir; not for ten or fifteen years, comparatively very little.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever advantaged yourself of the provision of law that permits any citizen to order Government publications in advance by paying the cost and 10 per cent to the Public Printer?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I never have.

The CHAIRMAN. You never have bought in that way?

Mr. WILLIAMS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It has seemed to the committee that there have been abuses in the direction that my inquiry would show, and we would be very glad if you would give us any light that you may have upon the subject; any suggestion that would look to a saving of the public money in the matter of either the printing or the distribution of the public documents. Is there any that occurs to you, Mr. Williams, that you think would be interesting to the committee? We would be very glad to hear from you.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Well, I have never thought of that subject very much. I should hardly know what to reply to your question. I suppose it is a difficult matter to say what books will be called for and what will not. Undoubtedly, there are a great many books published that nobody seems to want, and that find their way into the rag-bag. I think as dealers we have saved a great many valuable public documents from being destroyed. We are constantly called upon to furnish books way back that perhaps could not be obtained in any other way that would have been out of existence if there had not been such a way of caring for them.

The CHAIRMAN. And this furnishing has been to the Departments, Department libraries; and to the Congressional Library at times?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes; and to private persons. I think more of my trade has been with private persons who wanted to have a public library and would send orders for them. When they came here to Washington and found that I would sell them, perhaps—well, now, that recalls a fact that years ago I supplied quite a large quantity of executive documents to a large bookseller in California who was anxious to get up a public library, and I sold him quite a lot of them—several hundred volumes. He was looking around all of these places and trying to obtain them.

The CHAIRMAN. Has it come under your observation that there are occasions when a new publication just issued from the Government press is found for sale among the book dealers at prices very much below the cost to the Government?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Well, yes; I think that as a rule my experience has been that I had to sell for less than the Government price or I would not sell at all.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is true of both new and old books ?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I should say so.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, I mean by the word "new" just issued from the press ?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Well, perhaps that ought to be qualified. Of course there are old books that might not have cost more than a dollar that we might get \$5 for on account of their scarcity.

The CHAIRMAN. The evil that I am seeking to get at, if there is such an evil, is that a book, for instance the current report or last Report of the Department of Agriculture, costing to print from 40 cents to 75 cents a volume, will be found in the early stages of its issue for sale at from 5 to 25 cents a volume. Do you know of such instances as that ?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I don't think it has come to my knowledge to any extent; perhaps a scattering volume here or there.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean in quantities ?

Mr. WILLIAMS. No, sir; not to my knowledge, though I perhaps am not in that line sufficient to get hold of them if that was the case.

The CHAIRMAN. If that should prove to be the fact it would simply show that there was an excess of supply ?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I should think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Or else some improper method of obtaining the books at a very low price by the dealer ?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that is all, Mr. Williams, unless there is something else you would like to state to the committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not know of anything. This matter was sprung upon me so suddenly that I have not had time to prepare myself for any questions or anything else. I just had to reply as it came into my mind. It is possible that if I had known of it in time I might have thought of something to suggest.

The CHAIRMAN. If at any time, thinking the matter over—the committee will be in session most of this month—and any suggestions which occur to you, based upon your experience, we would be very glad to hear by letter.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Williams, if at any time you have sold agricultural reports, as you say you have, at about what price did you sell them ?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Well, I think I sold to the Agricultural Department for 35 cents some 600 or 800 volumes at one time; that was fifteen—I don't know but it was twenty—years ago. They usually—well, I don't know how they sell nowadays—some years ago I sold 100 at a time to a private individual; I think they were intended for a Congressman in a farming district, and I rather think I got—he did not buy them directly, somebody was buying them for him—I think I got about 15 cents for them. I find that—at least that somehow or other got to be my idea—that Congressmen from agricultural districts frequently make such exchanges and are glad to get hold of agricultural reports.

The CHAIRMAN. Exchanging frequently with gentlemen who represent city districts works on commerce, navigation, etc. ?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. H. LOWDERMILK, DEALER IN BOOKS.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Lowdermilk, as we are all quite well aware, you are in the book business in Washington ?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you were the successor, I think, in business of Mr. Anglim ?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Who was in that business for a great many years ?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been connected with the purchase and sale of books ?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Well, I have been in that establishment since 1879 ; about eleven or twelve years.

The CHAIRMAN. And conducting the business yourself, how long ?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. I have been conducting the business for the last eight years.

The CHAIRMAN. As a part of your business, the committee understand that you deal quite largely in the purchase and sale of Government publications ?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is your dealing in them what might be called retail dealing, or do you wholesale ?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. We do both.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the source of your supply of Government publications ; how do you obtain them ?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Well, the sources are quite various. We get a large number from members of Congress and Senators in our exchanges, and we get a good many from persons to whom members of Congress have disposed of their books in various ways ; we also get a great many from the Government Printing Office under the provisions of the law which authorizes the purchase there at cost and 10 per cent added ; we get a great many at the public sales which take place—book sales. There is scarcely a family, I presume, or an individual, who goes away from Washington, who does not have a number of Government publications, which he disposes of on his departure. We get them also by exchange with libraries, and we get them from bookstores throughout the country everywhere.

The CHAIRMAN. The charge has been made that it is not an infrequent thing for members of Congress to dispose of a part or all of a Government publication about as soon as it is placed to their credit. Do you know of instances of that sort ?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Well, I think probably that is true ; but I don't think the instances are frequent ; in fact, I think they would be, so far as my knowledge extends, much more rare than anyone is inclined to suppose. I don't call to mind as many as three instances of that character.

The CHAIRMAN. Were these of late occurrence or some time ago ?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. No, sir ; not recent. In fact, we don't do anything like the amount of business in that direction we used to. There are now a large number of people around the Capitol who are doing that business, and we don't engage in it to any extent, because they do it, and do it on a scale and a plan which we could not undertake to compete with.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the purchases that you refer to as being made

from members of Congress, as a rule, were members disposing of what might be called their individual libraries ?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Yes ; well, the only instance that I call to my mind at present is one in which a member of Congress had retired from Congress, and as he was leaving he sold to me the remnant that he had on hand. Of course we are trying to get at the methods of remedying the abuses which exist in the distribution of the Government documents. There are a quantity of them beyond all question.

There is one thing which it seems to me ought to be settled in the minds of the Senators and Members, as well as in the minds of the people who have dealings with them ; that is, whether the quota of documents which are distributed to the various Senators and Members are their individual property or whether they are theirs in trust to be distributed to their constituents. So far as I know there is no law or regulation or rule of either body which defines that matter at all, and there are to my knowledge, at least to my information, a number of Senators and Members who do not distribute their documents at all, except so far as they may be called upon by individuals for specific documents, and the position they have taken upon the matter is that it was no part of their contract when they became members of the Senate or House to undertake to make such a distribution, and they would not involve themselves in the expense of making the distribution, nor would they undertake to do the clerical labor themselves. Now, if that question were settled definitely in some way it would put the matter upon a footing whereby they could not dispose of documents without violating some specified obligation.

But there are, as I say, quite a number of those gentlemen whom I know do not send their documents out. I know of cases, indefinitely in my mind, where members have died, and their mass of documents have remained there undisposed of. There are other cases where the accumulation was so great in the document rooms and in the folding rooms that the superintendents of the folding rooms have gotten together their documents and shipped them to the individual members at their homes, and there they have simply been thrown into old barns and out-houses, and everybody notified to take what they wanted. I have in mind one case, I don't remember who the individual was, but I think it was a member from Arkansas, who on one occasion sent me a lot of documents which had been sent to him out there ; he did not know what to do with them out there, and he returned them here to the House folding room, and afterwards wrote to me and asked me if I could not take them and do something with them. Now that state of affairs exists very largely. There is a chance here, I think, to remedy one of the difficulties.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not the present condition probably about this : That under the law all documents that are a part of the quota of a member of Congress are practically his individual property for him to make such disposition of as he may see fit. The question as to how they shall be distributed is simply a matter between him and his official conscience as to what is the proper performance of his duty ?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. I think that that is true as to a large number of members ; on the other hand, I know that quite a number of members of Congress conscientiously believe that those documents are simply theirs in trust, and that they have no right to dispose of them at all. But then another question arises with them as to how to dispose of them. You take gentlemen who come from large cities, and they get a great many documents which are practically useless to them, and those

from the country districts get a good many which are useless to *them*. Now, when we were more largely interested in that kind of business, and did it on a more extensive scale, I used to regard ourselves as a clearing house for Members and Senators, and we made exchanges with them all the while; we would take their documents which were useless to them and give them others which they could make use of. So the equilibrium was established. Some members of Congress would take 5,000 or 6,000 Agricultural Reports more than they received, more than their quota, and distribute them amongst their constituents.

The CHAIRMAN. Trading for them other works that were perhaps more incident to the seaboard?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Yes, sir; geological or mineral or other matters they did not care for. I don't know how you can remedy that state of affairs, because you can not very well discriminate and say that one member shall have what another member does not have. Now, the members do a large amount of that trading amongst themselves, and they give away a great many documents to their brother members.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your opinion of the advisability of continuing the existing law that permits any citizen, whether for his private use or for purposes of sale, to order a certain number of copies of public documents by paying the cost thereof and 10 per cent added?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Well, I think that is a good provision of the law, and I think it ought to be extended. Now Congress and the Departments very frequently make their orders for small editions of books. A bookseller is a better judge as to what is going to be the demand for that work than anybody else is or can be. When I find that a document is being printed, or about to be printed, at the Government Printing Office, I examine into it and find what the character of it is. If I think the demand is going to be greater than the supply I always file an order for the number which I think I can dispose of. My judgment generally has been right in the matter, and we constantly have orders. If we did not do so a great many documents and books which are printed now would be exhausted and people would not get them who want them and need them badly, and I think it is a very wise provision. I think there ought to be another, an addition, made to it.

It seems to me it would be wise to allow private citizens to secure stereotype plates of such matter by paying the cost and 10 per cent, which could be preserved and future editions printed if they were called for:

The CHAIRMAN. That is, printed by private individuals?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. From his stereotype plates?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Yes, sir. I know of that occurring quite a number of times, and not infrequently Government Departments, Senators, and Members of Congress have come to me for those very things which I could print afterwards if I could get those plates made. At times a document is printed nine-tenths of which may be useless and there may be one-tenth of very valuable matter in it. If I could secure a stereotype plate for that one-tenth I could afterwards produce it in such quantities as is required and it would be very useful.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Do you mean to have the Public Printer furnish you at cost with a slight profit, or do you mean to make it yourself?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Make it myself. I would simply have the law provide that he may make a duplicate of that stereotype plate for anybody who wanted it by paying a proper sum for it. The expense is not great. It used to be some years ago possible to do that. Under the administration of about twelve years ago, I think it was, I used to get stereo-

type plates, but suddenly the Public Printer, Mr. Rounds, raised the question of his right to do that under the law. Well, the printing laws are not so compiled as to enable you to ascertain just what the law is; it requires considerable research to find out just what it is. So we spent a good deal of time investigating the matter, and finally Mr. Rounds informed me he did not think he was authorized to do that, and it was discontinued to my very great inconvenience, for frequently we wanted them.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, it sometimes happens that a Government publication, fresh from the Printing Office, is to be had in the stores of the dealers before it is placed in the document room for distribution by members of Congress. Have you known of such instances?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. I don't think that is possible, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to be.

Mr. LOWDERMILK. I have known of such instances to be alleged, but I don't think it is possible, for this reason: I have had a good deal of experience with the Government Printing Office, and I am on very good terms with all the gentlemen there; but I don't think any of those men in that office would let me have a document, no matter how many copies I had ordered, until it had been delivered in the House or Senate, or both.

Mr. RICHARDSON. It is customary when you give an order for a publication in advance of the law to get it after the Senators and Members are supplied with their quota.

Mr. LOWDERMILK. After they have been delivered to the House and Senate.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Then you, and all others who have given special orders get their orders filled?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Then we get them; and I apprehend this is the true reason of that allegation. When the books are sent up from the Printing Office, say to-day, and delivered in the Senate or House document room, as the case may be, or the folding room, it may be a week or ten days before they put them to the credit of the Senators or Members. Meantime the Printing Office has not waited ten days for the action of the folding room clerks. My quota will be delivered to me maybe one or two days afterwards, and it might be possible to find them on my shelves for sale before you receive your copy, although your copy would be even then lying in the folding room for you.

The CHAIRMAN. This seems to be like a case in point: I may be mistaken as to that, but I will give my recollection. At my home in Omaha some time in August last I received a notification in the way of a postal card purporting to come from one F. B. Logan of Washington, which reads as follows:

I have for sale eight hundred (800) copies of Agricultural Reports, 1891; also, two hundred and sixteen (216) copies of that valuable work "Diseases of the Horse." Will sell at low figures.

This work, "Diseases of the Horse," was not placed to my credit, as I recall it, in the document room of the Senate for certainly a month after the time of the receipt of this postal card, and the number advertised here for sale is the quota of the members of the Senate. Now, can you give us any light on that subject, how that could be brought about?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. I can not understand that at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know Mr. F. B. Logan?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. No, sir; I do not. The only way I can explain that would be—

The CHAIRMAN. Then in October I received a second notification from the same gentleman in the same language, except that the words "eight hundred (800) copies of Agricultural Reports, 1891" were stricken out, evidencing the fact that he had sold the Agricultural Reports but still had the 216 copies of "Diseases of the Horse" for sale.

Mr. RICHARDSON. And that subsequent notice is on a postal card? The CHAIRMAN. Yes; on a postal card.

Mr. LOWDERMILK. I could not understand that in any way, except possibly he may have made some arrangement to secure some Senator's quota when it was ready, and knowing what it was to be he has advertised it in advance of receiving it. I do not think it is possible for him to have had the books.

There is a good deal of honesty in the Departments of the Government, and the folding rooms of the House and Senate seem to me to be about as straight as anything can be, and I do not think it is possible for him to have had a single copy of that book previous to its being entered to your credit, unless it had been procured directly from the Agricultural Department, which Department received its quota before they came here to the House and Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. You spoke in the early part of your examination concerning a method of selling or disposing of documents at the Capitol, a practice with which you are unable to complete. Will you kindly explain what you mean by that?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. I meant by that that there are quite a number of young men in the Capitol who devote themselves exclusively to that business. They have no other business except to trade for and buy and sell documents, and they are here all the time in the Capitol during the sessions of Congress and constantly in contact with Members and Senators and meeting all their wants.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean they are private persons?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Private persons; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Not employés.

Mr. LOWDERMILK. No, sir; not employés.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The suggestion that you made a moment ago that the book entitled "Diseases of the Horse" might possibly, in this instance referred to by Senator Manderson, have been obtained from the quota furnished to the Secretary of Agriculture. Have you noted the fact that the number offered for sale is 216; that is the exact number due a Senator; he could not have procured that number without a singular coincidence from the Secretary of Agriculture?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. I did not intend to imply that. What I said was, that it would be impossible for him to secure any of those books unless he secured them from the Agricultural Department.

Mr. RICHARDSON. They have none for sale, have they?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Oh, no, sir; they would not give to an individual more than a copy of it.

Mr. RICHARDSON. They would not furnish a dealer with anything like 216 copies?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. No, sir; they would not probably furnish a dealer with any copies?

The CHAIRMAN. I would like very much, Mr. Lowdermilk, to have from you, as an expert, some suggestion as to the comparative value of Government publications; which of those that seem to be of such importance and value to the people that their printing should be continued; and if there are any that seem to be an absolute waste of money in their printing and attempted distribution.

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Well, Senator, there is an immense quantity of matter printed which is useless, according to my view. There is a great quantity of it printed which annually finds its way into the paper mill, and I think some person of experience might sit down and take the list of publications and fairly well indicate what those are. I would say, for instance, the large number of messages and documents printed are comparatively useless.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean by that the abridgment?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Yes, sir. I think that the number of copies of the Engineer's Report which is printed is entirely useless and an extravagant waste of money. You take five immense volumes, which would make a pile as high as this [indicating] of the report of the Chief of Engineers, almost entirely composed of maps which are expensive, and quite a number of copies of those are given to every Senator and every Member, and he throws away nine-tenths of what he has. He may keep one copy and throw away the rest. They are of no earthly good to anybody; they are technical in their character, merely descriptive of the operations of the Engineer Corps and various public works; and if the Department were supplied with a limited number of them for its use and a copy given to each Senator and each Member and a copy placed in each depository, supposing that there is at least one depository in each State in the Union, I think it would meet all requirements. I think that the printing of a large number of those things for general distribution to people who have no use for them is an extravagant waste of money.

I think that the report of the bids for mail contracts is an altogether useless thing, which might be eliminated entirely from the public printing. It is an extremely expensive book to print. There are about probably 300 or 400 men in the country who are interested in it, each one of them will be interested in some one particular part of it and the rest of it would be useless to him—each one of those men could secure the information he desires by writing a letter to the Post-Office Department, and yet that book goes on like the river that rolls eternally.

The CHAIRMAN. My question is one that is extremely difficult to answer, called in as you are in this hurried way and without preparation, and I would like to have you take this list of Government publications, if you will do so for the benefit of the committee, that is to be found at the end of certain responses made to this committee by the Executive Departments, and if you will indicate upon it, or in such manner as you deem best, the works that would seem to have no popular demand whatever and suggestions as to any of those publications, we would be glad to have you do so.

Mr. LOWDERMILK. I will do so with pleasure, sir. Before leaving this point, there is one thing I should like to suggest: I am a member of the American Library Association, and singular as it may seem, I sometimes try to get things for nothing to libraries rather than sell them to them, and as I am engaged in supplying libraries not only all over the United States, but all over the world in fact, I feel a very considerable interest in them. I attended the annual conference in San Francisco last month, and we discussed the question of public library supplies of public documents, and I was requested to make some statement to this committee in reference to that matter, which I would be very glad to do.

The CHAIRMAN. We would be very glad to have you do so, either now or prepare it in writing and submit it.

Mr. LOWDERMILK. It will be very brief and it might just come in here: That is, that the estimate in which public documents is held today is very much higher than it ever has been heretofore. I have trav-

eled all over this country and visited almost all of the important libraries in it, and have discussed this question with the librarians themselves and examined what they have in their libraries. I have also pursued that inquiry even in the libraries in Europe, and I find that the librarians generally are becoming very much interested in the Government publications; and it was the sense of this convention or conference, after the discussion of the matter, that the proper thing to do would be to have at least one designated depository in each large city in the country, and also one in the State capital or the commercial center of every State, where every document which is printed by the Government should be sent and kept on file for reference. Now the depositories get certain documents, but what they get is limited. Some States I think probably have no depositories at all, and in some cases where they have a depository it is so remote that it takes a long time and a great deal of expense to get to it to consult anything; and the conference was of the opinion that it would be for the general good of the public that a complete file of Government publications should be placed in every State, and where there are large cities (more than one large city in a State) that each one of them should have a supply, and that the committee should arrange to have them designated for that purpose, and have a law providing that they should have these documents.

Then another suggestion was that here in the city of Washington, which is the headquarters of everything pertaining to the national capital, of course, there is not a place to-day where a person can go to consult all the publications of the Government, and that there ought to be some one establishment in which there would be preserved several copies—two or three copies of every document—and that they should be open to inspection all the time. There are various Departments of the Government which have not their own publications. There is not in the whole city a complete set of the publications of the Government, and it does seem singular that the United States Government should not have a complete set of its own publications, and that it should not be put in such a position that it could easily be consulted by anybody who had a desire to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, let me ask a question: To what extent are the Government publications kept up in the Congressional Library?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Well, that I can not answer. I think they are tolerably well kept up.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course we all understand there is not a complete set of Government documents existing from the beginning of the Government anywhere; but are not all these books now maintained in the Congressional Library?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Well, I don't think I could answer that question, Senator; but I find this to be the fact, I know there used to be in this Capitol building quite a number of rooms devoted to what is known as the reserve documents, and I know that those documents have been taken from those rooms, put into bags, stored away in the cellars, and are generally rotting away there and disappearing entirely, and they are of no value to anybody, and they ought to be taken out of there and put some place where they could be preserved.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, that is true in both Senate and House wings. There is an enormous accumulation of what are known as the reserve documents; they have been emptied out of the committee rooms of both Houses, and that has been a necessity. You take our own committee room, where perhaps we have more books than in any of the other committee rooms of the Senate, simply because we have not the space to put them. Only the last session we had to clean out all the reserve

documents that antedated the Forty-seventh Congress, so that we have here only the modern publications, and the difficulty is to find a place of storage or a receptacle for this vast accumulation, for it is enormous, even a single set of reserve documents—

Mr. LOWDERMILK. But I think you ought to have a building devoted to that purpose alone. Books that are now rotting away will be worth their weight in silver after a while. Some of those books to-day are worth \$25 or \$30 a volume.

The CHAIRMAN. The last Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, in obedience to the order of the Senate Committee on Printing, caused to be listed this accumulation of books, largely the reserve documents taken from the committee rooms, that are stored in the basement of the Capitol. When his report came in the number of volumes was so great that the committee were nonplussed as to what order to make concerning them. The impression obtains that those books are valueless. Now, is it your opinion that they are of value and that some effort should be made towards their preservation, and if so what would be your suggestion concerning them ?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Undoubtedly they are of value, and some of them of great value, and I think they ought to be preserved and cared for. I think there ought to be a building constructed especially for the care of those documents. It need not be an expensive building, but it should be of sufficient capacity to take care of them, and should be a place to which anyone can go for the purpose of consulting them.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The idea you are suggesting is to store one, two, or three copies of each one of those books, not the entire edition ?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Yes sir, of course ; but here they are thrown indiscriminately away.

The CHAIRMAN. Where they can not be reached ?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Yes, sir ; they are useless.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Lowdermilk, have you considered the subject of the present system of indorsement of public documents, the titles upon the back ?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Yes, sir ; I have, and I have found it always to be the most incomprehensible and incongruous arrangement imaginable.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any suggestion to make on that subject ?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. I have endeavored sometimes to fathom the object and idea of the person who had the arrangement of it. It is my idea that every book should be given its name and—well, I don't know that I would undertake now to give offhand a system or method which I think should be adopted ; but I certainly would eliminate the method of having the same book appear under three or four different titles, three or four different series.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 22 of matter prepared by Maj. Michael, clerk of the committee, for the consideration of the committee, I find this suggestion printed on back of documents :

HOW TITLES SHALL BE PRINTED ON BACK OF DOCUMENTS: That the publications of various Departments shall be bound uniformly in a particular color, no two departments using the same color, by which their publications may be identified, and the title on such publications shall be thus :

STATE.	TREASURY.	TREASURY.
President's Message and Foreign Relations.	State of the Finances.	Comptroller of the Currency.
1890.	1890.	1890.

WAR.	WAR.	WAR.
Secretary and Bureau Officers.	Engineers, Vol. 1.	Ordnance.
<hr/> 1890.	<hr/> 1890	<hr/> 1890.
INTERIOR.	INTERIOR.	INTERIOR.
Secretary and Land Office.	Indian Affairs.	Geological Survey.
<hr/> 1890.	<hr/> 1890.	<hr/> 1890.
AGRICULTURE.		AGRICULTURE.
Secretary and Bureaus.		Bureau of Animal Industry.
<hr/> 1890.		<hr/> 1890.
SMITHSONIAN.		SMITHSONIAN.
Secretary and Appendixes.		National Museum.
<hr/> 1890.		<hr/> 1890.

and they shall be given a consecutive number, beginning with the number indicated by the number published by the Departments up to and inclusive of eighteen hundred and ninety-two.

Mr. LOWDERMILK. That means a consecutive number in each Department?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Do you mean a consecutive number from the beginning, or do you begin with each Congress?

Mr. MICHAEL. Ascertain the number of volumes on that particular subject that have been issued heretofore and begin at that number; if there have been fifty, then 51, if there have been thirty, then 31. The idea is this: That for instance in 1892 the thirty-first volume is issued, that shall be numbered 31 and will show that thirty volumes precede it.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, if the Government should put up a building for the purpose of making a complete collection of Government publications, when those thirty volumes preceding the thirty-first volume have been collected, then the numbers can be put on?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Well, I think that is very good, except in some few instances it will be difficult to carry it out, because of the peculiar methods which have been adopted in publication, and by the Departments, where two Departments have been combined, or where they existed together at one time and have been separated. But still the idea is all right.

The CHAIRMAN. I rather wanted to direct your attention in that channel with a view of asking you to give the committee, at your earliest convenience, the benefit of your advice upon that subject, if you will?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. I will be very glad to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. We would like to have you give us your advice on the subject of an index, if you will kindly take the time to do so?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Well, the preparation of an index has been one of my hobbies for a long time, because it always struck me that the person who had a large library and no index or catalogue might pretty nearly as well not have the library. I have spent a good part of my life searching for things which are found in Government publications; and I had the honor to submit to several members of this committee last Congress a crude plan which I had mapped out for indexing or cataloguing the Government publications, and that about embodies my idea of the manner in which it should be done, though if it is undertaken it ought to be very complete; it ought to go into an analysis of the various reports; that is, so far as to take up the important heads, important subjects; for instance, if you take a report of the Chief of Engineers, we have no method at the present time of discovering what is contained in such report unless we get that volume and examine the index; we would have to take every index to every report in order to find what is contained in those volumes. This index which I propose ought to be made comprehensive enough to give a reference to every one of those subjects so that you would know where it could be found.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean a current index?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. A general index from the beginning up to the present time; then that should be kept up by a current index.

The CHAIRMAN. Please, in that connection, state what are the practical difficulties in regard to Poore's Catalogue of Government Publications issued some years ago?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Well, I had the bill passed through the House providing for the preparation of that catalogue; and I did one year's work on it. Maj. Poore and myself discussed the plan, and my idea was that the catalogue should be exactly what the law provided for, because the law was very specific, declaring that it should be an alphabetical subject index catalogue. Major Poore and myself differed on that in the outset, because he insisted on having a chronological list of books. My idea was that the index would be useful in legislation; for instance, if there was an appropriation bill called up in the Senate or in the House—the precedents are desirable in a great many cases—my idea was that when that appropriation bill was called up in the House or Senate you might take this book, this index, and open it to that subject, and right there under the subject head, you would find an epitome of every appropriation that had been made for that purpose from the beginning of the Government up to the present time in each Congress, and in two minutes the Senator or Member may have found all the information he wanted on that subject.

Now, as it is, if you wanted that information you open Poore's book at the index, and, as there have been one hundred sessions of Congress, you would find a hundred references to that subject, and when having found it you must turn back a hundred times to particular pages of fine type without any headlines or catch-lines and spend a very considerable length of time in finding that particular item on that page. It would take you half a day to do it, and consequently the value of the thing is very largely destroyed.

The CHAIRMAN. You, then, would follow no chronological order, but make it purely alphabetical?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. I would make it alphabetical, but I would follow a chronological order under the subject, and then I would have a catch-

line to every item under that subject so it would readily catch the eye, and you could find any point almost instantly just as in dictionaries.

The CHAIRMAN. In order to accomplish that general catalogue of the character of which you speak, would it be necessary to go over the entire work from the beginning; could not Poore's book be taken as the basis of a new arrangement?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. No, sir; I think not. If I were going to do that work I should not want to know Poore's book at all. It might be used, but I would rather go to the original sources. There is nothing safe except an original source. It is useful now, of course, but its usefulness is very prescribed.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you the matter which you say you presented to the committee?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Yes, sir; I have it at home.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you transmit that to the committee with a letter?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In that connection, if you will look on pages 23 and 24 of the matter which has been prepared for the consideration of the committee by Maj. Michael, you will find some views expressed there as to the matter of a general index. I would like very much for you to give that your consideration and advise us concerning it.

Mr. LOWDERMILK. The existence of a proper catalogue would save the Government every year, in my opinion, almost the cost of it in time and convenience. The general expression of opinion amongst the librarians this year has been unanimous on that point, and I have consulted them all over the country; they all feel exactly the same way about it, that they are exceedingly anxious to have a catalogue or index, for that which they have is almost useless.

Mr. RICHARDSON. What do you think would be the cost of printing a proper index?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. I made an estimate last year under the pressure of doing it in an economical sort of a way, and I estimated that the clerical work would be about \$20,000; but, I think, to do it properly and cover the ground entirely it would cost twice that much.

Mr. RICHARDSON. That is, the mere clerical work, without the publication?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. How many pages would it make?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Well, it ought to make two volumes as large as Poore's, probably.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Please state about the size.

Mr. LOWDERMILK. It is a quarto size; about the size of the Congressional Record.

Mr. RICHARDSON. How many pages would it make?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Two volumes of a thousand pages each, probably; something like that. It would not be so compact as Poore's. Necessarily it must be made a little different from that in order to give the proper catchwords and cross references. It would have to be done by an experienced indexer.

There is another subject which I would like to take the liberty of suggesting.

The CHAIRMAN. We would be very glad to have you do so.

Mr. LOWDERMILK. When I was visiting the libraries in England, Scotland, and Ireland, it struck me as very peculiar that I should find so many United States Government publications lying around in the

corners of these libraries, some of them valuable. I said, "How do you get possession of these?" I was told, "They are sent to us from the Government." I never was able to discover what part of the Government sent them. I found quite a number of valuable publications generally scattered about through the libraries, apparently of no importance to them because they were stuck away in the corners and never used at all or called for. But under what system; or by what authority, or by what method these United States publications were so generally distributed amongst foreign libraries I could not ascertain. Under the general system of international exchanges, of course, each Government is entitled to have a copy of every publication, but why they should be sent to all these other libraries I do not understand.

There is another point which occurs to me: Under the law every Senator and every Member is supplied, of course, with a set of the documents.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, the reserve documents, you mean?

Mr. LOWDERMILK. Yes, sir; the reserve documents. Now, recently, within the last three Congresses, there was a law passed which authorizes every Senator and Member, in addition to that, to have bound at the Printing Office, free of charge, in half morocco, any document which was published during his term of office. Now, that may be all right for the Senator and the Member to have that additional copy; but the experience which I have had in that matter is this: It has come under my observation that interested parties have suggested time and again to Members that they were entitled to have this work done, and they have made up lists of the documents, and the Member has signed that list, and they have taken those documents from the document room and sent them to the Printing Office and had them bound in that way. When they are returned the Member selects what he wants out of them, and the rest go to other people and are simply sold and given away. I am certain that that method has cost the Government a great many thousand dollars; and I think that clause in the law ought to be eliminated entirely.

STATEMENT OF MR. FELIX B. LOGAN, LABORER.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you live, Mr. Logan?

Mr. LOGAN. Well, sir, since I came to Washington I have been living at 909 Third street, NW.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been in Washington?

Mr. LOGAN. I have been here since the 16th of April last.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a Government position?

Mr. LOGAN. I am in the War Department.

The CHAIRMAN. In what capacity?

Mr. LOGAN. I am employed as a laborer.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is your home?

Mr. LOGAN. In Rutherford County, N. C.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you the F. B. Logan who distributed certain postal cards, one of which I hold in my hand, addressed to Charles F. Manderson, Omaha, Nebr., stating—

I have for sale eight hundred copies of Agricultural Reports, 1891; also two hundred and sixteen copies of that valuable work, "Diseases of the Horse." Will sell at low figures?

Mr. LOGAN. Yes, sir; I am the man that did it.

The CHAIRMAN. Am I correct in my impression that the first postal card received by me was in August last ?

Mr. LOGAN. Well, I don't remember; I was doing business for another man; he was away from the city and asked me to send them out for him; I was disinterested altogether; I did it as a matter of personal favor.

The CHAIRMAN. It is proper for me to premise, Mr. Logan, with the statement that the committee does not reflect upon you or anyone else for either the purchase or sale of public documents. All we seek is to get at the facts in this case as to whether certain abuses which we know have grown up can not be remedied; and it is not that we reflect upon you for your action, but simply that we want to get at the facts.

Mr. LOGAN. I am simply a disinterested party.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been in possession of these books ?

Mr. LOGAN. No, sir; not at all.

The CHAIRMAN. You were acting, then, for some one else ?

Mr. LOGAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that some one else a Member of Congress ?

Mr. LOGAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. A present Member or a late Member ?

Mr. LOGAN. He was an ex-Member of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. So this was the effort of an ex-Member of Congress to sell the quota of books belonging to him, and he did it through you ?

Mr. LOGAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You, then, did not receive any of the Agricultural Reports for 1891, or of this work "Diseases of the Horse," in advance of their being sent to the Document Room of either of the two Houses ?

Mr. LOGAN. I did not, sir. The only disposition I made of them was that I got an order from the ex-member and came here to the superintendent of the House folding room or the House document room and asked him if he would transfer the books to me and leave them here until I disposed of them, which he said he would do; and as I got an offer which I felt justified in taking for the books, what the gentleman told me to sell them for, I disposed of the books and came here and gave an order to that effect to the different parties I sold them to. One time I came with the order personally, but the last time—I sold them at two different times—I sent an order from this gentleman, transferred by me to the party that I had sold them to, and did not come to see about them at all, and he sent me a check for them. The check was drawn in my name. The gentleman for whom I was selling came to me with the check. I authorized him to go to my number and get my mail. He did so and brought it to me, and I transferred the check to him. He was not here at the time the books were sold.

The CHAIRMAN. Your action in the matter was simply as a friend of this gentleman and without profit to you ?

Mr. LOGAN. Just as a friend; there was no profit whatever.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what was obtained for the Agricultural Reports per volume ?

Mr. LOGAN. I think it was about an average of 5 cents per book.

The CHAIRMAN. How much for the "Diseases of the Horse;" do you know ?

Mr. LOGAN. I think 40 or 50 cents; I do not remember for certain. I think I have the bill at home stating the number of books and the amount paid for them.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Logan, do you feel warranted in stating to the

committee who this ex-member of Congress was that you disposed of the books for ?

Mr. LOGAN. So far as I am concerned there would be no impropriety in my doing so ; it was Mr. Ewart.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Of what State ?

Mr. LOGAN. Of North Carolina. Of course I did not know anything about it. I supposed it was all right, and was very much surprised when I got the subpoena to come here to-day. I did it as a matter of personal friendship. He said that a number of the Congressmen did it ; that he had books placed to his credit that he did not have any use for, and that he did not suppose there would be anything wrong.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Do you know whether this purchase was made by other members of Congress ?

Mr. LOGAN. Yes, sir ; both of them made by members of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the only instance of the kind that you have been concerned in ?

Mr. LOGAN. Yes, sir. I never was in Washington before until the 16th of April last. In fact I knew very little of the gentleman, only by reputation, until I came here ; but since that time he and I have been very intimate friends.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he give any reason why he desired to do this through a third person ?

Mr. LOGAN. He did not ; only that he was going away. He was going back home and said he would not be here, and had these cards printed for me to send out with my name attached. Of course I said go ahead, I will do anything I can for you with pleasure.

The CHAIRMAN. You sent one or more copies to each member of Congress, I suppose ?

Mr. LOGAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I know in my case I got one from you in August and this one, which is dated October 12, and apparently by that time the 800 copies of the Agricultural Report had been sold because those words had been stricken out.

Mr. LOGAN. Will you let me see that card, please ? [After examining card.] No ; I did not write that.

Mr. RICHARDSON. In whose handwriting is the superscription ?

Mr. LOGAN. I suppose it is Mr. Ewart's.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Do you know Mr. Ewart's handwriting ?

Mr. LOGAN. Yes, sir ; I think that is Mr. Ewart's handwriting. I am very well satisfied it is, but I would not be willing to swear to it. I am rather positive that it is.

STATEMENT OF LEWIS S. HAYDEN, DEALER IN SECONDHAND BOOKS.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hayden, will you kindly give your occupation and place of business ?

Mr. HAYDEN. I am a bookseller ; my place of business is 1010 F street, NW.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been in such business ?

Mr. HAYDEN. About eight or ten years.

The CHAIRMAN. You have dealt, the committee understands, quite considerably in Government publications ?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you kindly state to what extent, as to whether yours is what might be called a retail or a wholesale business?

Mr. HAYDEN. Both, sir. To tell the truth, Senator, I could not answer any question more to suit me than Mr. Lowdermilk has done. His ideas and mine are a good deal alike.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you a few questions in order to get at this matter, which has worried us a little. What is your source of supply of Government publications; where do you obtain them?

Mr. HAYDEN. There I would have to make the same answer that Mr. Lowdermilk has made. Some I get in exchange from members; others I get from buying private libraries and at auction sales, and others are brought there. Of course anything that is worth buying when we get the opportunity we buy it.

The CHAIRMAN. How much sale is there of Government publications by members of Congress during their term of office?

Mr. HAYDEN. I never bought from a member of Congress since I have been in business.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you of an ex-member of Congress at any time?

Mr. HAYDEN. No, sir. The only lot I ever bought was that of a dead member of Congress. I bought them from a man they were willed to by the member. I have not been engaged in the Government publications as largely as Mr. Lowdermilk and Mr. Anglim; in fact I have not formerly done the extensive business they have.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hayden, unless there is something that you desire to suggest I do not know that I have any further questions to ask. You say you quite agree in the views as expressed by Mr. Lowdermilk?

Mr. HAYDEN. I do right straight through, and I heard all of his statement. It is a subject that he and I have talked over several times, some points in it.

But I have one idea that has not been advanced, that certain books that are valuable should be printed for sale and not for free distribution, like some of the reports of the Geological Survey. There are a good many valuable books that ought to be printed for sale at a little over cost. In that way the Government would save considerable.

The CHAIRMAN. You would cut off the free supply and publish them only for sale at cost price and 10 per cent added?

Mr. HAYDEN. It would soon be ascertained how many would be wanted.

Adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock p. m., November 16, 1891.

(3)

INQUIRY INTO DEPARTMENT PRINTING.

CIRCULAR OF THE COMMITTEE.

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is respectfully called to the following concurrent resolution passed by the Fifty-first Congress:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That the Committee on Public Printing, with two members of the present House of Representatives who are reelected to the next Congress, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or any subcommittee of said special joint committee, are hereby instructed to examine into the numbers printed of the various documents, reports, bills, and other papers published by order of Congress, or of either House thereof, and of the Congressional Record, and to report a bill in December next, making such reductions in the numbers and cost of printing, and such changes and reduction in the distribution of said publications as they may deem expedient, with a report giving their reasons therefor; and that the said Committee is also instructed to investigate the printing and binding for the Executive Departments executed at the Government Printing Office, and at the branch printing offices and binderies in the various Departments, and report a bill in December next, making such reductions in expenses and imposing such checks as they may deem expedient, with a report giving their reasons therefor; and said Committee is further instructed to make any other investigation calculated in their opinion to reduce the cost of public printing; and report the result thereof; and the said Committee is hereby authorized to employ a stenographer, to summon and examine experts and witnesses, and to call upon the heads of Executive Departments and the Public Printer for such information regarding the preceding matters as they may desire; and expenses necessarily incurred in making the investigations aforesaid shall be defrayed from the contingent fund of the Senate, upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the Committee on Printing.

Especially is your attention called to that clause in the resolution relating to the printing and binding for the Executive Departments executed at the Government Printing Office and at the branch printing offices and binderies in the various Departments. The Committee are authorized by Congress to investigate this class of the public printing and binding, with a view to—

First. A reduction in the expenses of printing and binding; and,

Second. To impose additional checks, if any shall be needed, on said printing and binding.

Will you kindly furnish written answers to the following interrogatories :

1. What reports, documents, or pamphlets are printed for your Department? In giving this answer please cover a period including the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses, thus :

Title of report, document, or book.	Number printed by authority of Congress, Forty-eighth Congress.	Number printed, Forty-ninth Congress.	Number printed, Fiftieth Congress.	Number printed, Fifty-first Congress.	Number of copies printed on the order of the Department.	Distribution.	Cost.	Where printed — main office or branch office.	Note.

2. Have you a branch or independent printing office in your Department?

(a) How many and what kinds of presses are in use in the branch office? How many people are employed in the branch office, and how are they paid?

(b) Who has charge of the branch office? That is, is it under the Public Printer?

(c) Who has immediate charge of the printing done for the Department in the branch office? That is, to whom does the foreman in charge of the office look for his final orders to do printing for the Department?

(d) Do all orders for printing pass through the hands of one responsible head, or do bureau chiefs and others give orders direct? What is the process?

(e) Who furnishes machinery and material for the branch office?

(f) Is the maintenance of a branch office in your Department in the interest of economy and convenience? Please make a full statement under this head.

(g) What portion of the expenditure in your branch printing office is paid from the credit given you by Congress in the annual appropriation bill, and what portion from the credit given the Public Printer, and on what principle is such division made?

(h) Have you a bindery in your Department? If so, is it under control of the Public Printer? If not under the control of the Public Printer, who has charge and control of it? What is the size of the plant, and what class of work does it do? Could the same work be done better and more economically in the bindery of the Government Printing Office?

3. Could not the annual report emanating from your Department be so edited or supervised as to include the substance of accompanying papers or reports of subordinates, so as to do away with the expense of printing so many parts to the report of the head of the Department? What remedy do you suggest for this growing tendency to voluminous annual reports? This question refers more particularly to the appendices to the reports, or accompanying papers.

4. Is not the number of copies of reports printed, including the accompanying papers, larger than is necessary to meet actual needs? Please

give in detail the distribution of the reports of your Department, and make suggestions as to how the number of copies may be reduced, if it can be done consistently with the interests of the public service, stating the least number of the different sorts of reports that can be printed for the use of your Department.

5. Can you suggest any better method of distributing public documents, either those emanating from your own Department, or those published by other Departments, than now exists?

6. What public documents, bills, resolutions, etc., are required by your Department to facilitate business in the Department, and to whom should they be sent for distribution?

7. Does the experience of your Department suggest any changes in existing laws relating to the public printing and binding, or the distribution of public documents, that would be in the line of economy and in the interest of the public service? The Committee would be glad to receive from you any suggestions relating to the public printing and binding, the distribution of public documents, and the printing of blanks, letter-heads, and envelopes, that would be called for under the most liberal construction of the resolution to which your attention has been called.

As early an answer as practicable will greatly oblige,

Yours, very respectfully,

CHARLES F. MANDERSON,
Chairman of Committee.

REPLIES TO THE FOREGOING CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 29, 1891.

Hon. CHARLES F. MANDERSON,
Chairman of the Committee on Printing, United States Senate:

SIR: Your letter calling attention to the concurrent resolution passed by the Fifty-first Congress, respecting the printing of the various documents, reports, bills, and other papers published by order of Congress or of either House thereof, has been received.

In reply, I have the honor to state that the following table shows the number and character of the public documents printed for distribution by this Department during the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses:

Title of document.	Congress.	Copies.	Cost.
Foreign Relations—			
1883	} Forty-eighth	{ 2,000	\$1,161.73
1884		{ 2,000	
1885	} Forty-ninth	{ 2,000	1,179.26
1886		{ 2,000	
1887	} Fiftieth	{ 3,000	1,294.40
1888		{ *750	
1889	} Fifty-first	{ 1,000	534.10
1890		{ 1,000	
Commercial Relations—			
1882-'83	Forty-eighth	*2,500	1,984.16
1884-'85	} Forty-ninth	{ 1,000	574.98
1885-'86		{ *1,000	
1886-'87	Fiftieth	1,000	627.35
1887-'88	Fifty-first	1,000	600.75

* Two volumes.

† Estimated.

These volumes were printed at the main office.

The Foreign Relations and the Commercial Relations are distributed among our diplomatic and consular officers, and are also presented to foreign governments, to eminent publicists abroad and in the United States, and to the principal public libraries in this country.

Attached to the Department are a bindery and a printing office, both of which are branches of the Public Printing Office and are under the supervision of the Public Printer, who is represented by a foreman for the printing office and one for the bindery.

All orders for printing and binding pass through the hands of the chief clerk of this Department.

The maintenance of a printing office and bindery in the Department is in the interest of economy and is of the greatest convenience.

The bindery has been connected with the Department for more than fifty years. In it are bound up into appropriate volumes all the original manuscript correspondence received from our ministers, consuls, foreign ministers, and letters from the various Departments of the Government and from private persons and corporations. These papers are in original, and form part of the archives of the Government, and should not be removed from the Department nor pass beyond the immediate control of its officers. Many of them are of a highly confidential character.

With respect to the other interrogatories contained in your letter, I refer you to the statement of the chief clerk of this Department made before your committee, as presenting the views of this Department.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Acting Secretary.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, U. S. A., May 11, 1891.

Hon. CHARLES F. MANDERSON,
Chairman Committee on Printing:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular, dated April 25, 1891, containing several inquiries as to the printing and distribution of public documents.

As the Bureau of the American Republics is unique and international in its character, several other Governments contributing to its support, and was organized for the sole purpose of securing and disseminating information concerning the American Republics, the general inquiries from your honorable Committee do not apply to its work, and may not, therefore, be answered specifically. I ask the liberty, however, to submit a statement concerning the plans and purposes of the Bureau, and the work it is doing, for the information of your Committee and the Congress of the United States.

The Bureau was organized about the first of November, 1890, upon the recommendation of the recent International American Conference, a copy of whose report on the subject as adopted is hereto attached.

Upon organization the labors of the Bureau were first directed to the establishment of sources of official and unofficial information concerning the American Republics, and the formation of a reference library

of works in the English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French languages. Circulars were then issued to commercial organizations, notifying them of the purposes which the Bureau is intended to serve, and inviting inquiries from all merchants and manufacturers who are interested in promoting the commerce between the American Republics. In response to this circular the Bureau has received many inquiries, all of which have been answered as promptly and as fully as the information in its possession would permit. The greater portion of them came from persons who are desirous of extending the sale of their goods in the American countries and colonies, and indicate a very widespread and increasing desire for information as to the markets of those countries and colonies. Public addresses have been delivered by the Director of the Bureau upon invitation from commercial organizations in many of the manufacturing centers of the United States, and intelligence of immediate public interest has been regularly furnished to the several press associations in Washington and widely published.

In the same time the Bureau has been engaged in the preparation and publication of bulletins containing information of permanent value and interest concerning the American Republics.

The first bulletin was Hand-Book of the American Republics, No. 1, containing among other things: *Résumé* of the results of the International American Conference; historical notes about America; systems of credit in Latin America; statistics of the trade in productions of Latin America; general comparative statistics of American commerce; registers of executive officers of the American Republics, their diplomatic and consular representatives in the United States, and the representatives of the United States in Mexico, Central and South America, and the Colonies; travelers' guide, postal guide, and table of cable rates to the American continents; trade-mark laws, port charges, and consular regulations of American countries.

The second bulletin was Hand-Book No. 2, published in both Spanish and English, which contained among other things: Condensed descriptions of the American countries, their resources, products, finances, etc., with full tables of their commerce brought down to latest obtainable dates; official register of American countries, corrected to March 1, 1891; commercial statistics, corrected to March 1, 1891; text of the reciprocal commercial arrangement with Brazil, and tables showing articles affected thereby; coinage, weights, and measures, the valuation of foreign coins being corrected by last official rates; patent laws, trademark laws, port charges, consular fees and regulations of America; travelers' guide to American ports, giving distances and rates from New York, steamship lines in American trade, rates of freight, cable rates, and postal guide.

Copies of the Hand-Books were distributed through the mails to persons included in the several following classes:

- (1) A special list of persons of distinction, including Members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives in Congress;
- (2) a request list, composed of persons who have asked that bulletins be forwarded them;
- (3) a list of manufacturers;
- (4) a list of merchants actually engaged in the Latin-American trade;
- (5) a general mercantile list;
- (6) commercial organizations throughout the country;
- (7) libraries and educational institutions;
- (8) diplomatic and consular officers of the United States;
- (9) officials in Washington;
- (10) officials outside of Washington;
- (11) list of merchants in foreign countries;
- (12) list of consuls, statistical bureaus, commercial organizations, and periodicals in foreign countries;
- (13) newspaper

correspondents in Washington; (14) newspapers, periodicals and statistical bureaux in the United States; (15) lists of persons furnished by Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The several lists embrace some 27,000 names, and those furnished by Senators and Representatives in Congress number between 18,000 and 19,000.

In forwarding bulletins great care is taken to select from the lists the names of persons who would be the most interested in the particular publication and those to whom it would be most useful. Each copy forwarded contains a receipt to be signed and returned, in order that it may be ascertained whether the volume has reached its destination, and also whether any corrections are necessary in future mailing lists. The accuracy of the present mailing list is demonstrated by the fact that only ten copies have been returned as undelivered, and more than 99 per cent. of the receipts have been returned. A great number of these receipts contain comments of a favorable character, showing that the bulletins have been found interesting and valuable to those to whom they were sent.

There are now in the Government Printing Office for early publication the following bulletins: (1) The Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics; (2) The Trade-mark and Patent Laws of the American Republics; (3) The Consular and Customs Regulations of the American Republics; (4) a Postal, Travelers', and Shippers' Guide to the American Republics; (5) The Commerce of the American Republics, being a volume of statistics showing the exports and imports of the several Republics, corrected to May 1, 1891; (6) The Import Duties of Mexico; (7) The Import Duties of Brazil; (8) The Import Duties of Cuba.

The following bulletins are now in course of preparation: (1) Mexico and its Resources, a volume of some 250 pages, devoted exclusively to the Republic of Mexico; (2) a similar volume devoted to Brazil; (3) a similar volume devoted to Costa Rica; (4) a similar volume devoted to San Domingo; (5) the tariff laws, customs regulations, and import dues of all the American Republics, in English and Spanish; (6) A classified list of merchants in Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies, for the use of manufacturers in the United States; (7) laws of the American Republics relating to immigration and the sale and settlement of the public lands; (8) laws of the American Republics relating to mines and mining; (9) a series of bulletins devoted to special interests, such as the market for breadstuffs in the American Republics, the market for provisions, cotton fabrics, boots and shoes, paper and stationery, agricultural implements, drugs, chemicals, and medicines, electrical supplies, etc., it being the intention to publish a bulletin devoted to each of the several principal articles of merchandise manufactured in the United States for export, for the use and benefit of the manufacturers; (10) a code of nomenclature of articles of commerce between the American Republics, in English, Spanish, and Portuguese.

In addition to the bulletins now in course of preparation, it is intended to publish special numbers devoted to each of the several countries which participate in the support of the Bureau.

The usefulness of the Bureau has already been demonstrated by the demand for its publications and the enormous number of inquiries it has received from the merchants and manufacturers of the United States.

I beg leave in conclusion to submit the following extract from the South American Journal, the long established organ of the merchants of Great Britain engaged in the Latin-American trade :

The present work, Hand-Book No. 1, of 280 pages, is the first bulletin issued by the Bureau, and it will be found highly useful to all having commercial relations with South and Central America and Mexico. It contains in a condensed form much practical information, which could only be obtained by laborious compilation. * * * There is a variety of useful statistics and descriptive articles, and the book is illustrated with several maps and plates. Future bulletins will give a complete compilation of the tariffs, etc. This work will be greatly sought for by the merchants in Europe, as well as in America. The book is carefully and well gotten up, both as regards contents, typography, and paper.

The value of the bulletin is also demonstrated by the fact that the April number of the Board of Trade Journal, published by the British Government, contained over thirty pages of matter copied entire from the Hand-Book, with credit to this Bureau.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1891.

Hon. CHARLES F. MANDERSON,
Chairman Joint Congressional Committee on Printing :

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following in answer to the inquiries contained in your letter of April 25, 1891, relative to the printing and binding executed for this Department by the Public Printer during the fiscal years 1883 to 1890, inclusive.

Query No. 1. What reports, documents, or pamphlets are printed for your Department? In giving this answer please cover a period including the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses.

Reports, documents, and pamphlets pertaining to the Treasury Department, furnished by the Public Printer, upon requisition of the Secretary, during the fiscal years 1883 to 1890, inclusive (period of the Forty eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses).

[The records of this Department do not furnish information regarding the editions of documents printed by order of Congress.]

Title or description.	Year.	No. of copies.	How distributed.	Cost.	Where printed—main or branch office.	Remarks.
The Secretary: Annual Report on the Finances ...	1883	15,500	To Senators and Representatives in Congress, Cabinet officers, principal libraries in the United States, customs officers, officers of the diplomatic service abroad, foreign ministers and correspondents, assistant treasurers, bank officers, and such persons as apply for it.	\$3,667.11	The large edition of this report (3,500 copies) and the edition of the report proper, with tables (1,000 copies), are usually printed at the main office, while the remainder, being the report proper, without tables, are printed at branch office.	Section 259, Revised Statutes, requires it to be made to Congress.
	1884	13,500		2,175.31		
	1885	18,750		4,906.53		
	1886	26,000		4,375.58		
	1887	11,500		2,313.11		
	1888	11,500		2,539.15		
	1889	13,503		2,385.99		
	1890	12,500		2,689.14		
Annual Book of Estimates of Appropriations.	1883	530	To the different Departments for use of officers of the Government requiring it, and to other persons upon application.	498.53	Printed in branch office and bound in main office.	Section 3669, Revised Statutes, requires it to be submitted to Congress.
	1884	530		518.02		
	1885	525		605.73		
	1886	525		516.86		
	1887	575		566.15		
	1888	775		745.09		
	1889	775		747.50		
	1890	775		820.72		
Annual Digest of Appropriations...	1883	1,500	To the different Departments for use of officers of the Government requiring it, and to other persons upon application.	1,713.66	Printed in branch office and bound in main office.	
	1884	780		1,594.42		
	1885	775		1,483.01		
	1886	775		1,397.74		
	1887	775		1,740.99		
	1888	1,025		1,731.49		
	1889	1,025		2,377.10		
	1890	1,025		2,356.46		
Report of the Cruise of the Revenue-Marine Steamer <i>Corwin</i> in Alaskan waters.	1883	2,000	To officers of the Revenue-Cutter Service, vessels of the U. S. Navy, chiefs and assistant chiefs of bureaus of Treasury Department, public and society libraries, scientific persons interested in Alaska, and to private individuals on request of Senators and members of Congress.	1,841.66	Main office.....	
	1884	525		535.50		
	1885	525		440.92		
Report of Treasury Cattle Commission.	1884	525	To chief officers of the customs, and others upon application.	1,499.00	Main office.....	
Report of Secretary to Congress on Collection of Customs Duties	1885	1,000	To chief officers of the customs, and others upon application.	388.21	Main office.....	Also published as vol. 2 of Finance Report.
Report of Secretary to Congress on the Tariff.	1885	3,025	To chief officers of the customs, importers, and others upon application.	903.32	Branch office.....	

Report of Secretary to Congress on Revision of the Tariff.	1886	575	To chief officers of the customs, importers, and others upon application.	437.83	Branch office	} Also published in Appendix to Finance Report. 4,025 copies printed monthly, at an annual cost of about \$1,700.
Report to the Secretary on Examinations in the Treasury Department.	1889	1,025	{ To Senators and Representatives in Congress, chief officers of the Treasury Department, and others upon application.	34.88	} Main office	
	1890	2,025		114.21		
Monthly Synopsis of Decisions in Customs Cases.	To chief officers of the customs, officers of the consular service, importers, merchants, custom-house brokers, foreign legations, newspapers, and others interested.	Branch office	
Supervising Special Agent: Annual Report to the Secretary ...	1883	530	{ To Members of Congress, collectors and other officers of the customs, and others upon application.	52.91	} Main office	} Also published in Appendix to Finance Report.
	1884	525		11.40		
	1885	525		55.39		
	1886	525		16.20		
	1887	525		19.07		
	1888	525		21.24		
	1889	1,025		15.89		
First Comptroller: Annual Report to the Secretary ...	1890	1,025	{ To Senators and Representatives in Congress, bureau officers in the Departments at Washington, United States district attorneys, and such other persons as may make application for it from time to time.	20.94	} Main office	} Also published in Appendix to Finance Report.
	1883	525		37.20		
	1884	515		10.85		
	1885	525		11.40		
	1886	525		13.57		
	1887	615		14.86		
	1888	725		17.78		
Second Comptroller: Annual Report to the Secretary ...	1889	525	{ To heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions and clerks in the office.	11.43	} Main office	} Also published in Appendix to Finance Report.
	1890	525		11.20		
	1883	525		15.42		
	1884	625		24.77		
	1885	225		5.64		
	1886	225		4.88		
	1887	525		10.76		
Commissioner of Customs: Annual Report to the Secretary ...	1888	325	{ To bureau officers, collectors of customs, and applicants by mail and in person.	9.72	} Main office	} Also published in Appendix to Finance Report.
	1889	325		10.21		
	1890	325		6.92		
	1883	125		3.99		
	1884	125		5.66		
	1885	225		4.83		
	1886	225		6.20		
First Auditor: Annual Report to the Secretary ...	1887	325	{ To heads of Departments, their assistants, heads of bureaus and offices and their assistants in this city, and a few private persons on application, and to the personal friends of the head of the office.	5.03	} Main office	} Also published in Appendix to Finance Report.
	1888	525		8.13		
	1889	275		12.87		
	1890	275		7.41		
	1883	525		12.16		
	1884	515		11.46		
	1885	725		12.91		
1886	725	11.76				
1887	625	11.88				
1888	325	11.20				
1889	525	10.76				
1890	525	8.11				

Title or description.	Year.	No. of copies.	How distributed.	Cost.	Where printed—main or branch office.	Remarks.				
Second Auditor: Annual Report to the Secretary...	1883	1,025	To Senators and Representatives in Congress, heads of bureaus, clerks in the office, personal friends of the Auditor and his deputy, and occasional applicants who are specially interested in some portion of the report.	\$24.54	Main office	Also published in Appendix to Finance Report. (Sec. 260, R. S., requires this report to be laid before Congress by Secretary.)				
	1884	1,025		22.61						
	1885	1,025		26.98						
	1886	1,525		23.14						
	1887	1,525		28.26						
	1888	1,025		26.82						
	1889	1,525		27.48						
	1890	1,525		27.52						
Third Auditor: Annual Report to the Secretary...	1883	375	To Members of Congress, the Department officers in Washington, the different colleges in the United States, quite a number of libraries, and persons throughout the country applying for it.	11.36	Main office	Also published in Appendix to Finance Report. (Sec. 260, R. S., requires this report to be laid before Congress by the Secretary.)				
	1884	375		10.48						
	1885	1,200		19.29						
	1886	2,025		26.90						
	1887	2,525		58.38						
	1888	325		11.21						
	1889	525		35.80						
	1890	1,225		43.82						
Fourth Auditor: Annual Report to the Secretary...	1883	725	To Executive Mansion, Secretaries and bureau officers of the several Departments, Senate and House Committees on Naval Affairs and Appropriations, pay officers of the Navy, commandant and disbursing officers of the Marine Corps, and libraries and other public institutions upon application.	19.73	Main office	Also published in Appendix to Finance Report. (Sec. 260, R. S., requires this report to be laid before Congress by the Secretary.)				
	1884	725		20.48						
	1885	725		17.15						
	1886	525		14.04						
	1887	525		13.41						
	1888	625		13.96						
	1889	525		12.90						
	1890	525		12.56						
	Annual Digest of Naval Appropriations.	1883		525			To disbursing officers of the Navy Department and officers and clerks in the accounting offices of the Treasury Department.	38.89	Branch office	
		1884		525				35.22		
1885		525	37.21							
1886		525	36.02							
1887		525	42.70							
1888		525	41.18							
1889		525	34.12							
1890		525	40.21							
Fifth Auditor: Annual Report to the Secretary...	1883	1,225	To United States ministers and consular officers, internal-revenue collectors, Department of State, bureau officers of the Treasury Department, and to libraries and persons applying for it.	37.47	Main office	Also published in Appendix to Finance Report.				
	1884	1,525		42.45						
	1885	1,525		35.64						
	1886	1,525		40.12						
	1887	1,525		38.11						
	1888	1,025		39.23						
	1889	1,525		44.44						
	1890	1,525		44.43						

Sixth Auditor:							
Annual Report to the Secretary...	1883	325	To members of both Houses of Congress, the heads of Departments and bureaus of the General Government, post-masters at first-class post-offices, the clerical force of the office, and such other persons as may from time to time apply for it.	18.41	Main office	} Published in part in Appendix to Finance Report.	
	1884	625		51.29			
	1885	525		35.60			
	1886	525		44.11			
	1887	525		45.93			
	1888	2,025		145.49			
	1889	1,025		34.22			
	1890	2,025		128.98			
Treasurer:							
Annual Report to the Secretary...	1883	5,025	To the principal officers of the Executive Departments, Members of Congress, assistant treasurers, national banks and bankers in the United States, United States consuls, and private and interested persons upon application.	214.04	Main office.....	} Also published in Appendix to Finance Report.	
	1884	5,025		185.60			
	1885	6,075		387.95			
	1886	5,575		369.32			
	1887	5,025		354.57			
	1888	6,025		346.29			
	1889	6,025		557.30			
	1890	6,025		391.23			
Annual Report on the Sinking Fund and Debt of the District of Columbia.	1883	725	To members of both Houses of Congress, Committees on Appropriations and on the District of Columbia of both Houses, certain bankers and brokers throughout the country, and other persons requesting it.	148.07	Main office.....	} See sec. 135, R. S. of the District of Columbia.	
	1884	725		178.49			
	1885	725		184.02			
	1886	775		193.35			
	1887	775		191.28			
	1888	825		206.83			
	1889	775		218.69			
	1890	1,026		227.50			
Register:							
Annual Report to the Secretary...	1883	825	To members of both Houses of Congress, heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions in the several Executive Departments, officers of the customs, State libraries, and miscellaneous persons applying for it.	52.39	Main office.....	} Also published in Appendix to Finance Report.	
	1884	1,025		77.81			
	1885	1,525		121.55			
	1886	1,025		88.41			
	1887	1,025		111.84			
	1888	1,225		121.43			
	1889	1,225		124.88			
	1890	1,225		135.16			
Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditures.					Main office.....	225 copies furnished annually, at an average annual cost of \$161.36. (See resolution of House of Representatives of Dec. 30, 1791.)	
Commissioner of Internal Revenue:							
Annual Report to the Secretary...	1883	4,050	To the principal officers of the Executive Departments of the Government, Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, members of each House of Congress, United States district attorneys, the various officers of the internal-revenue service throughout the country, institutions of learning, libraries, and private individuals upon application.	736.69	Main office.....	} Greater part also published in Appendix to Finance Report.	
	1884	2,550		464.51			
	1885	3,050		496.49			
	1886	3,050		474.33			
	1887	4,050		645.07			
	1888	3,550		671.34			
	1889	3,525		831.82			
	1890	3,475		783.87			

Title or description.	Year.	No. of copies.	How distributed.	Cost.	Where printed—main or branch office.	Remarks.
Commissioner of Internal Revenue—Continued:						
Special Report to the Secretary....	1883	5, 025	Distributed in same manner as regular annual report..	\$110. 78	Branch office	
	1884	(*)		98. 22		
	1885	5, 025		99. 86		
	1886	5, 025		86. 37		
	1887	5, 025		88. 08		
	1888	5, 025		88. 53		
	1889	5, 025		136. 59		
	1890	3, 025				
Comptroller of the Currency:						
Annual Report to Congress.....	1883	11, 525	To Members of Congress and the several committees of Congress, executive officers of the Government, national and private banks and bankers in the United States, libraries, prominent persons interested in financial matters throughout the world upon written request, persons upon request of Members of Congress, and Members of Congress for distribution among their constituents.	3, 709. 68	Branch office	Text also published in Appendix to Finance Report. (Sec. 333, R. S., requires this report to be made to Congress.)
	1884	10, 575		3, 684. 50		
	1885	9, 450		3, 504. 00		
	1886	10, 550		4, 405. 98		
	1887	13, 525		6, 475. 78		
	1888	14, 075		6, 594. 90		
	1889	12, 310		6, 529. 06		
	1890	20, 675		7, 522. 70		
Chief of Bureau of Engraving and Printing:						
Annual Report to the Secretary...	1883	1, 525	To principal officers of the several Executive Departments of the Government, Members of Congress, a limited number of persons thought to be interested in the subject, and such persons as may apply for copies.	94. 10	Branch office	Also published in Appendix to Finance Report.
	1884	1, 525		92. 58		
	1885	1, 025		11. 19		
	1886	525		31. 58		
	1887	1, 275		43. 48		
	1888	2, 025		24. 11		
	1889	1, 025		18. 56		
	1890	1, 025		25. 10		
Director of the Mint:						
Annual Report to the Secretary...	1883	4, 025	To leading bankers and economists in the United States and Europe, large public libraries in the United States, our diplomatic representatives abroad, and such other persons as request copies.	687. 81	Main office	Also published in Appendix to Finance Report. (Sec. 345, R. S., requires this report to be made to the Secretary.)
(The Director of the Mint also renders an annual report to Congress on the "Production of the Precious Metals in the United States," but the Department does not order any copies of this document.)	1884	4, 025		501. 59		
	1885	4, 025		531. 54		
	1886	4, 025		763. 82		
	1887	4, 025		1, 298. 38		
	1888	4, 025		1, 254. 39		
	1889	4, 025		1, 696. 23		
	1890	4, 025		1, 319. 14		

Annual Report on Commerce and Navigation. (About 45 per cent. of these totals and about 25 per cent. of the cost represent parts of reports published annually subsequent to the regular edition.)	1883	1,525	To commercial bodies, miscellaneous associations, libraries and educational institutions, newspapers and correspondents, Senators and Representatives in Congress, and private persons, United States Government officials, State officials, railroads, foreign legations and consulates in the United States, United States legations and consulates and others abroad.	903.77	Main office	{ Secs. 263 and 336, R. S., and act March 3, 1875, Stat. 18, p. 352, require this report to be printed and transmitted to Congress.			
	1884	4,050		1,403.35					
	1885	3,075		1,403.65					
	1886	6,900		1,878.68					
	1887	6,800		1,855.86					
	1888	7,250		2,222.43					
	1889	8,650		3,689.55					
Annual Report on Internal Commerce.	1890	5,550	Distributed to the same classes of persons as the Report on Commerce and Navigation.	1,895.96	Main office	{ Act March 3, 1875 (Sup. to R. S., vol. 1, p. 155), requires this report to be made to the Secretary for transmission to Congress.			
	1883	4,050		736.79					
	1884	2,025		670.64					
	1885	2,025		1,776.05					
	1886	3,025		1,361.17					
	1887	3,025		1,199.76					
	1888	3,025		1,283.16					
Annual Statistical Abstract.....	1889	3,025	Distributed to the same classes of persons as the Report on Commerce and Navigation.	1,604.55	Main office	{ Printed by special joint resolution of Congress.			
	1890	3,025		1,941.75					
	1883	3,025		234.42					
	1884	3,025		286.23					
	1885	3,035		266.14					
	1886	3,025		258.08					
	1887	3,025		320.74					
Quarterly Report on Exports and Imports.	1888	3,025	Distributed to the same classes of persons as the Report on Commerce and Navigation.	307.91	Main office	{ See act March 3, 1875, Stat. 18, p. 352.			
	1889	3,025		419.36					
	1890	3,025		1,470.00					
	1883	12,075		4,501.46					
	1884	12,100		5,820.30					
	1885	12,100		6,742.89					
	1886	12,200		8,768.43					
Monthly Summary of Exports and Imports.	1887	12,800	Distributed to the same classes of persons as the Report on Commerce and Navigation.	8,618.55	Main office	2,025 copies printed monthly at an annual cost of about \$4,500. The printing of this document seems of questionable legality. (See act March 3, 1875, Stat. 18, p. 352; also Sec. 359, R. S.)			
	1888	12,700		6,193.63					
	1889	13,300		6,304.75					
	1890	13,300		6,262.18					
	Monthly Report on Foreign Commerce and Immigration.	Distributed to the same classes of persons as the Report on Commerce and Navigation.					Branch office	1,300 copies printed monthly, at an annual cost of about \$360. The printing of this document seems of questionable legality. (See act March 3, 1875, Stat. 18, p. 352.)	

* Not printed this year.

† Estimated cost. Job not finished.

Title or description.	Year.	No. of copies.	How distributed.	Cost.	Where printed—main or branch office.	Remarks.
Chief of the Bureau of Statistics:						
Report on the Production of Swine in the United States, the Transportation of Hog Products, etc.	1884	2, 025	To Senators and Representatives in Congress, leading newspapers, trade bodies, and others upon application.	\$216. 30	Main office.....	
Report on the Commerce between the United States and Mexico.	1884	2, 025	To Senators and Representatives in Congress, leading newspapers, trade bodies, and others upon application.	114. 36	Main office.....	
Report on Transportation Facilities between the United States and Canada.	1884	1, 225	To Senators and Representatives in Congress, leading newspapers, trade bodies, and others upon application.	33. 24	Main office.....	
Report on the Operations of the Tariff Act of March 3, 1883, for the six months ended December 31, 1883.	1884	1, 225	To Senators and Representatives in Congress, leading newspapers, trade bodies, and others upon application.	328. 92	Main office.....	
Report on Wool and Manufactures of.	1887	2, 025	To Senators and Representatives in Congress, leading newspapers, trade bodies, and others upon application.	2, 106. 55	Main office.....	
Tables showing the Commerce between the United States and Canada.	1888	1, 025	To Senators and Representatives in Congress, leading newspapers, trade bodies, and others upon application.	464. 23	Main office.....	
General Superintendent Life-Saving Service:						
Annual Report to the Secretary ...	1883	4, 105	{To Senators and Representatives in Congress, departmental and bureau officers of the Government, representatives of foreign Governments at this Capital, various life-saving institutions of foreign countries, the maritime associations and exchanges of the various parts of this country, chambers of commerce and boards of trade in the principal cities, various nautical associations, seamen's aid societies, etc., marine-insurance companies, the principal public libraries, principal newspapers and periodicals, officers of the Life-Saving Service, officers of the Revenue-Marine Service, and others upon application.}	2, 842. 44 2, 752. 93 2, 474. 45 3, 116. 60 3, 039. 31 3, 787. 71 3, 830. 20	Main office.....	{Act July 31, 1876 (Sup. R. S., p. 365), and act June 18, 1878 (Sup. R. S., p. 234), require this report to be made to the Secretary of the Treasury for transmission to Congress.}
	1884	4, 130				
	1885	4, 125				
	1886	4, 125				
	1887	4, 125				
	1888	4, 125				
	1889	4, 125				
	1890	(*)				
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service:						
Annual Report to the Secretary ...	1883	1, 525	{To Senators and Representatives in Congress, Government officials in Washington, officers of the Marine-Hospital Service, officers of the Army and Navy, boards of health and health officers of the States and cities, public libraries, medical journals, foreign journals, reviews, and scientific institutions, daily and weekly newspapers, physicians throughout the United States, domestic institutions of charity and learning, and United States consuls at several ports.}	1, 753. 29 1, 168. 68 877. 08 1, 916. 61 1, 921. 89 3, 070. 18 2, 769. 83 3, 130. 00	Main office.....	{Sec. 4802, R. S., construed to authorize publication.}
	1884	1, 525				
	1885	1, 525				
	1886	2, 025				
	1887	2, 025				
	1888	2, 525				
	1889	2, 525				
	1890	2, 525				

Weekly Abstract of Sanitary Reports.			To medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service, collectors of customs, State and municipal health authorities in the United States, medical journals in the United States, United States consuls, and foreign statistical officers requesting it.		Branch office	1,600 copies printed weekly at an average annual cost of about \$3,500. (See act April 20, 1878, Sup. R. S., p. 314.)
Report on Etiology and Prevention of Yellow Fever.	1890	1,525		\$3,593.81	Main office.....	
Commissioner of Navigation: Annual Report to the Secretary ...	1884	3,025	To collectors of customs, shipping commissioners, maritime exchanges, boards of trade in the United States, some of the principal libraries, United States consular officers, Members of Congress, marine underwriters, ship brokers and owners, and persons interested in shipping, on request.	1,023.32	Main office.....	Sec. 4, act July 5, 1884 (Stat. 23, p. 119), requires report to be made to the Secretary of the Treasury.
	1885	4,025		2,100.90		
	1886	4,025		2,392.75		
	1887	4,025		2,440.16		
	1888	2,025		1,918.83		
	1889	2,025		1,658.74		
	1890	2,025		2,226.15		
	1883	5,025		4,338.07		
	1884	6,025		7,763.75		
	1885	3,025		6,434.86		
List of Merchant Vessels of the United States.	1886	3,075	To collectors of customs, shipping commissioners, foreign Governments for exchange, and on request to ship-owners, ship-brokers, marine underwriters, and other persons known to be directly and materially interested in shipping.	6,186.27	Main office.....	Sec. 4, act July 5, 1884 (Stat. 23, p. 119), requires this list to be prepared.
	1887	4,025		6,391.05		
	1888	4,025		7,349.86		
	1889	4,025		7,512.04		
	1890	4,025		7,535.30		
	1883	1,025		68.75		
	1884	1,025		71.07		
Supervising Inspector-General of Steam Vessels: Annual Report to the Secretary ...	1885	1,025	To officers of the Steamboat-Inspection Service, chief officers of the customs, owners, agents, and officers of steam vessels, and on request to persons interested.	77.98	Branch office	See sec. 4403, R. S.
	1886	1,025		92.12		
	1887	1,025		108.14		
	1888	1,025		83.47		
	1889	1,025		84.68		
	1890	1,025		75.05		
	1883	750		2,789.76		
	1884	775		1,294.85		
	1885	775		2,854.90		
Report of Proceedings of Annual Meeting of Supervising Inspectors.	1886	775		Distributed to same classes of persons as annual report on operations of the service.			3,101.88	Main office.....	See sec. 4405, R. S.
	1887	775	2,191.37			
	1888	725	4,551.51			
	1889	725	3,872.71			
	1890	725	4,978.47			
	1883	2,525	901.54			
	1884	2,525	997.80			
	1885	2,525	1,140.43			
Light-House Board: Annual Report to the Secretary ...	1886	3,525	To Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, bureau officers, officers of the Light-House Service, heads of Executive Departments, bureaus, divisions, etc., foreign ministers, newspapers and newspaper correspondents, foreign light-house service, libraries, societies, and educational institutions, and others upon application.	959.13	Main office.....	
	1887	2,525		557.97		
	1888	2,525		1,188.66		
	1889	2,525		1,441.39		
	1890	2,525		1,479.62		
	1883	2,525		901.54		
	1884	2,525		997.80		

* Not yet printed

† Estimate; not yet printed.

‡ First report; bureau organized 1884.

Reports, documents, and pamphlets pertaining to the Treasury Department furnished by the Public Printer, etc.—Continued.

Title or description.	Year.	No. of copies.	How distributed.	Cost.	Where printed—main or branch office.	Remarks.
Supervising Architect: Annual Report to the Secretary ...	1883	2,025	To Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, bureau officers, members of the architectural profession, and private citizens upon request.	\$492.30	Main office.....	
	1884	2,025		748.45		
	1885	2,025		554.24		
	1886	2,025		622.32		
	1887	2,025		629.32		
	1888	2,025		1,464.48		
	1889	2,025		741.36		
	1890	2,025		768.12		
History of the Organization and Functions of the Office.	1886	1,025	Distributed miscellaneously upon application	106.85	Branch office.....	
Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey: Annual Report to Congress	1883	4,500	These, as well as the regular edition of the full report, are distributed to institutions and individuals in the United States and foreign countries, and specially in response to personal applications.	318.70	Main office.....	Sec. 4690, R. S., requires this report to be rendered to Congress.
(These are appendices to the annual report on scientific and professional subjects; 500 copies of the whole report are furnished annually by order of Congress.)	1884	3,000		278.37		
	1885	4,400		774.75		
	1886	10,150		1,355.76		
	1887	2,700		401.60		
	1888	4,900		1,447.13		
	1889	8,700		2,207.41		
	1890	5,400	*325.65			
Chief of Secret Service Division: Annual Report to the Solicitor of the Treasury.	1885	275	To members of the service, publishers of bank-note reporters, and such other persons as ask for a copy, such as Senators and Representatives in Congress, heads of Executive Departments, heads of bureaus, chiefs of divisions, and public libraries.	14.64	Main office.....	Not printed by the Treasury Department prior to 1885.
	1886	275		17.59		
	1887	275		17.93		
	1888	325		23.52		
	1889	525		11.82		
	1890	275		18.84		

* Estimated.

NOTE.—The Coast and Geodetic Survey also publishes annually Tide Tables for the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of the United States, on requisition of the Secretary of the Treasury, which are supplied to Departments of the Government gratuitously, and sold to the public through duly authorized agents. A series of Coast Pilots is likewise published on the requisition of the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, as the necessity arises, which are disposed of in the same manner as the Tide Tables. The money arising from sales of Tide Tables and Coast Pilots is turned into the Treasury under the head of "Miscellaneous Receipts." The average number of copies of Tide Tables published annually during the last eight years has been 4,500, and of Coast Pilots 800.

Documents and papers required in the ordinary administration of the business of the Department, such as circulars, lists of lights, buoys, and beacons, catalogues of books and blanks, and charts, reports in response to Congressional inquiries, publication of laws and regulations, etc., are omitted from the answer to query No. 1, as it is not believed that the committee desire their specification.

Under the head of "Remarks" in the foregoing table, where there is a law requiring the rendition or publication of a report or document, reference is made to it. With the exception of the Annual Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics on Commerce and Navigation, there is no standing law directing the *printing* of any report emanating from this Department. The other reports are printed under the general discretionary power vested in the Secretary.

The cost of printing the separate editions of the annual reports that appear in the financial report of the Secretary, it will be noticed, is comparatively small, there being no charge for composition in such cases.

The report of the proceedings of the annual meetings of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels is quite an expensive job, costing nearly \$5,000 in 1890. It is a verbatim report of the meetings of the Board, and its publication seems to be of doubtful utility.

Summary of cost of the regular annual reports each year from 1883 to 1890, inclusive.

Year.	First Comptroller.	Second Comptroller.	Commissioner of Customs.	First Auditor.	Second Auditor.	Third Auditor.	Fourth Auditor.	Fifth Auditor.	Sixth Auditor.	Treasurer.	Register.	Commissioner of Internal Revenue.	Comptroller of the Currency.
1883	\$37.20	\$15.42	\$3.99	\$12.16	\$24.54	\$11.36	\$19.73	\$37.47	\$18.41	\$214.04	\$52.39	\$736.69	\$3,709.68
1884	10.85	24.77	5.66	11.46	22.61	10.48	20.48	42.45	31.29	185.60	77.81	464.51	3,684.50
1885	11.40	5.64	4.82	12.94	26.98	19.29	17.15	35.64	35.60	387.95	121.55	496.49	3,504.00
1886	13.57	4.88	6.20	11.76	23.14	26.90	14.04	40.12	44.11	369.32	88.4	474.33	4,405.98
1887	14.86	10.76	5.03	11.88	28.26	58.38	13.41	38.11	45.93	354.57	111.84	645.07	6,475.78
1888	17.78	9.72	8.13	11.20	26.62	11.21	13.96	39.23	145.49	346.29	121.43	671.34	6,594.90
1889	11.43	10.21	12.87	10.70	27.48	35.80	12.90	44.44	34.22	557.30	124.88	831.82	6,529.06
1890	11.20	6.92	7.41	8.11	27.52	43.82	12.56	44.43	128.98	391.23	135.16	783.87	7,522.70

Year.	Bureau of Engraving and Printing.	Director of Mint.	Bureau of Statistics.	Life-Saving Service.	Marine-Hospital Service.	Commissioner of Navigation.	Steamboat-Inspection Service.	Light-House Board.	Supervising Architect.	Coast and Geodetic Survey.	Secret Service.
1883	\$94.10	\$687.81	\$903.77	\$2,842.44	\$1,753.29	Not printed.	\$68.75	\$901.54	\$4v2.30	\$318.70	.....
1884	92.58	501.50	1,403.35	2,752.93	1,168.68	\$1,023.32	71.07	997.80	748.45	278.37	.....
1885	11.19	551.54	1,403.65	2,474.45	877.08	2,100.90	77.98	1,140.43	554.24	774.75	\$14.64
1886	31.58	763.82	1,878.68	3,116.60	1,916.61	2,392.75	92.12	959.13	622.52	1,355.76	17.59
1887	43.48	1,298.35	2,185.86	3,039.31	1,921.89	2,440.16	108.14	557.97	629.32	401.60	17.93
1888	24.11	1,254.39	2,222.43	3,787.71	3,017.18	1,918.83	83.47	1,188.66	1,464.48	1,447.13	23.62
1889	18.50	1,696.23	3,689.55	3,830.20	2,769.83	1,658.74	84.68	1,441.39	741.36	2,207.41	11.82
1890	25.10	1,319.14	1,895.96	Not yet printed.	3,130.00	2,226.15	75.05	1,479.62	768.12	325.65	18.84

The Finance Report of the Secretary, costing on an average \$3,131.49 a year, is not included in this table.

Total cost of regular annual reports per year, 1883 to 1890.

1883	\$12,955.78	1887	\$20,457.92
1884	13,650.61	1888	24,449.41
1885	14,640.30	1889	26,392.88
1886	18,669.65	1890*	20,387.34

* Life-Saving Report for 1890 has not yet been printed, and its cost can not be included in this total.

Including the Secretary's office and the office of the Commissioner of Immigration (just organized and not embraced in this report) there are 26 bureaus in this Department.

About 92½ per cent. of the total cost of printing and binding the annual reports of this Department (exclusive of the Finance Report of the Secretary) is expended on the reports of the nine following offices: Comptroller of the Currency, Bureau of the Mint, Bureau of Statistics, Life-Saving Service, Marine-Hospital Service, Bureau of Navigation, Light-House Board, Supervising Architect, and Coast and Geodetic Survey. These are the total figures by years:

1883.....	\$11,609.53	1887.....	\$18,950.27
1884.....	12,598.97	1888.....	22,948.71
1885.....	13,361.04	1889.....	24,563.87
1886.....	17,401.65	1890.....	+22,667.34

Query No. 2. Have you a branch or independent printing office in your Department?

Answer. Yes.

(a) How many and what kind of presses are in use in the branch office? How many people are employed in the branch office and how are they paid?

Answer. This question, I am informed, has been answered by the Public Printer so far as it relates to the branch of his office in the Treasury Building. There is a press operated in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, which is independent of the Public Printer. The Treasurer's reasons for considering this press useful and necessary are set forth in the following letter:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., June 8, 1891.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

SIR: I have received the following inquiries, submitted by Mr. A. L. Sturtevant, Chief of the Stationery Division, in relation to certain printing done under the direction of this office:

"Have you a branch or independent printing office in your Department?"

"How many and what kind of presses are in use in the branch or independent office?"

"Who furnishes material for the branch or independent office?"

"How many persons are employed in the branch or independent office, and how are they paid?"

In reply I have the honor to state that there is a hand-press in use now, and has been for many years, one person only, a compositor and pressman, being employed at \$3.20 per day, for which an annual appropriation is made.

This work is in no manner connected with the office of the Public Printer.

Old material is mainly supplied by this office by the use of worthless blanks and forms that otherwise would become waste paper.

The principal reason for the employment of a practical printer grows out of the daily need of proper printed indorsements on United States Sinking Fund and other bonds, for their transfer and surrender, and for showing authority of the Treasurer of the United States to hold them as trustee or custodian, and that need is constant, as bond transactions are of daily occurrence. Other printing is done at intervals, under the instructions of this office, for small blank forms for immediate and current use, which can not be executed by the Public Printer without great delay and inconvenience to the interests of the office.

Respectfully, yours,

E. H. NEBEKER,
Treasurer United States.

* Bureau of Navigation not included; office organized in 1884.
† Cost of Life-Saving Report estimated; not yet printed.

(b) Who has charge of the branch office? That is, is it under the Public Printer?

Answer. It is under the Public Printer, and M. C. Foss is assistant foreman in charge.

(c) Who has immediate charge of the printing done for the Department in the branch office? That is, to whom does the foreman in charge of the office look for his final orders to do printing for the Department?

Answer. The chief of the Division of Stationery, Printing, and Blanks, Secretary's office.

(d) Do all orders for printing for the Department pass through the hands of one responsible head, or do bureau chiefs and others give orders direct? What is the process?

Answer. All orders for printing for the Department pass through the hands of the chief of the Division of Stationery, Printing, and Blanks, Secretary's office. The process is as follows: Chiefs of offices from time to time make requisition on the Secretary for necessary printing and binding. These requisitions are received in the Division of Stationery, Printing, and Blanks, Secretary's office, where they, with the copy accompanying them, are closely examined to see that they conform to regulations. Being found correct, the requisitions are recorded in a book, the Public Printer being formally requested by the Secretary or one of his assistants to furnish the material. When the material is received from the Public Printer by the Division of Stationery, Printing, and Blanks, it is immediately delivered to the office ordering, the person receiving receipting therefor. These receipts go into the permanent files of the Department. During the progress of the work on any requisition all directions to the printer relating to it pass through the Division of Stationery, Printing, and Blanks.

(e) Who furnishes machinery and material for the branch office?

Answer. The Public Printer furnishes the material and machinery, except the material used in printing the schedules of interest on the public debt, and steam-power for machinery, which are supplied by the Department.

(f) Is the maintenance of a branch office in your Department in the interest of economy and convenience?

Answer. The maintenance of the Treasury Branch Printing Office is in the interest of economy, dispatch, and convenience. A brief history of the office and a statement of its operations will establish this fact.

When the preliminary steps were taken, in 1861, for the issue of the first war loan of the Government, it became necessary to have special printing done in the Treasury building.

Much of the work was confidential, all of it hurried, and there could be no delay. A great quantity of such work was daily required, which could not be done conveniently at the Government Printing Office. At a later date all of the presses, materials, etc., were turned over to the Public Printer, who agreed to maintain in the Treasury building the necessary force and supply material enough to properly do the work of the Department, the Treasury to furnish room, power, heat, lights, etc.

Since refunding operations commenced this Department has furnished type, chases, etc., for all the schedules of interest, on the ground that all matters connected therewith were confidential.

It frequently, almost daily, happens in the course of public business that important confidential documents are required to be issued at once, and unless promptly printed they lose much of their value. Among these may be mentioned the statements relative to the public debt, the

liabilities and assets of the Government, the movements of silver, the imports and exports, Notices to Mariners of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and Light-House Service, circulars of instruction, medical bulletins, etc. These papers can not be issued until the latest returns have been received, and to be of value they must be printed immediately.

In addition to this confidential and special work there is the printing incidental to the transfer of bonds, the Light-House Buoy Lists, envelopes and letter-heads, and a great variety of other work that can readily be done in the Treasury building, as the office is well equipped for it. Moreover, a great deal of labor is saved by having the work performed in the building; the cartage and loading and unloading of the material is thereby avoided.

If the Government Printing Office could do in the main building all the special and confidential work required to be done for Congress and the Executive Departments as promptly and safely as the exigencies of the service demand, there might be well-founded objection to allowing any of the work to be done outside of that office; but I am satisfied from past experience that this Department would be embarrassed beyond expression if it had to rely solely upon the main office to supply the necessary confidential and special printing above mentioned.

What is known as the Treasury branch printing office is therefore absolutely necessary to enable the Treasury Department to properly carry on its work.

(g) What portion of the expenditure in your branch printing office is paid from the credit given you by Congress in the annual appropriation bill and what portion from the credit given the Public Printer, and on what principle is such division made?

Answer. The expenditures on account of printing done by the branch office is all paid out of the regular Treasury allotment of appropriation.

(h) Have you a bindery in your Department? If so, is it under control of the Public Printer? If not under the control of the Public Printer, who has charge and control of it? What is the size of the plant and what class of work does it do? Could the same work be done better and more economically in the bindery of the Government Printing Office?

Answer. There is a bindery in the Treasury Department which is operated under the direction of the chief of the Division of Stationery, Printing, and Blanks, Secretary's office, and is appropriated for regularly in the legislative, etc., appropriation bill. Five binders and one sewer are constantly employed in binding written records and confidential papers. It would be imprudent to run the risk of losing those important papers and records in moving them to and from the office of the Public Printer. They are also liable to be referred to at any moment. This work therefore could not well be done at the bindery of the office of the Public Printer without great inconvenience and risk. It is now done economically. One binder, who acts as foreman, receives compensation at the rate of \$5 a day; the other binders \$4 each; and the sewer \$2.50.

Query No. 3. Could not the annual report emanating from your Department be so edited or supervised as to include the substance of accompanying papers or reports of subordinates so as to do away with the expense of printing so many parts to the report of the head of the Department? What remedy do you suggest for this growing tendency to voluminous annual reports? This question refers more particularly to the appendices to the reports or accompanying papers.

Answer. The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury as transmitted to Congress for years past is made up about as follows: (1) The report proper of the Secretary, with accompanying tables showing the condition of the public debt, the circulating medium, receipts and disbursements, etc. (2) An appendix containing the reports of the Treasurer of the United States, the Director of the Mint, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the First and Second Comptrollers, the Commissioner of Customs, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Auditors, the Register, and the Supervising Special Agent. Other special reports are sometimes added. The reports for the last 8 years average about 970 pages a year. In editing the report it has been the custom to omit much of the tabular matter contained in the separate editions of the bureau annual reports. It is often difficult to tell where to draw the line in this regard, and there is a constant pressure to force much of this excluded matter into the report. The text of the Secretary's report contains short reviews of the material parts of the several bureau reports that are excluded from the appendix. These are the reports of the Commissioner of Navigation, the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, the Supervising Inspector-General of the Steamboat-Inspection Service, the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, the Chairman of the Light-House Board, the Supervising Architect, and the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

There is a growing tendency toward amplification in most of the bureau reports, as well as toward a freer distribution of documents. It would be difficult to suggest a practical remedy for this. So long as discretion is lodged in any one person that discretion is liable to be abused through individual pressure. Congressional restriction would seem to be the only feasible cure. While much of the tabular matter accompanying the bureau reports is valuable and ought to be preserved, a great deal of it, I think, might be omitted. The clerical time devoted to the compilation of this unnecessary matter and the cost of printing the same might be saved. Under the present methods there must more or less duplication which ought to be avoided, and which could be avoided under a better system.

I am also satisfied that many of the reports and documents receive a broader circulation than is necessary. Their distribution might be confined to the Departmental service and public libraries in the United States. I have therefore the following suggestions to offer regarding the printing, etc., of the annual reports of this Department:

(1) The text of the Finance Report to contain a full and comprehensive summary of the operations of each bureau, together with an appendix containing tabular matter showing the operations of the different branches of the service, all to be included in one volume of not exceeding 500 pages.

(2) Each bureau to prepare its own report, as heretofore, but instead of having it printed and distributed abroad let it be bound, in duplicate, in type-written form and indexed, one copy to be kept in the bureau and the other to be deposited in the Department library. It would thus be accessible to every one. Congress in its discretion could then order any report specially printed when deemed necessary, at the same time directing the method of its distribution. This economical plan would, I think, subserve every public interest.

(3) The Statistical Abstract of the United States, prepared annually by the Bureau of Statistics of this Department, and printed by order

of Congress, might be enlarged so as to include more of the important statistics pertaining to the different branches of the public service. This would further aid this Department in dispensing with the publication of the matter contained in the different bureau reports. Many of the statements now appearing in the Statistical Abstract are reproduced from the several annual reports of heads of bureaus of this Department.

It seems to me that the amplification and duplication of matter that appears in some of the bureau reports, as well as the want of harmony in some of the more important published statements, might be remedied by the creation in the Department of a standing committee of experts, whose duty it would be to examine and revise all matter submitted for publication.

Query No. 4. Is not the number of copies of reports printed, including the accompanying papers, larger than is necessary to meet actual demands? Please give in detail the distribution of the reports of your Department, and make suggestions as to how the number of copies may be reduced, if it can be done consistently with the interests of the public service, stating the least number of the different sorts of reports that can be printed for the use of your Department.

Answer. I believe there are more copies of the annual reports of some of the bureaus of the Treasury Department printed than are necessary; but under the prevailing methods of distribution they all seem to be required. The modes of distribution employed by the different bureaus, as well as my suggestions regarding the same, are given in my answer to queries Nos. 1 and 5.

Query No. 5. Can you suggest any better method of distributing public documents, either those emanating from your own Department or those published by other Departments, than now exists?

Answer. I would confine the distribution to principal public officers and public libraries in the United States. Under the law any one can procure copies of a public document by paying for it, while it is on the press, by notifying the Public Printer.

Query No. 6. What public document, bills, resolutions, etc., are required by your Department to facilitate business in the Department, and to whom should they be sent for distribution?

Answer. The following documents, bills, resolutions, etc., are required by the Treasury Department during each session of Congress, and they should be sent to the chief of the Division of Stationery, Printing, and Blanks for distribution, viz:

(1) Three (3) copies of all bills and resolutions introduced into either branch of Congress. (2) Three (3) copies of every book, paper, resolution, bill, etc., printed by order of either House. (Under some old resolution or order of the Senate or House of Representatives copies of all reports, bills, etc., ordered printed are sent to a number of the bureaus of this Department, while other bureaus are overlooked. Their reception by this Department serves no good purpose, as they are received as a rule long after the order was given to print, and probably after they have been, by the officer.) (3) Ten (10) copies of all general appropriation bills introduced into either House. (4) Sixty (60) copies of all laws, resolutions, etc., passed. (5) Additional copies of the principal appropriation bills passed, as follows: 200 copies of the legislative, executive, and judicial; 200 copies of the sundry civil; 100 copies of the general deficiency; 25 copies of the District of Columbia; 25 copies of the naval. (6) Forty-five (45) copies of the Congressional Record. All of the above, except No. 2, are now supplied by the Public Printer on requisition.

Query No. 7. Does the experience of your Department suggest any changes in existing laws relating to the public printing and binding, or the distribution of public documents, that would be in the line of economy and in the interest of the public service? The Committee would be glad to receive from you any suggestions relating to the public printing and binding, the distribution of public documents, and the printing of blanks, letter-heads, and envelopes that would be called for under the most liberal construction of the resolution to which your attention has been called.

Answer. It has always been the aim of this Department to observe the closest economy possible in the matter of public printing and binding. I inclose copies of the circulars now in force on the subject, marked A and B.

A certificate is required from every officer requesting the printing and binding of annual reports, in conformity to the act of Congress of July 7, 1884, that the printing of such reports is necessary to administer the public business, and that nothing is embraced therein not directly pertaining to the duties of his office.

I would call the attention of the Committee to the fact that the Sixth Auditor's Office is burdened with a double designation, which leads to confusion and embarrassment. The office is known to the law as "Sixth Auditor's Office" as well as "Office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department." (See act July 2, 1837, Stat., 5, p. 81, and Revised Statutes of the United States, p. 49.) It has appeared both ways in the appropriation bills of late years.

In certificates issued by the office and in papers prepared for suit it becomes necessary to use both designations to avoid legal complications. The designation "Office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department" is too cumbersome, and I would suggest that it be dropped altogether, and that the office hereafter be known by the name of "Sixth Auditor's Office" only.

The quality of the paper upon which books and blanks are printed is an important matter with this Department, and I can not be too earnest in my recommendation that the best paper obtainable be furnished for the permanent records. This would result in economy in the end. I have particular reference to the ledger and bond papers. The Treasury books being the record of the receipts and expenditures of the Government, the importance of having them made of the best material can not be overestimated. Many of the disbursing accounts filed in the Treasury are handled so much that the blanks go to pieces if they are not printed on the best quality of paper.

Respectfully, yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

INCLOSURE A.

[Circular.]

REQUISITIONS FOR PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

[Superseding all previous regulations on the subject.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1885

To all officers, clerks, and employes of the Treasury Department:

To secure uniformity and economy in publishing circulars, reports, etc., in printing blanks and in printing and binding blank books, and to prevent confusion in their

use, a strict compliance with the following regulations is hereby enjoined upon all officers of the Department:

I. Blank books should be ordered at least two months, and blanks and other printing one month, before needed for use.

II. A year's supply of established forms of books and blanks should be ordered at a time.

III. No requisition shall be for more than one form.

IV. No requisition will be advanced or made special, except in case of absolute and unavoidable necessity.

V. The title of each blank book will be written on requisition, but *directions for making books will appear in detail on the copy*, and must specify—1. The number of leaves or openings required. 2. The style of binding desired, *i. e.*, whether *Russia ends and bands; †half Russia, patent back; ‡half Russia, plain, cloth sides; †half Russia, plain, paper sides; or § board covers, cut flush. 3. Specific instructions for titling, paging, indexing, tagging, canvas covering, etc.

VI. Blank books and blanks must conform as nearly as practicable to the following standard sizes of paper (or fractional divisions thereof) used at the office of the Public Printer:

	Inches.		Inches.
Double folio.....	22 by 34	Royal.....	19 by 24
Imperial.....	22½ by 31	Medium.....	18 by 23
Super-royal.....	20 by 28	Folio.....	17 by 22
Double demy.....	20½ by 32	Demy.....	16 by 20½
Double cap.....	17 by 28	Cap.....	14 by 17
Double cap.....	16½ by 26	Cap.....	13 by 16½

VII. Each blank book must have printed, on the back or side, its title, the serial number of the volume, the name of the division and office in which it is to be used, and the name of the Department; and, whenever practicable, the heading of each page will distinctly show the character of the transactions to be entered, and the sub-headings of columns should be sufficiently full to clearly indicate their purpose.

VIII. To avoid the mutilation of the books of the Department, loose sheets of each form should be kept on hand, to be used as printer's copy when ordering new supplies.

IX. Printed books can, under the law, be bound only in cloth or sheep. When sheep binding is deemed necessary, the particular style desired should be specified on the requisition, *i. e.*, either full sheep (light or dark); half sheep (light or dark), cloth sides; or half sheep (light or dark), paper sides. Directions for titling should accompany the material to be bound, and, when it is deemed important to have lettering, &c., agree with the previous volumes of a series, a sample ought also to be sent with the material.

X. Every blank, when printed, must have a serial number and a brief heading, and should also contain the name of the office (with the name of the division, in case of the Secretary's office) in which it is to be used.

XI. Each circular, circular letter, report, or other printed document must have a brief heading showing its contents or the use to which it is to be applied.

XII. In ordering blanks, the numbers only need be written on requisitions. Necessary instructions for the printer should appear on the copy.

XIII. When it is desired that a form be printed in other than ordinary black ink, the particular color or kind should be specified on the copy.

XIV. All copy should be carefully and thoroughly prepared, to avoid, as far as possible, alterations in proof, and, to enable the Public Printer to furnish the estimates of cost required by law, the copy must invariably accompany requisitions.

XV. Proofs should be promptly examined and returned to the Division of Stationery, Printing, and Blanks, *in the envelopes or jackets in which they are received from the printer.*

XVI. Heads of bureaus, in making requisitions for their annual and other reports authorized to be printed, should not order more copies than necessity actually demands. The appropriation for printing and binding for the Department is limited, and rigid economy is required in its expenditure.

In order that these instructions may be intelligently carried out, the clerks in each bureau of the Department and division of the Secretary's office to whom the duty of preparing copy and making requisitions is assigned should be required to familiarize themselves with the technicalities and details of the work.

DANIEL MANNING,
Secretary.

*Suitable for books of 250 leaves or more.

†Suitable for books of from 175 to 250 leaves.

‡Suitable for books of from 88 to 175 leaves.

§Suitable for books of less than 88 leaves, which are not subjected to much handling.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAW RELATING TO PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

“All printing, binding, and blank books for the * * * Executive * * * Departments shall be done at the Government Printing Office, except in cases otherwise provided by law.”—(Sec. 3786, Revised Statutes.)

“The forms and style in which the printing or binding ordered by any of the Departments shall be executed, the materials and size of type to be used, shall be determined by the Congressional Printer, having proper regard to economy, workmanship, and the purposes for which the work is needed.”—(Sec. 3790, Revised Statutes.)

“* * * That it shall not be lawful for the head of any Executive Department, or of any bureau, branch, or office of the Government, to cause to be printed, nor shall the Public Printer print, any document or matter of any character whatever except that which is authorized by law and necessary to administer the public business, nor shall any bureau officer embrace in his annual or other report to be printed any matter not directly pertaining to the duties of his office as prescribed by law.”—(Act July 7, 1884.)

“The head of each Department * * * shall furnish to the Congressional Printer copies of the documents usually accompanying his annual report, on or before the first day of November in each year, and a copy of his annual report on or before the third Monday in November in each year.”—(Sec. 196, Revised Statutes.)

“* * * That no expensive maps or illustrations shall be printed without the special order of Congress.”—(Act June 23, 1874.)

“* * * And hereafter no binding shall be done for any Department of the Government except in plain sheep or cloth, and no books shall be printed and bound except when the same shall be ordered by Congress or are authorized by law, except record and account books, which may be bound in Russia leather, sheep fleshers and skivers, when authorized by the head of a Department.” * * * (Act June 20, 1878.)

INCLOSURE B.

[Circular.]

REQUISITIONS FOR PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

[Amendatory of Circular No. 61 of 1885.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 11, 1887.

To all officers, clerks, and employes of the Treasury Department:

Owing to the overtaxed condition of the Public Bindery, it becomes necessary to extend the time allowed for furnishing blank books and other material. Existing regulations on the subject are accordingly modified as follows:

- I. Four months will hereafter be required for making blank books.
- II. Binding orders, where there is no printing, will require three months.
- III. Two months should be allowed for the preparation of all blank forms.

Except in case of absolute necessity, no requisition will be made special; and officers and clerks of the Department responsible for the ordering of printing supplies will see that the requirements of this circular are fully complied with.

A table showing the different sizes of paper used at the Public Printing Office is appended for the information and guidance of officers and clerks in ordering record books and blank forms, and the sizes specified therein (or fractional divisions thereof) should be conformed to as nearly as practicable.

DANIEL MANNING,
Secretary.

Table of standard sizes of paper used at the office of the Public Printer.

	For blanks.	For blank books.
Quarto	10 × 16 inches ...	} 14 × 17 inches.
Cap	{ 13 × 16½ inches ... 14 × 17 inches ...	
Double cap	{ 16½ × 26 inches ... 17 × 28 inches ...	} 17 × 28 inches.
Demy	16 × 20½ inches ...	
Double demy	20½ × 32 inches ...	} 21 × 32 inches.
Folio	17 × 22 inches ...	
Double folio	22 × 34 inches ...	} 18 × 23 inches.
Medium	18 × 23 inches ...	
Royal	19 × 24 inches ...	} 19 × 24 inches.
Super-royal	20 × 28 inches ...	
Imperial	22½ × 31 inches ...	} 20 × 28 inches.
		} 23 × 31 inches.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 18, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter of April 25 last, calling attention to the concurrent resolution passed by the Fifty-first Congress in relation to the public printing and binding for the Executive Departments, and the distribution of public documents, and in response beg to transmit herewith the inclosed reports from the Adjutant-General, Inspector-General, Acting Judge-Advocate-General, Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General of Subsistence, Surgeon-General, Paymaster-General, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordnance, Chief Signal Officer, officer in charge of War Records Office, and the officer in charge of the Record and Pension Division, which furnish answers to the interrogatories propounded so far as they affect their respective offices.

With reference to so much of the interrogatories as applies to the office of the Secretary of War, I have the honor to submit the following replies:

To question 1: See statement herewith showing number of reports, documents, and pamphlets printed at the Government Printing Office on the order of this office during the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses.

To question 2: There is no branch or independent printing office in the office of the Secretary of War. Occasional use is made of the Adjutant-General's printing office in the publication of War Department circulars, orders, etc.

(*f*) The maintenance of the branch offices connected with some of the bureaus of the Department, as described in the inclosed reports, is unquestionably in the interest of convenience; and to attempt to transact the current business of the Department without a printing office directly under its control would not, in my judgment, be in the interest of economy. It is possible, however, that a more economical arrangement than that which now exists would be to consolidate into one office the printing offices now connected with the offices of the Adjutant-General, the Paymaster-General, the Chief of Engineers, the Chief of Ordnance, the Chief Signal Officer, and the Record and Pension Division, together with the presses and material in the War Records' Office, which are not now in use; and with a view to determine this point I have directed an investigation of the matter.

(*h*) There is a small bindery in the office of the Secretary of War, occupying one corner of one of the rooms, employing only one person, a \$1,000 clerk appointed for duty as a bookbinder. It is not under the control of the Public Printer, but is under the immediate charge of the chief of the Record Division. The plant is small, consisting of one press (cost, \$35), and one index cutter (cost, \$15), while all other tools are the private property of the clerk employed therein. The class of work done in this bindery is very general in its character, the main items being the prompt repairing of record and index books in current use, which are needed for constant reference, and could not well be sent out of the building. Other items include the mounting of maps, "Brady photographs," charts, plans, etc.; also repairing books for the library needed for immediate use, the materials for which are furnished by the Supply Division of the War Department. The work could not be done better or more economically in the bindery of the Government Printing Office.

To question 3: I beg to invite your attention to the inclosed copies of War Department circulars dated, respectively, August 12 and November 13, 1886, showing the action taken to conform to the requirements of the law touching the matter to be embraced in annual reports, as found in 23 Statutes, page 227, and 24 Statutes, page 255. Since the passage of the latter law the Secretary of War, in his letter transmitting his report, has certified that all the matter included therein and annexed thereto is necessary, and relates entirely to the transaction of public business, this certificate being based upon similar certificates from the bureau officers of the Department covering the matter contained in their respective reports.

As a remedy to the growing tendency to voluminous annual reports I suggest a return to the system of abridgment in operation under the act of July 27, 1866, to exhibit which a copy of the annual report of the Secretary of War for 1869 is transmitted herewith.

To question 5: I think that a better method of distributing public documents of the War Department than now prevails would be to issue all of its publications from one document room. Under the present system it is almost an impossibility to avoid a duplication of documents sent—each bureau of the War Department having its report printed separately, as well as having it form a part of the full report of the Secretary of War. These reports are also printed by Congress as an Executive Document, and hence it is possible for a library, institution, or individual to obtain three copies of the same publication. If the publications of the War Department were sent from one place, this could not occur, for a proper record would at once show any duplication of address for the work in request. To this document room should also be sent such bills, resolutions, etc., as are required by the Department and its bureaus, from whence they could be issued as needed. This would secure the minimum of labor and space, with the maximum of economy, efficiency, and accountability.

To question 6: Four copies of each document, and 3 copies of each bill, resolution, etc., are now furnished the office of the Secretary of War, and are required therein for the transaction of business.

To question 7: The Department has no suggestion to make relating to the matters covered by this interrogatory beyond what is contained in its reply to the fifth interrogatory.

Very respectfully,

L. A. GRANT,
Acting Secretary of War.

Hon. CHARLES F. MANDERSON,
*Chairman Special Joint Committee on Public Printing,
United States Senate.*

Statement showing the number of reports, pamphlets, and documents printed during the sessions of the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses on the order of the War Department at the Government Printing Office.

Title of work.	No. of copies.	Cost.
<i>Forty-eighth Congress.</i>		
Full copies Annual Report Secretary of War, 1884	850	\$4,210.58
Annual Report Acting Judge-Advocate-General, 1884	500	11.01
Annual Report Inspector-General, 1884	100	6.20
Register of War Department	2,000	1,031.04
Annual Report Secretary of War, 1884, pamphlet	2,000	51.14
Annual Report Colonel Casey for 1884	100	4.70
Reports Board of Commissioners Soldiers' Home; also Inspector-General's report ..	1,000	36.53
Annual Report of Secretary of War, 1884	500	18.67
Supplementary Report Gun-Foundry Board	100	26.42
Original and Supplemental Report Gun-Foundry Board	1,800	245.77
Letter of Secretary of War, January 5, 1885, relative to South Pass, Mississippi River	200	7.06
Report Mississippi River Commission, 1884	1,000	292.79
Senate Executive Document No. 2, Forty-eighth Congress, second session	100	55.05
Senate and House executive documents	30	37.50
Annual Report Secretary of War (full copies), 1885	600	3,520.77
<i>Forty-ninth Congress.</i>		
Each executive and miscellaneous document printed for Forty-ninth Congress, first session	2	74.10
Annual Report of Secretary of War on Construction of Building for State, War, and Navy Departments, 1885	150	4.70
Annual Report of Secretary of War, 1885, pamphlet	2,000	68.24
Annual Report of Secretary of War, 1885	500	18.72
Appendix for Report of Commission No. 5 on Floating Batteries	500	202.27
Report of Board on Fortifications, etc., act March 3, 1885	520	190.28
Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 67, Forty-eighth Congress, second session	2	3.00
Report of Board on Fortifications, etc., Document 49	100	154.13
Register of the War Department	3,500	1,692.92
List of Retired Army officers	250	3.93
Report on Panama Canal	150	15.29
Executive and miscellaneous documents and reports, Forty-ninth Congress, second session	2	25.54
Congressional Record, Forty-ninth Congress, second session	34	136.00
Full copies Annual Report Secretary of War, 1886	650	2,483.45
Pamphlet for Annual Report Secretary of War	3,000	107.90
Register of War Department, January 1, 1887	3,000	1,113.83
Annual report for construction of State, War, and Navy Building	100	4.50
House Miscellaneous Document 393, Forty-ninth Congress, first session, Report of Greeley Arctic Expedition	2	288.86
Senate executive documents, Forty-ninth Congress, second session	100	1.48
Letter of Secretary of War, February 11, 1887, surrender of Geronimo	1,100	30.49
List of newspapers	1,200	30.02
Statements, methods of transacting business	2,000	19.49
Senate and House bills, reports, and documents, Forty-ninth Congress, first and second sessions	36	55.00
Congressional Record and Index, Forty-ninth Congress, second session	6	27.00
Register of Clerks	1	21.73
<i>Fiftieth Congress.</i>		
Congressional Record, Fiftieth Congress, first session	36	288.00
Executive and miscellaneous documents	3	179.25
Annual Report of Inspector-General	200	5.08
Annual Report Secretary of War, 1887, pamphlet	3,000	105.35
Congressional Record, Fiftieth Congress, first session	6	48.00
List of Clerks in War Department	2,900	47.97
House Executive Document No. 155	500	4.69
House Executive Document No. 163	1,500	16.52
Report of Senate Committee on Business Methods	200	283.76
Senate Executive Document No. 112	1,500	8.51
Reports of Senate Committee on Business Methods	150	67.50
House Executive Document No. —, Fiftieth Congress, first session	600	5.42
House Executive Document No. 336	200	4.91
Annual Report of Secretary of War, 1888	650	3,620.46
Congressional Record, Fiftieth Congress, second session	37	148.00
Congressional Record, Fiftieth Congress	6	49.50
Senate reports on War Department (each)	2	2.50
House reports on War Department	1	3.75
House miscellaneous documents, War Department	1	1.25
Senate executive documents	1	1.25
Senate miscellaneous documents	1	1.25
House executive documents	2	2.50
Annual Report Secretary of War, 1888	3,000	95.30
Reports on New York Harbor	200	2.42
House Executive Document No. 37, Fiftieth Congress	100	4.98

Statement showing the number of reports, pamphlets, documents printed, etc.—Cont'd.

Title of work.	No. of copies.	Cost.
<i>Fiftieth Congress—Continued.</i>		
Senate Report No. 247, Fiftieth Congress	150	\$2.00
House reports, Fiftieth Congress	300	9.13
House Report No. 4142	200	12.39
Congressional Record, Fiftieth Congress	6	30.00
Board of Business Methods	3,000	702.61
Report of Business Methods	300	86.98
Lists of newspapers	1,000	63.05
Senate and House documents and reports (each)	13	14.25
Lists of Clerks, etc., War Department	500	616.41
Annual Report Secretary of War, 1889 (pamphlet)	4,000	152.90
Annual Report Secretary of War, 1889 (bound)	650	4,991.46
Registers of War Department	2,800	1,957.58
<i>Fifty-first Congress.</i>		
Congressional Record, Fifty-first Congress, first session (each)	32	256.00
Annual Report Secretary War, 1889 (pamphlet)	20	10.00
Reports and documents Fifty-first Congress, first session (each)	2	56.00
House Executive Document No. 148	800	17.21
Digest, etc., House of Representatives	12	39.63
Rules of the House of Representatives (pamphlet)	12	2.64
Report on Apache Indians	100	4.12
Correspondence on Apache Indians	100	1.93
Register of Employées	1	34.13
General Information, Naval Intelligence, 1890	200	126.30
House and Senate reports, etc. (each)	23	37.25
House and Senate reports (each)	16	23.25
Congressional Record, Fifty-first Congress, first session	9	153.00
Annual Report Secretary of War, 1890 (pamphlet)	4,500	131.26
Annual Report Secretary of War, 1890	75	30.00
Reports, etc., House and Senate (each)	7	75.00
Congressional Record, second session, Fifty-first Congress	30	120.00
Reports House and Senate (each)	2	25.00
Reports House and Senate (each)	14	14.00
Board on Gun Factories, reports	100	11.09
Report of Board on Mining Débris Questions	100	9.60
Index Annual Report Secretary of War	250	9.66
Total		31,150.25

[Circular.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 12, 1886.

In view of the great and yearly increasing size of the annual reports of this Department, the attention of chiefs of bureaus is invited to the following provisions of the sundry civil act approved July 7, 1884 (23 Stats., p. 227):

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

Also to the following provision of the sundry civil act approved August 4, 1886:

" * * * the heads of the Executive Departments, before transmitting their annual reports to Congress the printing of which is chargeable to this appropriation, shall cause the same to be carefully examined, and shall exclude therefrom all matter, including engravings, maps, drawings, and illustrations, except such as they shall certify in their letters transmitting such reports to be necessary and to relate entirely to the transaction of public business; * * * "

The annual reports, with the appendices and the reports of military commanders, will be forwarded to the Secretary of War not later than the 10th of October annually, so that ample time may be afforded to examine them to determine what reports, or what portions of the same, can properly be printed in accordance with the provisions of law above recited.

The annual reports will not be required in duplicate.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JOHN TWEEDALE,
Chief Clerk.

Official copy.

[Circular.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 13, 1886.

Attention is called to the circular of August 12, 1886, a copy of which is inclosed. The Secretary of War, in such examination as he has been able to give to the reports of chiefs of bureaus, finds that their reports, together with the papers and appendices annexed thereto, are very voluminous, and seem to contain a great deal of matter which does not relate exclusively to the transaction of the public business and is not necessary for its proper administration. The Secretary is obliged by the law to certify in his letter transmitting his report that all the matter included therein and annexed thereto is necessary and relates entirely to the transaction of the public business. It being impossible for him to examine all the papers thus transmitted him, the Secretary will require that each chief of bureau shall certify, respectively, to him that all the matter in the reports they have signed, and in the appendices thereto, is necessary and relates entirely to the transaction of the public business of the Department. He therefore desires that each chief of bureau will reexamine his report before giving him the above certificate.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JOHN TWEEDALE,
Chief Clerk.

Official copy.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 9, 1891.

HON. REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War :

SIR: In compliance with the request in the indorsement of reference on the letter addressed you by Hon. C. F. Manderson, chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing, I beg to submit the following answers to the several questions of the Committee:

1. What reports, documents, or pamphlets are printed for your Department? In giving this answer please cover a period including the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses.

The Printing-Office Division of the Adjutant-General's Office does no work, directly or indirectly, in connection with documents or books printed by authority of Congress. Its business consists in printing a small advance edition of the general orders, general court-martial orders, and circulars of the War Department; the daily special orders; and in addition such small jobs as weekly lists of promotions or casualties, and circulars for the offices of the Secretary of War, the Commanding General of the Army, etc., and yearly advance copies of the reports of the Adjutant-General and the Commanding General. Occasional memoranda are also printed in limited numbers for office reference and guidance.

The following is a list of the memoranda printed to date since the commencement of the Forty-eighth Congress, March 3, 1883:

	Copies.
1883. Clerks and employes in the Adjutant-General's Office.....	100
1884. Clerks and employes in the Adjutant-General's Office.....	75
1885. Journey through the Yellowstone (for headquarters of the Army).....	15
1885. Deaths in U. S. Army during the war	1,000
United States soldiers executed during the war	17
Medals of honor granted.....	500
1886. Information as to Indian lands (for headquarters of the Army).....	500
Itinerary of the Army of the Potomac.....	100
Organization of the Army of the Cumberland.....	60
Organization of the Army of the Potomac.....	60
1887. Organization of Adjutant-General's Office.....	650

2. Have you a branch or independent printing office in your Department?

(a) How many and what kinds of presses are in use in the branch office? How many people are employed in the branch office and how are they paid?

The Printing Division of the Adjutant-General's Office is not a branch of the Government Printing Office, but is simply one of the divisions into which for convenience of business the office is divided.

Nine clerks and one messenger constitute the force of the division.

The presses in use are 2 Gordon (half and quarter medium), 1 Monumental jobber, and 1 Universal (half super-royal).

The clerks and messenger are integral parts of the clerical and other force of the office annually provided for in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation law, and are paid the salary attached to the grade to which they severally belong.

(b) Who has charge of the branch office? That is, is it under the Public Printer?

The Adjutant-General of the Army. It is not under the Public Printer.

(c) Who has immediate charge of the printing done for the Department in the branch office? That is, to whom does the foreman in charge of the office look for his final orders to do printing for the Department?

The chief of the Printing Division receives his orders from the Adjutant-General, either directly or through the chief clerk of the office.

(d) Do all orders for printing pass through the hands of one responsible head, or do bureau chiefs and others give orders direct? What is the process?

Drafts of orders (general and special) and circulars are prepared in the division having charge of the special matter involved, and are submitted to the Adjutant-General. After being initialed by him they are sent to the chief of the Printing Division. The number required is regulated by the Adjutant-General, or, in the case of special orders, is indicated on the manuscript draft of each paragraph. All orders for printing pass through the hands of the chief clerk for submission to the Adjutant-General.

(e) Who furnishes machinery and material for the branch office?

Necessary machinery and material are obtained from the Supply Division of the War Department on requisitions therefor signed by the Adjutant-General and approved by the Secretary of War.

Paper, etc., is charged against the allotment made by the Secretary of War to the Adjutant-General from the appropriation for stationery for the War Department, and other articles, against a similar allotment from the appropriation for miscellaneous supplies for the War Department and its bureaus.

(f) Is the maintenance of a branch office in your Department in the interest of economy and convenience? Please make a full statement under this head.

The maintenance of the Printing Division of this office is directly in the interest of economy.

It is an absolute necessity that general orders, general court-martial orders, and special orders be promulgated to the Army with the least possible delay.

In the case of general orders, general court-martial orders, and orders a small advance edition is printed in this office, the set type is sent to the Government Printing Office, where stereotype plates are made for printing the full edition of those orders. When the plates are made, the

type is returned to this office and distributed. This arrangement obviates the necessity of setting type in the Government Printing Office for this class of work and works economically and expeditiously. There were sent to that office during the past year about 625 pages (12mo.) of type. The average time between the sending of the type and the delivery of the full edition was 25 days.

Special orders are in the nature of daily correspondence, and announce in separate paragraphs the action taken by the War Department on applications for leave of absence, furlough, discharge, etc., and bear directly on the questions of pay and allowances. They must therefore be furnished to the various headquarters and offices interested, requiring sometimes the printing of ten or more copies of the same paragraph.

The clerks (printers) in the Printing Division are employed as copyists, using *type* instead of pens, and by this method the number of clerks, amount of paper, file space, etc., are reduced to at least one-third of what would be required if pens were used instead of type. By printing, copies of the small paragraphs of from 6 to 20 lines are readily and rapidly multiplied, and the original paragraph being once set up correctly, the accuracy of the different copies required is beyond question. This class of work for obvious reasons could not be done at the Government Printing Office, and I am satisfied that the Printing Division of this office should be maintained in the interest of positive economy, and as besides contributing largely to accuracy, neatness, and prompt discharge of business.

(g) What portion of the expenditure in your branch printing office is paid from the credit given you by Congress in the annual appropriation bill, and what portion from the credit given the Public Printer, and on what principle is such division made?

The entire expenditure in the Printing Division, whether for salaries or material, is, as explained in the answers to sections *a* and *e* of the second question of the Committee, paid from the credit for clerks and supplies given by Congress in the annual appropriation bill.

(h) Have you a bindery in your Department; if so, is it under control of the Public Printer; if not under the Public Printer, who has charge and control of it? What is the size of the plant, and what class of work does it do; could the same work be done better and more economically in the bindery of the Government Printing Office?

One of the clerks in the Printing Division is a bookbinder, and, like the other employes in that division, is under the control of the Adjutant-General. His principal duties consist in folding and sewing orders, etc., and repairing dilapidated records, books, etc. The plant consists of a paper-cutting machine, small standing press, and a few hand tools. The work could not be done at the Government Printing Office.

Questions 3, 4, 5, and 6 bear directly on matters within the personal discretion of the Secretary of War, and are not, therefore, deemed to demand any answer by the Adjutant-General.

Very truly, yours,

J. C. KELTON,
Adjutant-General,

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 5, 1891.

The SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C. :

SIR : In reply to the circular from Hon. Charles F. Manderson, chairman of the Joint Committee on Public Printing, relative to a proposed reduction in the amount and expense of printing and binding for the several Departments of the Government, an official copy of which was referred to this office on the 1st instant for early report, I have the honor to report as follows so far as the matter relates to the Inspector-General's Bureau :

Question 1.

Title of document.	Number printed.*					Distribu- tion.	Cost.
	Forty- eighth Congress.	Forty- ninth Congress.	Fiftieth Congress.	Fifty- first Congress.	Order of Depart- ment.		
Inspector-General's Annual Report	None ...	None ...	None ...	None ...	3,900	3,468	\$244.71

* Printed at the main office.

In 1890 the Inspector-General made a report to the Major-General Commanding the Army, as well as one to the Secretary of War, and 1,000 copies of each of these reports were printed.

Question 2 and its subquestions do not apply in any particular to the Inspector-General's Office, there being no branch printing office therein.

Question 3. It is believed that the reports from this office are already too much condensed, and that instead of reducing the amount of matter heretofore included in the appendices it should be amplified, in the interests of the public as well as of the Army.

Question 4: The number of copies printed for this bureau has not proven too large. Of the reports for the years prior to 1889, when only a few were printed, scarcely any remain undistributed. In 1889, 1,000 copies were printed, and of these 108 remain, but there are occasional requests for them. One thousand copies were also printed in 1890, and although 216 of these remain, there is still a fairly steady demand for them, and it is only a question of time when they will be practically exhausted.

The reports were distributed last year to the bureaus of the War Department, to officers of the Inspector-General's department, to commanding officers and librarians of military posts, to the presidents of colleges having military departments, and to officers detailed as professors of military science and tactics in the same; to governors and adjutants-general of States whose militia forces were inspected by army officers, as well as to the commanding officers of each such State troop; to enlisted men who are named in the report as having medals or certificates of honor for distinguished conduct, and to a large number of officers and civilians who made special requests for copies.

It is believed that the number of copies of the annual reports issued by the Inspector-General's bureau can not be reduced below 1,000 consistently with the interests of the public service.

Question 5: The method of distribution pursued by this bureau is efficient and satisfactory. The method to be pursued by other bureaus and departments should, perhaps, be left to the chiefs thereof.

Question 6: One copy each of all public documents, bills, resolutions, etc., pertaining to the military department sent direct to this bureau would facilitate its business.

Question 7: Upon the points covered by this question no suggestions are offered.

Very respectfully,

H. W. LAWTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-General, in Charge.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 4, 1891.

SIR: In response to your reference of the 1st instant, relative to printing and binding for the Executive Departments executed at the Government Printing Office, I have the honor to report that, with the exception of official record-book headings, letter and envelope headings, and a few brief forms, designed to expedite business, the only printing so executed for this office since the beginning of the year 1884 (beyond which the records of this office do not furnish the desired information) has been the printing of the annual reports of the Judge-Advocate-General to the Secretary of War, in numbers and at a cost for each year as follows:

Year.	Copies.	Cost.
1884.....	500	\$11.01
1885.....	500	11.00
1886.....	750	15.83
1887.....	500	11.68
1888.....	600	11.59
1889.....	600	14.50
1890.....	500	8.50

The reports of this office have invariably been made as brief as possible, and I do not think they can be made any more concise in the future. The report for 1890, including extracts from the reports of five of the judge-advocates at department headquarters, covers only 13½ pages of volume 1 of the Report of the Secretary of War for that year, and the average number of pages of such reports for the past 7 years has been $12\frac{5}{14}$.

The records of this office do not show accurately the cost of binding done for the office since the beginning of the Forty-eighth Congress.

G. NORMAN LIEBER,
Acting Judge-Advocate-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, D. C., May 6, 1891.

The SECRETARY OF WAR :

SIR: I have the honor to return the communication of Hon. Charles F. Manderson, chairman of the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives on Public Printing, requesting information on the subject of public printing and binding for the Executive Departments, referred to this office by the War Department for report.

In reply to the first interrogatory of the committee, viz: "What reports, documents, or pamphlets are printed for your department?" the answer to cover a period including the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses, I respectfully inclose herewith a tabular statement showing the title of all reports, books, and pamphlets published by this office during the years commencing July 1, 1883, and ending this date, the number of copies of each printed, to whom distributed, their cost, and where printed.

A summary of this statement shows that during the period covered by the statement, nearly eight years, there have been printed and bound at the Government Printing Office, for distribution to the Army, the following :

7,200 Annual reports of the Quartermaster-General, costing	\$2,981.38
73,345 Monthly rosters of officers serving in the Quartermaster's Department, costing	1,867.11
7,200 Miscellaneous pamphlets, costing	746.24

In reply to the second interrogatory: This bureau has no branch or independent printing office.

The remaining interrogatories, numbered 3 to 7 inclusive, do not appear to be questions pertinent for answer by the Quartermaster-General.

In this connection, however, the Quartermaster-General deems it proper to invite attention to the provisions of the act making appropriations for support of the Army, approved July 5, 1884, under the head of Quartermaster's Department, for regular supplies, in which appears the following clause, viz :

The Quartermaster-General and the Commissary-General of Subsistence shall report promptly all purchases of supplies made by his department, with their cost price and place of delivery, to the Secretary of War, for transmission to Congress, annually.

Under the provisions of this law the quarterly statements of purchases rendered to this office were consolidated into one large statement, consisting, when completed, of about 800 large abstract sheets, closely written.

The preparation of the report entailed so much time and labor that it was found impracticable to continue the work without an increased clerical force in this office; and to obviate this instructions were given to officers of the Quartermaster's Department to render to this office a special quarterly report, giving in detail the information required.

There are on duty in the Quartermaster's Department about 140 officers, each of whom is required to prepare and submit to this office four of these reports annually, making a total of 560 separate statements of purchases.

These reports, after being carefully examined in this office to ascertain that they are absolutely correct, are tied together, making a package 2½ cubic feet in dimension, and are then forwarded to the Secretary of War for submission to Congress.

Attention is also respectfully invited to the provisions of section 229, Revised Statutes, which requires that—

The Secretary of War shall lay before Congress, at the commencement of each regular session, a statement of all contracts for supplies or services which have been made by him or under his direction during the year preceding, and also a statement of the expenditure of moneys appropriated for the contingent expenses of the military establishment.

This law was enacted in the year 1809, at a time when the expenditures of public moneys were not protected by the restrictions now imposed in the laws, and was undoubtedly a wise safeguard at the time.

The preparation of this report of contracts entered into by the Quartermaster's Department is compiled in this office from the registers of contracts, and involves a great amount of time and labor of the clerical force of the office.

It is not known in this office whether or not the reports of purchases and of contracts herein referred to are printed by Congress or what uses are made of them; but it is believed that they are seldom, if ever, referred to, and the information they contain can be readily and expeditiously obtained from the records of this office or of the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury.

An abstract of all purchases made by an officer of the Quartermaster's Department accompanies his money accounts rendered quarterly to this office, which are subsequently transmitted to the Third Auditor of the Treasury for settlement.

Any specific information as to purchases made by an officer, and the price paid by him, required by Congress or any committee thereof, can be readily ascertained from the abstract of purchases and the accompanying voucher upon which payment was made.

Likewise, any specific information regarding contracts entered into by the Quartermaster's Department can be ascertained from the register of contracts kept in this office, and it is believed such information can be furnished in less time than it can be searched out from the voluminous report made to Congress.

Believing that the public service will be subserved by a repeal of the provisions of laws requiring these voluminous reports to be made to Congress each year, and in view of the question of expenditures for printing which is involved, the Quartermaster-General respectfully submits the matter, requesting that it may receive consideration by the Special Joint Committee on Printing, with a view to the best interests of the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. N. BATCHELDER,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

Statement showing reports and pamphlets printed at the Government Printing Office for use of Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal years commencing July 1, 1883, and ending May 6, 1891.

Title of document.	No. of copies ordered printed.	Cost.	Distribution.
<i>Fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.</i>			
Roster of Officers of the Quartermaster's Department ..	7, 110	\$189. 47	Officers serving in the Quartermaster's Department.
Treatise on the Military Shoe	650	138. 27	Officers of the Army.
Annual Report Quartermaster-General	800	870. 08	Officers Quartermaster's Department.
Transportation of Military Property under Contract. }	*1, 000	455. 99	Do.
Report of Board on Cavalry Equipment, etc	1, 300	52. 62	Officers of the Army.
Extract from Army Regulations for the government of officer in charge of Book of Transportation Requests.	1, 000	15. 90	Officers Quartermaster's Department.
<i>Fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.</i>			
Roster of Officers of the Quartermaster's Department...	8, 395	199. 91	Officers serving in the Quartermaster's Department.
Annual Report Quartermaster-General	1, 000	614. 86	Do.
Pamphlet on the subject of Lamps and Mineral Oil for the Army.	2, 050	15. 54	Officers of the Army.
<i>Fiscal year ending June 30, 1886.</i>			
Roster of Officers of the Quartermaster's Department...	8, 950	213. 95	Officers serving in the Quartermaster's Department.
Annual Report Quartermaster-General	900	344. 77	Do.
<i>Fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.</i>			
Roster of Officers of the Quartermaster's Department...	9, 000	198. 64	Do.
Annual Report Quartermaster-General	900	197. 15	Do.
<i>Fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.</i>			
Roster of Officers of the Quartermaster's Department...	9, 375	263. 17	Do.
Annual Report Quartermaster-General	900	236. 87	Do.
<i>Fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.</i>			
Roster of Officers of the Quartermaster's Department...	9, 900	261. 77	Do.
Annual Report Quartermaster-General	900	236. 87	Do.
<i>Fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.</i>			
Roster of Officers of the Quartermaster's Department...	10, 500	290. 33	Do.
Annual Report Quartermaster-General	900	293. 67	Do.
<i>Fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.</i>			
Roster of Officers of the Quartermaster's Department...	10, 125	249. 87	Do.
Annual Report Quartermaster-General	900	187. 11	Do.

* Books.

† Pamphlets.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., May 13, 1891.

The SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: The answers to the several interrogatories embraced in the circular letter of the Committee on Public Printing, referred to me under date of 1st instant, are so far as this office is concerned as follows:

First interrogatory:

Title.	Number printed.*					Distribution.	Cost.
	Forty-eighth Congress.	Forty-ninth Congress.	Fiftieth Congress.	Fifty-first Congress.	Order of War Department.		
Manual for Army Cooks					3,000	Army.	\$1,005.28
Annual Report Commissary-General of Subsistence—							
1883					720		18.96
1884					700		17.64
1885					700		15.74
1886					700		11.90
1887					700		11.21
1888					1,000		21.85
1889					700		12.74
1890					700		11.96

* Printed at the Government Printing Office.

The printing of the Manual for Army Cooks was authorized by the appropriation act of June 30, 1882 (22 Stat. Large, 119). The small edition each year of the Annual Report of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, ordered by the War Department, was printed from type set up for the "usual number" printed under the authority of Congress, the cost of which is not known at this office. The cost given in the table is the cost for the editions ordered by the War Department, which were put up in pamphlet form with paper covers.

Second interrogatory: This interrogatory, with its several subinterrogatories (from *a* to *h*) is answered in the negative.

Third interrogatory: This question evidently has no reference to the annual reports of the Commissary General of Subsistence, since they are never voluminous, but carefully kept within the narrowest limits consistent with a clear presentation of information known to be desired, and have averaged for the past 20 years only about 16 pages.

Fourth interrogatory: The number of copies of the Annual Report of the Commissary-General of Subsistence printed each year on the order of the War Department is not larger than is necessary to meet actual needs. The distribution of these reports is as follows:

One copy sent to headquarters Army, and to each commanding general of divisions, departments, and districts; 1 to each commanding officer of a military post and arsenal; 1 to each post commissary; 1 to each officer of the Subsistence Department; 1 to each head of bureau in War Department; 1 to superintendent Military Academy; 1 to superintendent general recruiting service; 1 to library at West Point; 1 to library Soldiers' Home, Washington; advance copies to members, by name, of House and Senate Committees on Military Affairs and Appropriations and to clerks of those committees; 1 each to the Comptrollers of the Treasury and Second and Third Auditors; 1 to the Register of the Treasury; 1 to Military Service Institute, New York; various copies to miscellaneous individuals, including, in many instances, the authorities of the militia of the various States.

Fifth interrogatory: I can not suggest any better method of distributing the pamphlet copies of the annual reports of the Commissary-General of Subsistence than the one now pursued.

Sixth interrogatory: One each of all bills, resolutions, and public documents as the same issue from the press at the Government Printing Office is furnished this office by mail. These are needed in order to keep apprised of the current legislation, particularly of that affecting the interests of the Army, the disbursement of public funds, and those conveying information as to the progress and resources of our country. No change should be made in the method of their distribution so far as this office is concerned.

Seventh interrogatory: I can make no suggestions in answer to this interrogatory.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. DU BARRY,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 11, 1891.

The SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: In respect to the circular request for information from the Congressional Committee on Public Printing, referred by you for report, I have the honor to reply to the interrogatories as follows:

To question 1: The Index Catalogue of the Library of the Office of the Surgeon-General of the Army was printed by authority of the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses in two volumes of 1,500 copies each, making 3,000 volumes authorized by each of the above Congresses. Its distribution comprises universities, public and medical libraries, medical societies, and such other disposition as is deemed appropriate and conducive to beneficial uses and results. The aggregate cost (which sum was allotted by Congress out of the appropriation for printing and binding for the War Department) was \$24,000 and the work was executed at the main Government Printing Office.

The annual reports of the Surgeon-General of the Army, printed upon order of the War Department, aggregated 7,200 copies (1,800 for each Congress). Its distribution has been general, and the total cost was \$488.52; printed at the main office.

The station lists of medical officers were issued during the same period, aggregating 3,100 copies (average 775), printed by order of the Department. Distribution to the Army and for general information. Total cost, \$299.60; printed at the main office.

A Provisional Manual of Instructions for the Hospital Corps of the Army was issued during the Fiftieth Congress to the extent of 1,500 copies, printed by order of the War Department. Distribution to Army military posts and organizations connected with military service. Total cost, \$253.61; printed at main office.

An appendix to Circular No. 10 (Construction of Hospitals) was issued during the Fiftieth Congress—2,000 copies—by order of the Department. Distribution to army posts and to officers and others connected with the construction of hospitals. Cost, \$430.91; also printed at main office.

A Digest of Current Orders and Decisions Relating to the Medical Corps of the United States Army was issued during the Fifty-first Congress by order of the Department. Distribution intended for the medical corps of the Army. Cost, \$517.73; printed at the main office.

To question 2 and its subdivisions: The Surgeon-General's Office has no branch or independent printing office.

To question 3: The Annual Report of the Surgeon-General of the Army is believed to be as concise and brief as a compliance with statutory requirements will admit. There have been no appendices or accompanying papers.

To question 4: In no case has the supply of reports, circulars, etc., printed exceeded actual requirements for furnishing official information where needed—to military posts and military organizations, medical officers, and others connected directly or indirectly with the military service. The number of volumes of the Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office might be advantageously increased and would be a public benefit, enabling a wider distribution to universities, public and medical libraries, medical societies, etc., than is now practicable.

To question 5: It would seem desirable that all distributions of public documents should be made by or from a bureau organized for that especial purpose, and to which applications might be referred by the different Departments and their bureaus. This suggestion does not apply, of course, to such publications as are obviously intended mainly for the particular use or instruction of the corps or departments to which they refer.

To question 6: A few copies of each document, bill, resolution, or report relating directly or indirectly to military, and especially medico-military, matters, would very materially facilitate information of the Surgeon-General's bureau of the War Department. They should be sent promptly and directly to the Surgeon-General's office.

To question 7: The experience of the Surgeon-General's office has been such as to hardly warrant an expression of opinion as to the necessity or desirability of changes in the present method of public printing, binding, etc. Its requirements in the field covered by this investigation have been comparatively moderate, enabling the exercise of care and judgment in avoidance of unnecessary and unused quantities of supplies of the class referred to. As to the distribution of public documents, the answer to question 5 covers the opinion of this office so far as it feels competent to consider the point.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. R. GREENLEAF,

Lt. Col. and Asst. Medical Purveyor, U. S. Army, in Charge of Office.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 4, 1891.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War, with replies to the various questions within propounded.

WM. SMITH,
Paymaster-General, U. S. Army.

1. What reports, documents, or pamphlets are printed for your Department? In giving this answer, please cover a period including the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses, thus :

Title of document.	Number printed.					Cost.
	Forty-eighth Congress.	Forty-ninth Congress.	Fiftieth Congress.	Fifty-first Congress.	Order of Department.	
Compendium, Pay of the Army*.....	None ..	None ...	None....	None....	3,000	\$340
Paymaster-General's Annual Report.....	None ...	None....	None....	None....	300	\$25 per annum.

Distribution: Executive Departments, paymasters, and other officers of the Army. Same distribution each year.

* Printed at main office.

† Printed at branch office.

2. Have you a branch or independent printing office in your Department?

Yes.

(a) How many and what kinds of presses are in use in the branch office? How many people are employed in the branch office, and how are they paid?

One treadle press, one-quarter medium. One clerk employed, and sometimes assisted by a laborer.

(b) Who has charge of the branch office? That is, is it under the Public Printer?

A clerk in this office; not under the Public Printer.

(c) Who has immediate charge of the printing done for the Department in the branch office? That is, to whom does the foreman in charge of the office look for his final orders to do printing for the Department?

The chief clerk of the Bureau.

(d) Do all orders for printing pass through the hands of one responsible head, or do bureau chiefs and others give orders direct? What is the process?

Orders for printing are given by the chief clerk.

(e) Who furnishes machinery and material for the branch office?

The Supply Department of the War Department, on requisitions of the Paymaster-General.

(f) Is the maintenance of a branch office in your Department in the interest of economy and convenience? Please make a full statement under this head.

The small printing press in use is in the interest of economy and convenience. It is frequently necessary to have circulars to paymasters and other papers printed immediately, and to await the action of the Public Printer would be a serious embarrassment.

(g) What portion of the expenditure in your branch printing office is paid from the credit given you by Congress in the annual appropriation bill and what portion from the credit given the Public Printer, and on what principle is such division made?

All paid from appropriation by Congress in the annual appropriation bill.

(h) Have you a bindery in your Department? If so, is it under control of the Public Printer? If not under the control of the Public Printer, who has charge and control of it? What is the size of the plant, and what class of work does it do? Could the same work be done better and more economically in the bindery of the Government Printing Office?

There is no bindery in the bureau.

3. Could not the annual report emanating from your Department be so edited or supervised as to include the substance of accompanying papers or reports of subordinates, so as to do away with the expense of printing so many parts to the report of the head of the Department? What remedy do you suggest for this growing tendency to voluminous annual reports? This question refers more particularly to the appendices to the reports, or accompanying papers.

The annual report of the bureau is very short and is not subject to above objections.

4. Is not the number of copies of reports printed, including the accompanying papers, larger than is necessary to meet actual needs? Please give in detail the distribution of the reports of your Department, and make suggestions as to how the number of copies may be reduced, if it can be done consistently with the interest of the public service, stating the least number of the different sorts of reports that can be printed for the use of your Department.

The report of the Paymaster-General is printed by the office press. A sufficient number is printed for distribution to the Executive Departments and bureaus and to paymasters and other officers of the Army.

5. Can you suggest any better method of distributing public documents, either those emanating from your own Department or those published by other Departments, than now exists?

No suggestions to offer.

6. What public documents, bills, resolutions, etc., are required by your Department to facilitate business in the Department, and to whom should they be sent for distribution?

One copy of bills and resolutions introduced in Congress is desirable.

7. Does the experience of your Department suggest any changes in existing laws relating to the public printing and binding, or the distribution of public documents, that would be in the line of economy and in the interest of the public service? The Committee would be glad to receive from you any suggestions relating to the public printing and binding, the distribution of public documents, and the printing of blanks, letter heads, and envelopes that would be called for under the most liberal construction of the resolution to which your attention has been called.

No suggestions to offer.

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1891.

Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In reply to your reference, under date of May 1, of a copy of a communication from the chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Printing, relative to printing and binding, I have the honor to submit the following answers to the questions propounded so far as they relate to this office:

1. What reports, documents, or pamphlets are printed for your Department? In giving this answer please cover a period including the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses.

See tabulated statement inclosed, marked Exhibit A.

2. Have you a branch or independent printing office in your Department?

We have a printing press in this office.

(a) How many and what kind of presses are in use in the branch office? How many people are employed in the branch office, and how are they paid?

One press, Universal half super-royal.

One person continuously employed; one person employed about one-half his time, the other half of his time being occupied with clerical work. They are paid from the allotment of \$60,000 for employment of clerks, etc., authorized by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act.

(b) Who has charge of the branch office; that is, is it under the Public Printer?

Not under the Public Printer.

(c) Who has immediate charge of the printing done for the Department in the branch office; that is, to whom does the foreman in charge of the office look for his final orders to do printing for the Department?

The Chief of Engineers.

(d) Do all orders for printing pass through the hands of one responsible head, or do bureau chiefs and others give orders direct? What is the process?

Printing ordered by the Chief of Engineers, through his assistants in the office.

(e) Who furnishes machinery and material for the branch office?

Supply Division of the War Department, on requisitions approved by the Chief of Engineers.

(f) Is the maintenance of a branch office in your Department in the interest of economy and convenience? Please make a full statement under this head.

The maintenance of the printing press in this office is decidedly in the interest of economy and convenience.

The principal work done on the press is the printing of letters where large numbers precisely alike are sent out, orders, circulars, memoranda, letter heads, and envelopes.

Without the use of the press the letters and special orders would have to be written with the pen or the typewriter, and the expense of these two items alone, prepared in this way, would be greater than the whole expense of the printing press, to say nothing of the delay where promptness is an absolute necessity. In fact, it is not seen how the printing press could be dispensed with without greatly embarrassing the business of the office.

(g) What portion of the expenditure in your branch printing office is paid from the credit given you by Congress in the annual appropriation bill, and what portion from the credit given the Public Printer, and on what principle is such division made?

No portion is paid from annual appropriation act for public printing.

(h) Have you a bindery in your Department? If so, is it under control of the Public Printer? If not under the control of the Public Printer, who has charge and control of it? What is the size of the plant, and what class of work does it do? Could the same work be done better and more economically in the bindery of the Government Printing Office?

We have no bindery.

3. Could not the annual report emanating from your Department be so edited or supervised as to include the substance of accompanying

papers or reports of subordinates, so as to do away with the expense of printing so many parts to the report of the head of the Department? What remedy do you suggest for this growing tendency to voluminous annual reports? This question refers more particularly to the appendices to the reports, or accompanying papers.

The papers or reports of subordinates (appendices) accompanying the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers are necessary to a full understanding of the condition and progress of the various works, and an abridged edition, as suggested, would depreciate the value of the reports.

4. Is not the number of copies of reports printed, including the accompanying papers, larger than is necessary to meet actual needs? Please give in detail the distribution of the reports of your Department, and make suggestions as to how the number of copies may be reduced, if it can be done consistently with the interests of the public service, stating the least number of the different sorts of reports that can be printed for the use of your Department.

The number of copies of reports and accompanying papers printed is not larger than is necessary to meet actual needs. The present number of copies of the complete annual report, 1,400, could be judiciously increased to 2,000.

The annual report complete is distributed generally to officers of the Corps of Engineers, civil engineers, institutions, and public libraries in the United States and abroad.

Five hundred (500) copies of the Report of the Chief of Engineers, without appendices and maps, are printed in pamphlet form and distributed before the complete report is received from the Public Printer, as follows: To members of several of the Senate and House committees, bureaus of the War Department, military divisions and departments, officers of the Corps of Engineers, governors of States, and chambers of commerce and boards of trade in the principal cities of the United States.

From 75 to 200 copies of each of the appendices, with maps, are printed in pamphlet form and distributed to persons specially interested in the works in the engineer district to which the reports relate.

Two hundred (200) copies each of all the Congressional documents containing reports on examinations and surveys are distributed to officers of the Corps of Engineers and to persons interested in the works.

Many of the reports are furnished to Senators and members of the House of Representatives, on their request, for their use and that of their constituents.

Great care is taken to place the documents distributed by this office where they will be of service and be appreciated.

5. Can you suggest any better method of distributing public documents, either those emanating from your own Department or those published by other Departments, than now exists?

Have no suggestions to offer.

6. What public documents, bills, resolutions, etc., are required by your Department to facilitate business in the Department, and to whom should they be sent for distribution?

Besides the reports already referred to, two copies of every bill, resolution, and report of committee on matters pertaining to the Engineer Department are required for the use of this office. One copy of every bill, resolution, and committee report is now furnished by the Public Printer on requisition, and duplicates of such as are required in the transaction of the business of this office are also obtained from him.

The bills, resolutions, and reports are also furnished by the Senate, but as the collection is sent about once a week they do not reach the office in time to be of much service.

7. Does the experience of your Department suggest any changes in existing laws relating to the public printing and binding, or the distribution of public documents, that would be in the line of economy and in the interest of the public service? The Committee would be glad to receive from you any suggestions relating to the public printing and binding, the distribution of public documents, and the printing of blanks, letter heads, and envelopes that would be called for under the most liberal construction of the resolution to which your attention has been called.

Have no suggestions to offer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. ADAMS,
Major, Corps of Engineers, in Charge.

EXHIBIT A.

Title of document.	Number printed.				Order of Department.	Cost.
	Forty-eighth Congress.	Forty-ninth Congress.	Fiftieth Congress.	Fifty-first Congress.		
Annual Report, Chief of Engineers, 1883 to 1890, both inclusive, complete, bound, 1,400 to 1,500 each year					11,400	*\$39,099.65
Annual Report, Chief of Engineers, 1883 to 1890, both inclusive, without appendices, pamphlet, 500 copies each year					4,000	745.51
Separate appendices to same, about 60 to each report, pamphlet					55,625	5,359.38
Two hundred copies of each Congressional document pertaining to the Engineer Department					553	†3,488.26
Extra copies of each Congressional document pertaining to Engineer Department					4,200	713.67
One copy of each bill, resolution, and committee report						‡137.68
River and harbor bills and committee reports					326	45.23
Congressional documents of importance to Engineer Department, 75 to 400 copies of each					12,660	3,438.16
Fortification acts and river and harbor acts					725	15.92
Laws authorizing construction of bridges over navigable waters					550	‡391.80
Congressional Record, 7 to 8 copies each session						360.00
Congressional Record, 1 bound copy each session§						58.80
Extra copies Congressional Record, matters pertaining to Engineer Department					2,347	166.93
International Exhibition on Electricity at Paris, 1881					1,000	1,353.73
Tables of Geographical Positions, etc., surveys West of the One Hundredth Meridian. Wheeler					1,000	1,945.80
Appropriations for Rivers and Harbors, 1789-1883					500	264.29
Volume I. Geographical Surveys West of the One Hundredth Meridian. Wheeler					1,525	2,626.14
— same. Appendix B, Description of Atlas Sheets					1,000	1,058.95
— same. Appendix F, Memoir of Explorations, etc.					1,500	1,033.70

* Bill for 1890 report not rendered.

† Bills for Forty-eighth Congress, second session, and Fifty-first Congress, second session, not rendered.

‡ Bill for Fifty-first Congress, second session, not rendered.

§ Copy for Fifty-first Congress, second session, not yet received.

|| Not a Congressional document.

EXHIBIT A—Continued.

Title of document.	Number printed.					Cost.
	Forty-eighth Congress.	Forty-ninth Congress.	Fiftieth Congress.	Fifty-first Congress.	Order of Department.	
Current Meter Observations, Mississippi River. Mackenzie*					500	\$298. 23
Engineer Department at Centennial Exhibition, 1876. Heap*					500	329. 47
Professional Notes. Maguire*					1, 000	101. 77
Studies on Coast Defense Applied to Gulf of Spezia. Derby*					800	82. 67
Third International Geographical Congress at Venice, Italy. Wheeler					1, 000	2, 550. 39
— same. Extract relating to Government Surveys					750	1, 701. 74
— same. Extract relating to Government Surveys in United States					500	137. 77
Appendix V of Professional Papers No. 24, Primary Triangulation U. S. Lake Survey. Comstock*					2, 000	22. 27
Permanent Improvement of Entrance to New York Harbor*					250	16. 76
Compilation of Laws Relating to Construction of Bridges Over Navigable Waters (2d ed.) Parke*					500	1, 038. 08
Index to Annual Reports, Chief of Engineers (Vol. II), 1880-'87. Robert*					1, 500	2, 134. 96
Regulations for the Government of the Corps of Engineers. 1889*					300	218. 14
Descriptive Text of Illustrations of St. Mary's Falls Canal*					500	19. 41
Biennial Register, Vol. I, 1885, and Vol. I, 1889					11	16. 34

* Not a Congressional document.

NOTE.—All publications were printed at the Government Printing Office. See answer to question No. 4 for information as to distribution.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

Washington, May 26, 1891.

This office gets, on the customary requisition on the Public Printer, 2,500 copies of the Annual Report of the Chief of Ordnance, and 500 copies of the Annual Report of the Operations of the United States Testing Machine at Watertown Arsenal. Both of the above publications are printed by order of Congress, and are made in compliance with existing laws.

This office also has published at the Government Printing Office, on the customary requisitions, Notes on the Construction of Ordnance, for the information and guidance of the officers of the Department, and of the officers of the Army charged with the care and use of the guns, etc., treated therein.

There is no branch of the Public Printing Office in this office.

Since 1873 we have had a printer in this office engaged on such printing as facilitates the clerical duties of the office, where many du-

plicates of orders, advertisements, etc., have to be made in connection with gun construction, the procurement of supplies, and as part of the current daily duties of the bureau. He is a clerk of class 1. The paper necessary is obtained from the appropriation for stationery for the War Department. No part of the appropriation for public printing and binding is used for this purpose.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

SIGNAL OFFICE.

SIGNAL OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 4, 1891.

Respectfully returned to the honorable Secretary of War, inviting attention to the inclosed answers to the questions.

The delay in this report was occasioned by the Acting Chief Signal Officer deciding to hold it for action by the Chief Signal Officer on his return from absence on duty.

A. W. GREELY,
Chief Signal Officer.

Statement of printing at the main office during the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses.

Title of document.	Number printed.					Cost.
	Forty-eighth Congress.	Forty-ninth Congress.	Fiftieth Congress.	Fifty-first Congress.	Order of Department.	
Annual Report of the Chief Signal Officer for year—						
1883.....					1,200	\$1,216.36
1884.....					3,000	925.07
1885.....					3,000	2,890.00
1886.....					2,500	946.01
1887.....					2,750	1,674.41
1888.....					2,500	765.72
1889.....					2,500	1,288.20
1890.....					2,500	*1,252.80

* Estimated.

2. Independent printing office.

(a) Four; 1 Scott lithograph, 1 Cottrell single cylinder, 1 half-medium Gordon, 1 quarter-medium Liberty. Sixteen people employed, who are paid from the general appropriations for the Weather Bureau.

(b) The Chief Signal Officer; not under the Public Printer.

(c) The officer, under the Chief Signal Officer, in charge of the Publications Division.

(d) No printing is done except by special order of the Chief Signal Officer.

(e) They are purchased from appropriations for maps and bulletins.

(f) Yes, imperatively so, to permit the issue of weather maps and bulletins promptly; otherwise their value would be destroyed.

(g) All from annual appropriations for Weather Bureau. None from Public Printer's appropriation.

(h) There is no bindery. Two women, however, are employed, at \$40 per month, who fold current publications and stitch the Monthly Weather Review.

3. No. If the report was not published as a part of the report of the Secretary of War it would be necessary to publish it as a separate document. The size of the volume of the annual reports of this bureau has been reduced fully one-half since the appointment of the present Chief Signal Officer.

4. No. The edition of the annual reports of the Chief Signal Officer has been reduced from 3,000 in 1885 to 2,500 in 1886. The number of these reports printed is practically determined by the number of voluntary observers of this service, who are promised the annual report in exchange for their unpaid work.

5. None as regard this bureau further than the expression of the belief that a central distributing office for *all* public documents would be in the interest of the public service.

6. The only documents, etc., required are scientific works relating to meteorology, telegraphy, and signaling, and, of course, any bills, resolutions, etc., relating to this bureau. They should be sent to the Chief Signal Officer.

7. As to the binding of public documents, unless the Public Printer's facilities for that work are so increased as to permit more expeditious work in that direction than now appear possible; it would seem to be in the public interest to let the binding out by contract to the lowest bidder. As to printing blanks, letter heads, and envelopes, it is believed that the Public Printer should continue to print the blanks; but, judging by the experience of this bureau, it would be in the interest of the public service to have letter heads and addressed envelopes printed by contract, as there has been found to be practically little or no difference between the contract price of plain envelopes and of those with addresses printed thereon when procured in quantity. A very large saving in this item alone would result.

WAR RECORDS OFFICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WAR RECORDS OFFICE,
Washington, May 4, 1891.

The SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: In conformity to the request of the Committee on Printing, I have the honor to submit the following:

Question 1. No reports or documents are printed for the use of this office, except a few copies of the Annual Report from the plates used in printing the Annual Report of the Secretary of War.

The following volumes of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion have been published between July 1, 1883, and May 1, 1891. They are paid for out of a special appropriation:

	Number of books.	Volumes.	Cost.
Forty-eighth Congress: July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1885.....	88, 000	Vol. 9 to 12, Part 2.....	\$63, 560. 16
Forty-ninth Congress: July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1887.....	99, 000	Vol. 12, Part 3, to Vol. 17, Part 2.....	74, 650. 62
Fiftieth Congress: July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1889.....	110, 000	Vol. 18 to Vol. 23, Part 2.....	86, 851. 22
Fifty-first Congress: July 1, 1889, to May 1, 1891.....	275, 000	Vol. 24, Part 1, to Vol. 33.....	217, 963. 50
	572, 000		443, 025. 50

Question 2. There are some presses and material that were formerly used. They are not in use at present.

Question 3. The Annual Report of the War Records Office covers less than half a dozen pages, and is likely to diminish rather than increase in size.

Question 4. No reports of the War Records Office are printed separately from the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, except as stated in the answer to question 1.

Question 5. I have no suggestions to make.

Question 6. The following public documents are required: One copy of the Annual Report of the Secretary of War and one copy of the Congressional Record.

Question 7. I have no suggestions to make.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. B. DAVIS,
Major and Judge-Advocate, U. S. A.

RECORD AND PENSION DIVISION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 8, 1891.

The SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: In reply to the inquiries contained in the circular herewith returned, I have the honor to submit the following statement:

Question 1. There are no reports, documents, or pamphlets especially printed for this division.

Question 2. There are some printing presses and material which belong to this division, and are used exclusively to expedite the work of the division.

(a) The presses are: One medium-sized Potter cylinder, one small Potter cylinder, one small Colt's Armory, and two small Gordon Universal. The work is all done by details from the regular clerical force of the office, the number of men required for the purpose varying from 5 to 10, in accordance with the requirements of the copyists for record cards. When the services of any of these clerks are not required upon the printing they are employed upon the current clerical work of the office. They are paid from the general appropriation for the Department.

(b) The officer in charge has charge of the printing.

(c) All orders for printing are given directly by the officer in charge of the division.

(d) See reply to foregoing question.

(e) Any material which may be required is obtained by requisition upon the Supply Division of the War Department.

(f) It is undoubtedly in the interest of economy and convenience to do the printing of the division in this way, and it greatly expedites the work as well. There are printed here the blank forms of the office, and the index-record cards, upon which a large force of clerks is engaged in reproducing and preserving from further destruction the records of the volunteer armies. In order that these clerks may make the most rapid progress it is necessary that as much of the record as possible be printed, thus reducing to a minimum the amount of writing to be done by the copyists. As the rolls of each company differ in headings and remarks, the blank forms are constantly changed to correspond. Out of 40,000 cards printed per day perhaps not more than 500 are of the same form. It is the work of but a moment to set up the changes in

the forms, that are kept standing for this purpose, and the cards are then printed to fit each roll or other record, and sent direct to the copyist with the original record to be copied. These records can not be allowed to leave the office, because they must be constantly used in making reports of the service record of soldiers for use in the settlement of pension and other claims against the Government. By printing the cards in the office in direct connection with the rolls which are to be copied upon them it is not only possible to reproduce these rolls by the index-record card system without interfering with the current pension and other work of the Department, but in addition a great saving in clerical labor and time is effected.

If it were attempted to obtain these blanks from the Public Printer, it would necessitate at least 80 separate requisitions daily, involving a vast amount of clerical labor, while under the most favorable circumstances the blanks could not be furnished as expeditiously as under the present plan, by which the cards with all necessary remarks upon them can be printed and go into the hands of the copyist within half an hour, if necessary, from the time the order is given. It would therefore undoubtedly become necessary to use more general forms, having less printed matter, upon which the copyists would have to write much more than they do now; and, upon a low estimate, this alone would waste the services of at least 50 and probably 100 clerks.

(g) All of the expenses of the printing for this division are paid from the appropriation for the War Department.

(h) Two binders, one letterer, and two binder's assistants, all under the control of the Public Printer, are employed in this division in re-binding and lettering worn volumes of records for the double purpose of preserving them and eliminating the blank paper from those partly filled, thus requiring less filing space. One or two clerks are detailed to assist upon this work when their services are required.

It is believed that the work is done as well and as economically as it could be done in the bindery of the Government Printing Office, while at the same time the books are always readily accessible, thus causing no delay to the current business, which would necessarily result were they sent away to the Government bindery.

Question 3, 4, and 5. No replies can be made by this division.

Question 6. Three copies of all documents, bills, and resolutions are required to facilitate the business of this division.

Very respectfully,

F. C. AINSWORTH,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. Army.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 15, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with the request of the Committee on Printing, made in your letter of the 25th of April last, I have the honor to submit the following reply to the several inquiries of the Committee contained therein, quoting and answering them *seriatim*:

1. What reports, documents, or pamphlets are printed for your Department? In giving this answer, please cover a period including the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses.

Answer. The summary statement herewith, marked A, recapitulates the nature, number, and cost of the reports, documents, and

pauphlets printed at the Government Printing Office for this Department during the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses, commencing with December, 1883, and assuming each two years following that date as a Congressional term.

2. Have you a branch or independent printing office in your Department?

Answer. Yes.

(a) How many and what kind of presses are in use in the branch office? How many people are employed in the branch office, and how are they paid?

Answer. Six presses (two cylinder, one half medium job, one quarter-medium job, and two proof presses). There are 14 persons employed in the printing office, viz: 7 compositors, 2 pressmen, 3 press-feeders, 1 laborer, and 1 charwoman; and 8 in the bindery, viz: 2 bookbinders and 6 folders and stitchers. All are paid by the Public Printer from the appropriation for printing and binding allotted to the Navy Department.

(b) Who has charge of the branch office? That is, is it under the Public Printer?

Answer. It is under the Public Printer.

(c) Who has immediate charge of the printing done for the Department in the branch office? That is, to whom does the foreman in charge of the office look for his final orders to do printing for the Department?

Answer. The foreman in charge of the branch office looks to the chief clerk of the Department for his final orders, except for work for the Hydrographic Office. A specified amount of the annual appropriation is by law set apart for the Hydrographic Office, and the expenditure of it has been left to the discretion of the hydrographer. It had been the practice from the establishment of the branch office, 25 or 30 years ago, to confide to the foreman the execution of orders of chiefs of bureaus, or of the chief clerk, but with instructions to do no work that was not official. All orders for work are now given by the chief clerk or the hydrographer.

(d) Do all orders for printing pass through the hands of one responsible head, or do bureau chiefs and others give orders direct? What is the process?

Answer. All orders for printing and binding to be executed in the branch office now pass through the chief clerk of the Department, except those from the Hydrographic Office, which, for the reason above given, do not. Until recently the foreman, under a general understanding, recognized orders from the chiefs of the several bureaus or those representing them. Sometimes when a question of precedence arose, or when the appropriation was at a reduced state and the expediency of printing a large job was in doubt, the foreman brought the matter to the attention of the chief clerk.

(e) Who furnishes machinery and material for the branch office?

Answer. The machinery and material generally are furnished by the Public Printer. Some articles, for instance, occasionally a font of type of a particular desired style, and some other smaller articles, have been procured by the Navy Department and paid for from its contingent appropriations.

(f) Is the maintenance of a branch office in your Department in the interest of economy and convenience? Please make a full statement under this head.

Answer. It is certainly greatly so in the interest of convenience, and is also believed to be in the interest of economy. Special jobs can be sent to the branch office, immediately set up, and the proof corrected

and returned in much less time than if sent to the main office. Besides, very often several jobs, a great part of the matter of which is common to all, are desired at once, and only the matter not common has to be set up, one job following another, thus working in the interest of economy and dispatch.

(g) What portion of the expenditure in your branch printing office is paid from the credit given you by Congress in the annual appropriation bill and what portion from the credit given the Public Printer, and on what principle is such division made?

Answer. About one-fourth of the allotment of the appropriation for printing is expended in materials and the payment of employes in the branch office. This division is not the result of any assignment or principle. Jobs that can be conveniently done in the branch office are sent there, and it is believed the employes are industrious and fully occupied during the working hours.

The following is an exhibit of the charge against the branch office on the appropriation from July 1, 1888, to March 31, 1891, the charge for the Hydrographic Office and that for the Secretary's office and bureaus being shown separately:

Quarter ending—	Secretary's office and bureaus.	Hydro- graphic Office.	Total:
September 30, 1888.....	\$3, 201. 15	\$1, 510. 42	\$4, 711. 57
December 31, 1888.....	3, 501. 51	1, 292. 62	4, 528. 58
March 31, 1889.....	3, 473. 68	1, 027. 07	4, 500. 75
January 30, 1889.....	4, 236. 01	1, 021. 50	5, 366. 51
September 30, 1889.....	3, 058. 93	1, 338. 39	4, 397. 07
December 31, 1889.....	3, 139. 05	1, 834. 02	4, 973. 07
March 31, 1890.....	3, 250. 74	1, 507. 04	4, 757. 78
January 30, 1890.....	3, 577. 99	1, 244. 23	4, 822. 22
September 30, 1890.....	3, 581. 92	1, 679. 40	5, 261. 32
December 31, 1890.....	3, 772. 16	1, 506. 73	5, 278. 89
March 31, 1891.....	4, 161. 43	1, 872. 46	5, 533. 99

(h) Have you a bindery in your Department? If so, is it under control of the Public Printer? If not under the control of the Public Printer, who has charge and control of it? What is the size of the plant and what class of work does it do? Could the same work be done better and more economically in the bindery of the Government Printing Office?

Answer. There is a bindery in the Department under the control of the Public Printer. Its plant consists of one standing press, one cutting machine, one board cutter, two gas-stoves, and grindstone and necessary tables and cases. Its principal work is binding manuscript letters and other small jobs in the way of binding, repairing, stitching, and folding for the printer, all of an official character. The Department does not believe the work can be done better in the main office. It has no means of judging as to economy. The branch office is very convenient, and is almost absolutely necessary, as the records of court-martial and other manuscript matter often have to be referred to when in the course of binding. To have to send to the main office for this would be very inconvenient and cause delay.

3. Could not the annual report emanating from your Department be so edited or supervised as to include the substance of accompanying papers or reports of subordinates, so as to do away with the expense of printing so many parts to the report of the head of the Department? What remedy do you suggest for this growing tendency to voluminous annual reports? The question refers more particularly to the appendices to the reports, or accompanying papers.

Answer. The greater portion of the matter contained in the appendices to the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy is required by statute to be reported to Congress in a prescribed form. The volume could be reduced by separate reports to Congress, but it is not sure that there would be a material reduction in cost by so doing. The omission of costly and bulky illustrations would reduce the expense of printing the appendices. The Department has recently pursued this course in printing its last annual report, and effected a saving thereby of over \$1,000 in the 1,600 copies ordered. The folding of large maps is very expensive. This subject shall receive its particular attention in the future, and, although the omissions of the illustrations may make the volume less desirable and less valuable, it is not thought that the public necessities actually require the publication of such illustrations.

4. Is not the number of copies of reports printed, including the accompanying papers, larger than is necessary to meet actual needs? Please give in detail the distribution of the reports of your Department, and make suggestions as to how the number of copies may be reduced, if it can be done consistently with the interests of the public service, stating the least number of the different sorts of reports that can be printed for use of your Department.

Answer. In the opinion of this Department the number of its annual report with appendices printed is not larger than necessary. It is much less than the number of officers actually in the service. Its distribution is shown in statement A. The reports herewith of each bureau and office give the distribution of the documents printed for them respectively.

Nearly all of the reports and documents printed for this Department, except those emanating from the Hydrographic Office, are executive papers sent to Congress, and the only expense to the Department is for paper, presswork, folding, and binding.

5. Can you suggest any better method of distributing public documents, either those emanating from your own Department or those published by other Departments, than now exists?

Answer. I can suggest no way in which the documents printed for this Department can be distributed to better advantage than under the present method. In my opinion each Department should have the distribution of its own documents.

6. What public documents, bills, resolutions, etc., are required by your Department to facilitate business in the Department, and to whom should they be sent for distribution?

Answer. The Navy Department requires no documents, bills, resolutions, etc., to facilitate its business, except such as relate to the Navy and the Marine Corps, and to matters which are common to the Executive Departments, and which each should be in possession of to understand the course of legislation on executive matters. Those needed should be sent to the Secretary of the Navy, and to the bureaus for which intended.

The views of the chiefs of the several bureaus and offices of this Department, under the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh inquiries of the Committee, are expressed in their respective reports, herewith transmitted, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

B. F. TRACY,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. C. F. MANDERSON,
Chairman Committee on Printing, U. S. Senate.

A.

Statement of reports, documents, or pamphlets printed for the use of the Navy Department from December, 1883, to March 4, 1891.

Title of document.	Forty-eighth Congress (December, 1883, to December, 1885).		Forty-ninth Congress (December, 1885, to December, 1887).		Fiftieth Congress (December, 1887, to December, 1889).		Fifty-first Congress (December, 1889, to December, 1891).	
	Number of copies.	Cost.	Number of copies.	Cost.	Number of copies.	Cost.	Number of copies.	Cost.
<i>Secretary's office.</i>								
Annual Report and Appendices—								
1883.....	2,500	\$1,319.75						
1884.....	2,000	1,398.15						
1885.....			1,600	\$1,125.00				
1886.....			1,500	942.70				
1887.....					1,500	\$1,364.34		
1888.....					2,000	1,599.62		
1889.....							1,900	\$5,569.24
1890.....							1,600	21,500.00
Pamphlet report—								
1883.....	6,300 ¹	173.21						
1884.....	6,000	149.25						
1885.....			2,500	73.00				
1886.....			4,500	96.33				
1887.....					6,000	181.74		
1888.....					5,550	149.09		
1889.....							5,750	170.78
1890.....							4,250	105.00
Navy Register, January—								
1884.....	7,000	1,546.91						
1885.....	7,000	1,108.23						
1886.....			7,000	1,116.00				
1887.....			7,000	1,484.15				
1888.....					7,000	1,259.86		
1889.....					7,000	1,734.53		
1890.....							7,000	1,987.98
1891.....							7,000	2,055.42
Navy Register, July—								
1884.....	5,000	533.90						
1885.....	5,000	560.00						
1886.....			5,000	789.47				
1887.....			47,000	2,150.00				
Changes in Steel Cruisers.....			100	30.00				
Report on Torpedo Warfare.....			250	12.75				
Report of Lieutenant Schwatka.....			300	65.00				
Dry Dock on Pacific, Report of Commission on.....							270	135.76
Report on Experiments, Dynamite Gun.....			100	14.67				
Report of Board on Dolphin.....	100	43.82						
Navy-Yard Commission, Muller's report.....	100	84.30						
Report on Torpedo-boat.....	200	7.74						
Report of Gun Foundry Board.....	500	428.86						
Report of Test of Paints.....	500	270.33						
Report of Board on Coals.....	500	109.91						
Kimball's Report on Panama Canal.....			200	19.40				
Report on Tests of Steel.....					100	127.64		
Report on Consolidation of Stores.....			100	21.43				
Report of Commission on Navy-Yards, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.....					500	127.47		
Lieutenant Harber's Report.....	2,000	439.35						
Report of Greely Relief Expedition.....	450	281.49						
Report Reception Greely Party.....	3,000	276.70						
Disaster at Samoa, report.....					600	10.67		

¹ The annual reports are sent to bureaus, yards, and other shore stations, officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, Executive Departments, members and committees of Congress, libraries, societies, foreign governments, newspapers, professional persons, and private parties to a very limited extent.

² Probable cost; original estimate \$3,000.

³ The Registers are sent to all officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, to members and committees of Congress, Executive Departments, libraries, societies, foreign governments, and individuals applying.

⁴ Full Register.

⁵ For the use of the Department and bureaus, and for the information of officers of the Navy.

⁶ For those who participated and were interested in the expedition.

⁷ For those connected with the disaster chiefly.

Statement of reports, documents, or pamphlets printed for the use of the Navy Department from December, 1883, to March 4, 1891—Continued.

Title of document.	Forty-eighth Congress (December, 1883, to December, 1885).		Forty-ninth Congress (December, 1885, to December, 1887).		Fiftieth Congress (December, 1887, to December, 1889).		Fifty-first Congress (December, 1889, to December, 1891).	
	Number of copies.	Cost.	Number of copies.	Cost.	Number of copies.	Cost.	Number of copies.	Cost.
<i>Secretary's office.</i>								
¹ Author's Catalogue, Library							1,000	\$2,306.46
² Uniform Regulations					2,000	\$3,292.45		
³ Senate and House documents, reports, and bills, 2 sets				\$134.02		52.35		199.00
⁴ Sundry Senate and House executive documents					500	14.56	2,400	63.13
⁵ Annual appropriation acts (naval and other)	150	\$7.33	1,400	2,496.00	1,150	34.89	475	14.50
⁶ Acts and resolutions relating to Navy, compilation	2,700	28.71	1,800	136.84	700	110.31		
⁷ General Orders, Regulations, and Circulars; compilation			2,000	1,243.58				
<i>Marine Corps.</i>								
⁸ Annual Report Commandant					100	5.52	200	9.13
⁹ Marine Manual	2,000	725.00					450	225.56
¹⁰ System of Accountability								
<i>Admiral of the Navy.</i>								
¹¹ Annual Report			200	6.84	500	15.28		
<i>Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.</i>								
Annual Report	3,200	1,096.19	1,000	670.73	1,100	525.26	1,500	428.39
<i>Bureau of Yards and Docks.</i>								
Annual Report	150	13.74	500	74.83	450	17.62	500	20.27
Origin and History of Naval Asylum			300	65.67				
<i>Bureau of Ordnance.</i>								
Annual Report	200	14.34	100	6.31	350	13.55	350	21.04
<i>Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.</i>								
Annual Report	300	9.73	800	22.58	850	32.24	800	96.70
<i>Bureau of Steam Engineering.</i>								
Annual Report	2,500	74.89	2,000	44.85	2,500	292.00	3,020	1,515.43
Specifications for Vessels (machinery)			3,250	1,055.62	2,415	2,011.94	1,515	1,090.82
<i>Bureau of Equipment.</i>								
Annual Report	250	9.84	200	42.73	350	14.46	850	71.54
Allowance tables					1,000	1,151.00		
<i>Bureau of Construction and Repair.</i>								
Annual Report	400	14.31	500	17.40	1,450	419.28	1,650	400.79
Specifications of vessels, hulls			450	503.13	1,350	1,238.41	3,450	2,225.64
Allowance book	500	368.83						
Tests of Steel					600	67.38		
Tests of Paints					500	931.77		
Data relating to vessels							100	144.75
<i>Bureau of Navigation.</i>								
Annual Report	200	7.76	200	6.50	800	71.06	1,000	102.81
Telegraphic Determinations of Longitudes	1,000	1,527.84						
Report on Electric-Light Plant	250	22.96						
American Practical Navigator	500	655.00	500	796.02	500	846.11	500	757.34
Geographical Tables	100	299.54						
International Signal Code	500	1,028.96						
Catalogue of American Naval Authors					300	404.11		

¹ For use of the Departments, libraries, and professional institutions.
² To yards and other shore stations, bureaus, ships, merchant sailors, and officers of the Navy.
³ For the use of the Department.
⁴ To the bureaus, yards and stations, ships, and officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.
⁵ To the officers of the Marine Corps chiefly.
⁶ For the Department and distribution to the Navy.

Statement of reports, documents, or pamphlets printed for the use of the Navy Department from December, 1883, to March 4, 1891—Continued.

Title of document.	Forty-eighth Congress (December, 1883, to December, 1885).		Forty-ninth Congress (December, 1885, to December, 1887).		Fiftieth Congress (December, 1887, to December, 1889).		Fifty-first Congress (December, 1889, to December, 1891).	
	Number of copies.	Cost.	Number of copies.	Cost.	Number of copies.	Cost.	Number of copies.	Cost.
<i>Naval Academy.</i>								
¹ Registers.....	5,000	\$886.82	5,500	\$1,022.81	5,500	\$1,007.62	3,000	\$603.50
¹ Report of Superintendent.....			200	5.47	200	7.84		
¹ Report of Board of Visitors.....	1,100	27.91	800	36.89	350	16.45	100	4.47
² Regulations of the Naval Academy.....			540	228.80				
<i>Naval Observatory.</i>								
Observations 1870-1880.....	1,500	5,763.34						
Semidiameter of Moon.....	250	24.24						
Observations Great Comet 1882.....	750	83.26						
Orbits of Oberon and Titania.....	300	21.88						
Orbit of Satellite of Neptune.....	300	20.81						
Orbit of Iapetus.....	300	27.86						
Annual Eclipse of Sun.....	750	85.25						
Flexure of Meridian Instruments.....			750	18.20				
Inner Satellites of Saturn.....			350	42.01				
Observations for Stellar Parallax.....			350	38.96				
Observatory Temperature Room.....			750	62.79				
Yarnall's Catalogue of Stars.....					2,000	1,252.08		
Astrophotographic Congress.....					1,200	897.14		
Saturn and its Ring.....					1,200	93.97		
Solar Parallax.....							1,200	490.16
Meteorological Observations.....	450	30.52			75	226.67		
Magnetic Observations.....							1,000	864.17
Annual Report Superintendent.....	750	14.28	3,000	51.17	2,000	50.92	3,000	42.59
Refraction Tables.....			400	305.88				
<i>Nautical Almanac Office.</i>								
American Ephemeris.....	1,200	900.00	800	658.95	1,100	826.95	500	355.17
Nautical Almanac.....	5,000	1,200.00	3,800	1,053.93	5,600	1,496.42	1,500	402.20
Atlantic Coaster's Almanac.....	2,000	1,600.00	2,000	1,203.48	2,450	1,624.23	1,000	735.00
Pacific Coaster's Almanac.....	2,000	700.00	1,500	487.81	3,000	1,395.03	1,000	358.49
³ <i>Naval Intelligence Office.</i>								
Magnetism of Steel and Iron Ships.....	1,000	1,909.25						
Engines, Boilers, and Torpedoboats.....	1,000	845.11						
War on Pacific Coast.....	700	196.36						
Report on Military and Naval Operations in Egypt.....	1,000	2,144.53						
Tunisian Expedition, etc.....	300	53.43						
Naval Operations for Past Year.....	1,500	1,113.32						
General Information Series, No. 5.....			1,500	1,169.81				
Naval Brigade Operations, No. 20.....	1,200	1,047.60						
Professional Papers, No. 19.....			1,000	559.83				
General Information Series, No. 6.....					1,500	1,222.76		
Naval Professional Papers.....					1,000	358.93		
Naval Professional Papers.....					1,000	426.72		
Naval Professional Papers.....					1,200	659.04		
General Information Series, No. 7.....					1,700	2,006.08		
Additional Information Series, General Information Series, No. 8.....					250	142.48		
General Information Series, No. 8.....							2,000	2,497.84
General Information Series, No. 9.....							2,000	2,364.87
<i>Hydrographic Office.</i>								
See detailed statement I.....		15,178.60		13,956.70		10,201.30		14,213.21
Total.....		46,413.64		37,214.84		42,028.14		44,169.15

¹ For the use of the Naval Academy and general distribution by the Department.

² For the use of the Department and the Naval Academy.

³ The publications of the Office of Naval Intelligence are distributed to Navy officers, and civilians, to a limited extent, engaged in professions pertaining to the Navy.

B.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
Washington, D. C., May 2, 1891.

Hon. J. R. SOLEY,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: Referring to circular letter of 27th ultimo, in relation to printing and binding, I have the honor to present the following report:

1. What reports, documents, or pamphlets are printed for your Bureau, covering the periods named below?

Printed by authority of Congress.—Report of the Surgeon-General: Forty-eighth Congress, 3,200 copies; Forty-ninth Congress, 1,000 copies; Fiftieth Congress, 1,100 copies; Fifty-first Congress, 1,500 copies. Distributed to medical corps of the Navy, Members of Congress, etc. Cost \$2,720.57. Printed at the main office.

Printed by order of the Department.—Book of Instructions for Medical Officers: Forty-ninth Congress, 600 copies. Distributed to the medical corps of the Navy. Cost unknown. Printed at the main office.

2. Can the annual report of the Bureau or those of its subordinate offices be reduced in volume consistently with the interests of the public service?

The annual report of this Bureau is now condensed as much as possible.

3. Is not the number of copies of the annual report of the Bureau and its subordinate offices, printed for the bureaus and offices, larger than is necessary to meet actual needs? If so, to what number can they be reduced? Please state in detail the method of distribution of reports and documents.

The number of copies of the annual report of this Bureau printed for distribution is so small that the issues for 1886, 1887, and 1888 are already exhausted, and very few copies remain of the issues of subsequent years. One copy of the report is issued to each medical officer of the Navy, 1 to each hospital and station, 50 copies to the Smithsonian Institution, 50 copies to the Surgeon-General of the Army, and 30 copies to the Navy Department library for distribution. A copy is also sent to any Member of Congress, physician, or public library requesting it.

4. Can you suggest any better method of distributing by this or other Departments public documents than that in use?

The Bureau can not suggest any better method.

5. What public documents, bills, resolutions, etc., are required by your Bureau or its subordinate offices to facilitate their business, and to whom should they be sent for distribution?

The Bureau does not require any.

6. Does your experience suggest any change in the existing laws relating to the public printing and binding or the distribution of public documents that would be in the line of economy and in the interest of the public service, and have you any suggestions to make relating to the public printing and binding?

The Bureau has no suggestions to make.

Very respectfully,

J. MILLS BROWNE,
Chief of Bureau.

C.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 29, 1891.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 27th instant, requesting to be informed what reports, documents, or pamphlets have been printed for the Bureau of Yards and Docks during the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses, the Bureau has the honor to submit in answer thereto the following statement:

As to the first interrogatory: During the periods named no reports, documents, or pamphlets have been printed for this Bureau by authority of Congress.

The following pamphlet reports have been printed by order of the Department on approved requisitions made on the Public Printer:

1884, 50 annual reports and estimates, cost, \$6.25; 1885, 100 annual reports and estimates, cost, \$7.49; 1886, 200 annual reports and estimates, cost, \$18; 1886, 300 Origin and History of Naval Asylum, cost, \$65.57; 1887, 200 annual reports and estimates; 1888, 250 annual reports and estimates; 1889, 250 annual reports and estimates; 1890, 250 annual reports and estimates.

The cost of the printing has not been furnished the Bureau, as was formerly done, since 1887.

They are distributed as follows: Secretary's office, 30 copies; Senate and House Committees on Naval Affairs, 30 copies each. Copies are supplied to commandants of navy yards and stations, the corps of civil engineers, chiefs of bureaus, Members of Congress, and other parties who may make application for them.

Second. The annual reports of this Bureau can not be reduced in volume consistently with the interests of the service.

Third. The number of copies of the annual report of this Bureau is not larger than is necessary to meet actual needs, and they are distributed as stated above.

Fourth. The present method of distributing the reports of this Bureau is entirely satisfactory, and as to any better method of distributing public documents by this or other Departments, the experience of the Bureau in that direction having been very limited, it is not sufficiently well informed to offer any suggestions in the matter.

Fifth. The Bureau would suggest that a sufficient number of documents, bills, resolutions, etc., to supply the requirements of the Department, bureaus, and subordinate offices be sent directly to the Department and distributed from the Secretary's office.

Sixth. In reply to the sixth interrogatory, the Bureau begs to state that it has no suggestions to make in regard to existing laws or methods relating to the public printing and binding, or the distribution of public documents generally.

Very respectfully,

N. H. FARQUHAR,
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. J. R. SOLEY,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

D.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 30, 1891.

Hon. J. R. SOLEY,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy :

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 27th instant, I have the honor to furnish herewith answers to the interrogatories stated therein, as follows, viz :

1. What reports, documents, or pamphlets are printed for your Bureau covering the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses, the same as to those printed by order of the Department?

Answer. No reports, documents, or pamphlets have been printed for this Bureau within the period named. It has, however, been furnished with 100 copies, in pamphlet form, of its annual report, for each year (without appendix or illustrations), the cost of which is not known to the Bureau.

2. Can the annual report of the Bureau, or those of its subordinate offices, be reduced in volume consistently with the interests of the public service?

Answer. The annual report of this Bureau, or those of its subordinate offices (as embodied in the annual report of the Department), can not, in its opinion, be reduced in volume consistently with the interests of the public service.

3. Is not the number of copies of the annual report of the Bureau and its subordinate offices printed for the bureaus and offices larger than is necessary to meet actual needs; if so, to what number can they be reduced? Please state in detail the method of distribution of reports and documents.

Answer. The number of copies of the annual report of the Bureau (furnished as stated in clause 1) is not larger than necessary to meet actual needs.

A copy of this report is sent to each inspector of ordnance and is given to such officers, reporters, professional persons, or business houses as may apply for the same. The Bureau has had no other reports or documents for distribution within the period covered by this report.

4. Can you suggest any better method of distributing, by this or other Departments, public documents than that now in use?

Answer. The Bureau has no suggestions to offer under this head.

5. What public documents, bills, resolutions, etc., are required by your Bureau or its subordinate offices to facilitate their business, and to whom should they be sent for distribution?

Answer. Such public documents, bills, resolutions, etc., as bear upon the work of this Bureau should be supplied in sufficient numbers for its use, and in additional numbers for distribution by it to its subordinate offices when the interests of the service warrant it.

6. Does your experience suggest any change in the existing laws relating to the public printing and binding, or to the distribution of public documents, that would be in the line of economy and in the interest of the public service, and have you any suggestions to make relating to the public printing and binding?

Answer. The experience of this Bureau does not suggest any change in the existing laws relating to public printing and binding, or the distribution of public documents, and it has no suggestions to make relative to the public printing and binding.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. M. FOLGER,
Chief of Bureau.

E.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
Washington, D. C., April 30, 1891.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY:

SIR: Referring to the Department's communication of the 27th April, the Bureau submits the following answers to the interrogatories contained therein:

1. There are no reports, documents, or pamphlets printed for this Bureau by authority of Congress. There has been printed by order of the Department, the Annual Report of the Paymaster-General, 400 copies; distribution to date, 300 copies; cost, \$61.47. Printed at main office.

There are various account books, consisting of ledgers, bill, expenditure, requisition, and record books, a very large quantity of blank forms of different kinds (155 in number) used at navy-yards, pay offices, and on board ships, and a large number of proposals, which are printed at the main and branch printing offices for this Bureau.

These books, forms, and proposals are obtained only when actually needed as the supply on hand becomes depleted, and the quantity can not be reduced without detriment to the public service.

2. The annual report can not be reduced in volume and present necessary information.

3. The number of copies printed is not considered larger than necessary.

These reports are mailed to all pay officers and to the commandants of yards and stations, and to heads of departments and contractors requesting them. Many are used in the Bureau for reference.

4. The Bureau has no suggestions to make as to the method of distributing public documents.

5. The acts, bills, and resolutions relating to the Navy to be sent to the Bureau.

6. The Bureau has no suggestions to make pertaining to the sixth interrogatory, except that in its opinion the work done for this Bureau can be done by private establishments at a great saving to the Government.

Respectfully,

EDWIN STEWART,
Paymaster-General, U. S. N.

F.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
Washington, May 18, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to reply seriatim to the interrogatories contained in the Department's letter of the 27th ultimo, regarding the printing, etc., for this Bureau, as follows, namely:

First. The only reports, documents, or pamphlets printed for this Bureau during the periods named were the annual reports of the Bureau. Of these 1,500 have been printed each year during the last 3 years, and 1,000 for each year previously, the cost of which is unknown to the Bureau.

Second. I am of opinion that the annual report of this Bureau can not be reduced in volume consistently with the interests of the public service.

Third. The number of copies of these annual reports (1,500) is but just sufficient to meet the demands for the same, and, as its practical value is increased, and as it becomes more widely known, the demands for the same have increased and will constantly increase. The practice in the distribution of these reports has been to send one copy to each engineer officer in the service, one copy to educational institutions where the mechanical arts are taught, a copy to the principal ship and engine building establishments of the country, and a copy to such engineers, mechanics, mechanical students, and the like as should from time to time apply for them, besides furnishing copies to members of Congress and to the Naval Intelligence Office as required.

Fourth. I am not able, from my present knowledge of the methods of distributing documents by this or other departments, to suggest any better way than that now in use.

Fifth. The following are the only public documents, etc., required by the Bureau to facilitate its business, namely: The annual report of the Bureau, the annual reports of the other bureaus of the Department, the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, the annual reports of other Executive Departments, all documents, bills, resolutions, reports, etc., regarding United States naval matters, and anything relating to steam machinery of all kinds at home or abroad.

Sixth. There is no practical use in sending to this Bureau the great bulk of public documents which are now sent, such as those relating to "contested elections," "foreign relations," "commercial reports," "Senate and House journals," and the like, and their discontinuance would be in the line of economy.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. MELVILLE,

Engineer-in-Chief, U. S. N., Chief of Bureau.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Requisitions for specifications, Bureau Steam Engineering.

Date.	Number of requisition.	Number printed.	Title.	Cost.
1886.				
July 26	109	250	Specifications for 4,000-ton cruiser machinery	\$107.31
26	110	250	Specifications for 870-ton gunboat machinery	101.72
26	111	250	Specifications for 1,700-ton gunboat machinery	106.80
Aug. 24	340	250	Specifications for machinery, etc., for twin-screw vessels, 8,730 tons.....	119.67
Sept. 8	358	250	Specifications for machinery, etc., Baltimore.....	137.15
15	377	250	Specifications for machinery 870-ton steel gunboat	121.92
15	376	250	Addenda to specifications for machinery of 1,700-ton gunboat	3.84
15	375	250	Addenda to specifications for machinery of 4,000-ton cruisers	3.84
20	393	250	Addenda to specifications for machinery of U. S. S. Charleston	1.73
1887.				
Jan. 17	708	250	Specifications for machinery for gunboat No. 1.....	94.43
3	739	250	Addenda to machinery for gunboat No. 1.....	2.84
14	967	250	Specifications for machinery U. S. S. Newark.....	120.02
18	185	250	Specifications for triple expansion engine, 8,500 H. P.	134.35
1888.				
Feb. 29	705	200	Specifications for machinery U. S. S. Newark.....	85.43
29	706	200	Specifications for machinery U. S. S. Philadelphia	72.27
Mar. 31	792	200	Specifications for machinery U. S. S. San Francisco.....	120.97
Apr. 21	831	200	Specifications for machinery U. S. S. Maine.....	142.84
Aug. 9	141	110	.....do.....	95.01
1889.				
Jan. 8	850	200	Specifications for machinery U. S. Atlantic coast-defense vessel	121.01
8	581	110	.....do.....	113.60
Feb. 20	681.	200	Specifications for machinery U. S. S. Texas.....	149.10
Mar. 20	713	110	Specifications for machinery 5,400 H. P. cruisers 9, 10, 11	88.89
Apr. 16	745	200	.....do.....	128.94
22	753	80	Specifications for machinery 10,000 H. P. cruisers 7 and 8.....	82.04
May 10	770	200	.....do.....	145.60
June 19	808	110	Specifications for machinery 7,500 H. P. armed cruiser monitors	96.34
July 1	5	200	.....do.....	127.16
3	22	110	Specifications for machinery N. A. practice ships	162.31
Aug. 5	163	200	.....do.....	90.61
5	166	110	Specifications for machinery 1,600 H. P. 1,000-ton gunboat	124.35
21	238	200	Specifications for machinery cruisers 12 and 13.....	87.47
Sept. 14	281	75	Specifications for machinery 13,500 H. P. protected cruiser, 5,800 tons.....	96.91
Dec. 4	509	55	Specifications for machinery 11,000 H. P. armed cruiser, 7,500 tons.....	134.28
4	510	5	Specifications for machinery 13,500 H. P. *.....	134.64
1890.				
Jan. 6	483	200	Specifications for machinery 5,300-ton protected cruiser	92.27
Mar. 28	581	200	Specifications for machinery 8,510-ton protected cruiser	87.98
July 8	11	80	Specifications for machinery 9,000-ton battle ships	86.43
8	12	55	Specifications for machinery 7,350-ton protected cruiser	125.44
July 10	19	55	Specifications for machinery H. D. ram	132.05
15	27	200	Specifications for machinery 7,350-ton protected cruiser	7.16
18	46	236	Specifications for machinery coast-line battle ships	73.63
23	49	200	Specifications for machinery H. D. ram	118.05
Nov. 5	310	28	Specifications for machinery torpedo cruiser No. 1.....	
25	369	200	.....do.....	
1891.				
Mar. 13	516	200	Specifications for machinery cruiser No. 13	
13	517	55	.....do.....	
Apr. 2	557	200	Specifications for machinery torpedo boat No. 2	

* See Requisition 281.

G.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT,

Washington, May 18, 1891.

SIR: Referring to the Department's letter of the 27th instant, relative to answers to certain interrogatories, coming under cognizance of this Bureau and its subordinate offices, as to what reports, documents, or pamphlets have been printed for this Bureau during the Forty-eighth,

Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses; the Bureau has the honor to submit in reply thereto the following statement:

1. During the period named no reports or pamphlets have been printed under authority of Congress.

The following pamphlet reports have been printed by order of the Department on approved requisitions on the Public Printer: 100 annual reports of Chief of Bureau for the years 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889; 250 annual reports of Chief of Bureau for the year 1890, and for the year 1891, 600, not yet received from the Government Printer.

The cost of the printing and binding has never been furnished the Bureau. These reports are distributed as follows: The office of the Secretary of the Navy, bureaus of the Department, the Senate and House Committees on Naval Affairs, commanding officers of squadrons, ships, and naval stations, and to the service generally.

2. The annual report of the Bureau or those of the subordinate offices can not be reduced in volume consistent with the interests of the public service.

3. The number of copies of annual report of the Bureau and its subordinate offices, printed for Bureau, is not larger than the actual needs require, and the increase in the number of these copies since July, 1889 (*vide* first interrogatory), is caused by the consolidation on that date with this Bureau of the subordinate offices of Electric Lighting, the Naval Observatory, the Nautical Almanac, and the Compass Room, which, from the character of their work, require a large increase in the number of the Bureau's annual reports.

4. The method of distributing public documents now in use, from the Bureau's experience, is deemed satisfactory.

5. It is suggested that bills, documents, resolutions, etc., in such numbers as are required by the Bureau and its subordinate offices be sent to the Department and distributed from the Secretary's office.

6. The Bureau respectfully states that it has no suggestions to make in reference to existing laws relating to printing and binding or the distribution of public documents that would be in the line of economy and in the interests of the public.

The Bureau includes and forwards herewith the reports on these interrogatories from the superintendent of the Naval Observatory and from the superintendent of the Nautical Almanac, and respectfully submits these reports to the consideration of the Department.

Very respectfully,

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

GEO. DEWEY,
Chief of Bureau.

H.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
Washington, D. C., June 9, 1891.

Hon. J. R. SOLEY,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: In compliance with your order of April 27, 1891, to furnish, as early as practicable, answers to certain interrogatories, I have the honor to submit the following:

First. What reports, documents, or pamphlets are printed for your Bureau covering the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses?

S. Rep. 1—23

Answer. Printed by authority of Congress, none. (For documents printed by authority of Department see inclosure marked A.)

Second. Can the annual report of the Bureau or those of its subordinate offices be reduced in volume consistently with the interests of the public service?

Answer. No.

Third. Is not the number of copies of the annual report of the Bureau and its subordinate offices printed for the bureaus and offices larger than is necessary to meet actual needs?

Answer. No.

Please state in detail the method of distribution of reports and documents.

Answer. From 30 to 50 copies to Office of Intelligence, Navy Department, copy to each member of Naval Committees of Congress, copies to bureau officers, naval constructors, and other officers, and copies to the public upon written request.

Fourth. Can you suggest any better method of distributing by this or other Departments public documents than that in use?

Answer. No.

Fifth. What public documents, bills, resolutions, etc., are required by your Bureau or its subordinate offices to facilitate their business, and to whom should they be sent for distribution?

Answer. All documents relating to the Navy should be sent to this Bureau.

Sixth. Does your experience suggest any change in the existing laws relating to the public printing and binding or the distribution of public documents that would be in the line of economy and in the interest of the public service, and have you any suggestions to make relating to the public printing and binding?

Answer. No.

Very respectfully,

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

A.—Statement of documents printed at the main office by authority of Department.

Date.	Title of document.	Number printed by authority of Department.	Distribution.	Cost.
1884.				
Jan. 17	Allowance Book	500	Ships in commission	\$368.33
28	Annual Report of Chief of Bureau for 1883.	200	Senate and House Naval Committees, naval officers, etc.	7.80
Dec. 10	Annual Report of Chief of Bureau for 1884.	200	...do	6.51
1885.				
Dec. 28	Annual Report of Chief of Bureau for 1885.	300	...do	10.11
1886.				
Jan. 19	Annual Report of Chief of Bureau for 1885.	200	...do	7.29
Sept. 7	Specifications for building twin-screw steam gunboat.	75	Naval constructors, contractors, naval officers.	87.89
7	Specifications for building single-screw steam gunboat.	75	...do	78.05
13	Specifications for building twin-screw steam cruiser.	75	...do	98.49
17	Specifications for building single-screw steam cruiser.	75	...do	81.73
Oct. 15	Specifications for building the U. S. S. Baltimore.	75	...do	82.73
15	Specifications for building steel screw gunboat.	75	...do	74.24
Dec. 17	Annual Report of Chief of Bureau for 1886.	300	Senate and House Naval Committees, naval officers, etc.	10.20
1887.				
May 23	Specifications for building steel twin-screw gunboat.	50	Naval constructors, contractors, naval officers.	93.88
23	Specifications for building cruiser Charleston.	50	...do	85.62

A.—Statement of documents printed at the main office, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Title of document.	Number printed by authority of Department.	Distribution.	Cost.
1887.				
May 23	Specifications for building single-screw gunboat.	50	Naval constructors, contractors, naval officers.	\$84.87
23	Specifications for building cruiser Baltimore.	50	do	92.75
June 15	Specifications for building twin-screw steel gunboat.	100	do	130.70
27	Reports on Tests of Paints.....	500	Naval officers, paint-manufacturers, etc.	931.77
30	Specifications for building engines for gunboats Nos. 3 and 4.	200	Bureau of Steam Engineering, contractors, etc.	92.57
30	Specifications for building cruisers Nos. 4 and 5.	200	Naval constructors, contractors, naval officers.	149.29
30	Specifications for building twin screw steel cruiser.	100	Naval constructors, contractors, naval officers.	140.91
30	Specifications for building engines for cruisers Nos. 4 and 5.	200	Bureau of Steam Engineering, contractors, etc.	144.00
Aug. 6	Tests of Steel, etc	600	Steel board, contractors	67.38
Nov. 5	Annual Report of Chief of Bureau for 1887.	500	Senate and House Naval Committees, naval officers, etc.	197.29
25	Annual Report of Chief of Bureau for 1887.	150	do	205.56
25	Specifications for building armored steel cruiser.	150	Naval constructors, contractors, etc.	94.62
1888.				
Feb. 8	Specifications for building cruiser Philadelphia.	150	Naval constructors, contractors, officers.	99.65
Nov. 28	Annual Report of Chief of Bureau for 1888.	500	Senate and House Naval Committee, officers, etc.	16.43
1889.				
Jan. 31	Specifications for building gunboats Nos. 3 and 4.	50	Naval constructors, contractors, officers, etc.	29.57
Mar. 30	Specifications for building coast defense vessel.	150	do	117.05
June 15	Specifications for building battle ship Texas.	150	do	114.97
29	Specifications for building cruisers Nos. 9, 10, and 11.	300	do	199.92
July 31	Specifications for electric lights for cruisers Nos. 9, 10, and 11.	50	do	8.14
31	Specifications for electric lights for cruisers Nos. 7 and 8.	50	do	11.47
Sept. 27	Specifications for building steel cruisers Nos. 7 and 8.	300	do	149.70
1890.				
Jan. 30	Specifications for completing the Terror.	100	do	81.54
30	Specifications for completing the Puritan.	100	do	96.91
31	Annual Report of Chief of Bureau for 1889.	500	Senate and House Naval Committee, naval officers, etc.	171.37
Feb. 18	Specifications for completing the Amphitrite.	100	Naval constructors, naval officers, etc.	107.03
Mar. 15	Specifications for completing the Monadnock.	100	do	105.59
29	Specifications for building the practice cruiser.	300	Naval constructors, contractors, naval officers, etc.	161.34
June 30	Specifications for building the steam tugs Nos. 1, 2, and 3.	150	do	60.37
30	Specifications for building gunboats Nos. 5 and 6.	300	do	206.85
Aug. 29	Specifications for building armored cruiser No. 2.	300	do	211.92
Oct. 8	Specifications for building battle ships Nos. 1, 2, and 3.	300	do	182.88
17	Specifications for building protected cruiser No. 12.	300	do	195.35
Nov. 19	Specifications for building harbor defense ram.	200	do	92.71
Dec. 23	Data relating to vessels of war ..	100	Naval constructors	144.75
1891.				
Mar. 26	Annual Report of Chief of Bureau for 1890.	1,000	Senate and House Naval Committee, officers, etc.	216.05
26	*Annual Report of Chief of Bureau for 1890.	150	do	13.35
26	Specifications for building torpedo cruiser No. 1.	200	Naval constructors, contractors, officers, etc.	121.90
	Total	10,950	.....	6,341.37

*Pamphlet edition, without illustrations.

I.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 10, 1891.

SIR: Replying to your letter of April 27 last, I have the honor to furnish the following information:

1. As to reports, documents, etc., printed for the Bureau and its subordinate offices, see appended tabulated statement.

2. The annual report of the Bureau proper and that of the Naval Academy can not be reduced in volume consistently with the interests of the public service. The report of the Hydrographic Office can be reduced.

3. The number of copies of the annual report of the Bureau and its subordinate offices is not larger than necessary.

The reports of the Bureau and its offices are sent to the principal officials of the Government, and to such other civil, military, and naval officers as may request copies.

The Regulations of the Naval Academy are in great demand by Members of Congress, and by persons in all parts of the country.

The Hydrographic Notices are sent to all home and foreign departments, libraries and institutions interested in hydrographic work, to all United States vessels of war and merchant vessels, and to vessels of other nations that furnish hydrographic information through United States consuls, and through the branch hydrographic offices.

4. Can not suggest any better method of distribution of public documents by this or other departments than that in use.

5. All public documents, bills, resolutions, etc., relating to education, to the Navy, to the merchant marine, to navigation, astronomy, surveying, meteorology, astronomy, nautical instruments, and other matters pertaining to ships, or to the sea, are required by the Bureau and its subordinate offices. Should be sent to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

6. No.

Very respectfully,

F. M. RAMSAY,
Chief of Bureau.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C.

Title of document.	Number printed.	Cost.	Where printed.	Remarks.
Telegraphic Determinations of Longitudes in Mexico and Central America and the West Coast of South America.	*1,000	\$1,527.84	Main office	
Report on Electric-Light Plant. (Trenton)	*250	22.96	...do	
American Practical Navigator	*500	855.00	...do	Stereotype plates.
Do	*500	796.02	...do	Do.
Do	*500	846.11	...do	Do.
Do	*500	757.34	...do	
Geographical Tables (Navy Secret Code)	*100	299.54	...do	
International Signal Code	*500	1,028.96	...do	
Annual Register of Naval Academy, 1890-'91.	*3,000	603.50	...do	
Tables for Plotting Gunnery Practice	*500	268.82	...do	
Annual Report Chief of Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department—				
1884		7.76	...do	
1886	*200	6.50	...do	
1887	*300	23.24	...do	
1888	*500			
1889	*500	71.00	...do	
1890	*500			

*Included in Statement A, p. —.

Title of document.	Number printed.	Cost.	Where printed.	Remarks.
<i>Emanating from Hydrographic Office.</i>				
Navigation of Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico.	300	\$666.04	Main office . . .	July 8, 1884.
Newfoundland and Labrador	200	932.60	do	Do.
Publications U. S. Hydrographic Office quarter ending June 30, 1884.	300	49.81	do	Do.
Light List—				
No. 1.	300	1,159.51	do	Do.
2.	300	736.11	do	Do.
3.	300	1,143.55	do	Do.
4.	300	742.51	do	Do.
5.	300	636.32	do	Do.
6.	300	675.26	do	Do.
Catalogue, Asiatic Station	100	304.35	do	July 11, 1884.
Catalogue, European Station	100	198.34	do	Do.
Catalogue, North Atlantic Station	100	102.67	do	Do.
Catalogue, Pacific Station	100	188.17	do	Do.
Notice to Mariners, No. 280, of 1884.	1,000	77.79	do	July 29, 1884.
Quarterly Report of Publications	500	50.17	do	Sept. 26, 1884.
Meteorological Journals	500	716.38	do	Oct. 6, 1884.
Quarterly Report of Publication	300	23.34	do	Nov. 25, 1884.
Annual Report of the Hydrographer	1,500	22.17	do	Nov. 28, 1884.
Notice to Mariners, No. 495	1,000	27.00	do	Dec. 13, 1884.
Meteorological Journals	500	561.91	do	Feb. 20, 1885.
Light List—				
No. 5.	300	864.02	do	June 4, 1885.
1.	500	1,215.20	do	June 12, 1885.
2.	500	773.30	do	Do.
3.	500	1,189.36	do	Do.
5.	500	789.52	do	Do.
6.	500	669.67	do	Do.
Practical Hints on West Indian Hurricanes	1,500	37.73	do	June 30, 1885.
Meteorological Journals	500	605.80	do	Do.
Report of the Hydrographer	1,000	87.64	do	Nov. 20, 1885.
The Use of Oil	2,000	63.10	do	Dec. 17, 1885.
Catalogue of Charts, Plans, etc	300	613.00	do	Jan. 2, 1886.
Supplement No. 1, Coast of Newfoundland and Labrador, 1884.	200	124.17	do	Jan. 4, 1886.
Index to Notices to Mariners, 1885	500	137.36	do	Jan. 22, 1886.
Supplement to Sailing Directions (Bay of Biscay, Caribbean Sea, and Gulf of Mexico, Chile, English Channel, Parts I and II).	8,630	101.39	do	Feb. 19, 1886.
Meteorological Journals	500	597.59	do	Feb. 20, 1886.
List of Sailing Directions, North Atlantic	200	do	Branch office	May 26, 1886.
List of Sailing Directions, South Atlantic	200	do	do	June 3, 1886.
List of Sailing Directions, Pacific	200	do	do	Do.
General List of Sailing Directions	200	do	do	Do.
List of Sailing Directions, Asiatic Station	200	do	do	June 4, 1886.
Minority Report, Committee on Scientific Bureaus	1,000	11.83	Main office	June 9, 1886.
Sounding Books	500	270.05	do	July 21, 1886.
Angle Books	500	208.30	do	Do.
Practical Hints on West Indian Hurricanes	1,500	55.09	do	Do.
The Use of Oil	1,500	67.76	do	Aug. 7, 1886.
Supplement, Bering Sea, etc	125	32.68	do	Aug. 16, 1886.
Supplement, Coast Pilot of Alaska, Part I	100	39.56	do	Do.
Supplement, Atlantic Coast Pilot, Division A	150	9.43	do	Do.
Supplement, Indian Archipelago, China, and Japan	do	41.60	do	Do.
Supplement, Indian Ocean Directory	100	15.58	do	D
Supplement, General Examination Mediterranean Sea	400	3.83	do	Do
Supplement, General Examination Pacific Ocean	250	25.97	do	Do.
Supplement, Directions, North Pacific Ocean	75	9.30	do	Do.
Supplement, Rio de la Plata	350	14.74	do	Do.
Supplement, Northwest and West Coast of Spain, etc	375	19.00	do	Do.
Each of 228 paragraphs, Notices to Mariners	1,000	373.06	do	Oct. 14, 1886.
Notices to Mariners	1,500	113.14	do	Oct. 15, 1886.
Annual Report of Hydrographer	1,000	32.74	do	Dec. 2, 1886.
Catalogue, Charts, Plans, etc	200	618.00	do	Dec. 6, 1886.
History of Hydrographic Office	200	150.74	do	Dec. 21, 1886.
Use of Oil at Sea	4,000	74.00	do	Jan. 6, 1887.
Light List, No. 1	700	1,293.50	do	Jan. 12, 1887.
Navigation of the Atlantic Ocean	500	603.00	do	Feb. 3, 1887.
Five hundred each of 44 numbers, Notices to Mariners	22,000	115.60	do	Feb. 5, 1887.

Title of document.	Number printed.	Cost.	Where printed.	Remarks.
Index to Notices to Mariners, 1886	900	\$87.00	Main office	Feb. 5, 1887.
Catalogue of Charts	20	30.00	do	Do.
Supplements, Reported Dangers, North Pacific Ocean—				
No. 41	350)			
41b	300)	88.65	do	Feb. 21, 1887.
41a	275)			
Supplement, West Coast Hindostan Pilot	125	9.11	do	Do.
Supplement, Bay of Bengal Pilot	125	19.89	do	Do.
Supplement, Black Sea Pilot	125	19.89	do	Do.
Supplement, China Sea Directory	125	19.89	do	Do.
Supplement, Coast Pilots, California, Oregon, etc.	125	7.27	do	Do.
Supplement, West Coast of England	125	8.57	do	Do.
Supplement, Australia Directory, vol. II	125	17.99	do	Do.
Supplement, China Sea Directory, vol. II	125	3.18	do	Do.
Supplement, St. Lawrence Pilot, vol. II	125	11.19	do	Do.
Light List—				
No. 2	500	780.00	do	Mar. 1, 1887.
3	300	1,148.00	do	Do.
4	300	761.00	do	Do.
5	500	713.00	do	Do.
6	300	648.00	do	Do.
Supplement, Mediterranean Pilot, vol. IV	125	8.06	do	Mar. 2, 1887.
Sailing Directions, West Coast of Mexico	400	246.03	do	Mar. 25, 1887.
Supplement, Baltic Sea and Gulf of Finland	125	20.85	do	July 1, 1887.
Supplement, Atlantic Coast Pilot, Division B	125	4.08	do	Do.
Pacific Ocean Islands, Part I	400	374.52	do	Do.
Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico	400	735.82	do	Do.
Practical Hints on West Indian Hurricanes	2,500	55.09	do	July 21, 1887.
Index to Record Geographic Positions	20	812.55	do	Do.
Sailing Directions, Indian Ocean	350	619.75	do	Aug. 8, 1887.
Illustrations, Caribbean Sea	800	735.82	do	Sept. 28, 1887.
Annual Report of Hydrographer	1,000	33.35	do	Nov. 5, 1887.
Catalogue of Charts, Plans, etc	300	359.25	do	Nov. 29, 1887.
Reports, Meteorological	2,000	250.50	do	Jan. 21, 1888.
Index, Notice to Mariners, 1887, 25 bound	800	178.00	do	Jan. 24, 1888.
Catalogue, North Atlantic Station	100	305.00	do	Feb. 23, 1888.
Light List—				
Vol. II	200	728.03	do	July 16, 1888.
III	200	1,294.28	do	Do.
I	250	1,300.19	do	Do.
Great Storm off the Atlantic Coast	3,000	2,091.58	do	July 17, 1888.
Development of Great Circle Sailing	500	248.41	do	Aug. 6, 1888.
Record of Geographical Positions	290	178.34	do	Nov. 1, 1888.
Report of Hydrographer	500	21.67	do	Nov. 14, 1888.
Index to Notice to Mariners, 1888	910	216.32	do	Apr. 16, 1889.
Work, Branch Printing Office, fiscal year 1889		6,159.86		
East Coast of South America, Sailing Directions	300	691.48	do	July 10, 1889.
Table of Meridional Parts	100	163.23	do	Aug. 26, 1889.
Supplement, Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, vol. I	300		nch office	Do.
Supplement, Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, vol. II	100		do	Do.
Catalogue, Pacific Station	50	225.24	do	Aug. 28, 1889.
West Coast of South America	300	818.23	do	Aug. 30, 1889.
Supplement, English Channel—				
Part I	150		Branch office	Sept. 3, 1889.
II	150		do	Sept. 10, 1889.
Supplement, Indian Ocean Directory	300		do	Sept. 12, 1889.
Supplement, matter for October Pilot Chart	6	16.89	Main office	Sept. 25, 1889.
Annual Report of Hydrographer	300	22.59	do	Oct. 14, 1889.
Catalogue, Charts, Plans, etc	400	863.30	do	Nov. 2, 1889.
Routine of U. S. Hydrographic Office	50	28.77	do	Nov. 7, 1889.
Supplement, Light List, No. 1	150	1,636.16	Branch office	Nov. 26, 1889.
Index, Notices to Mariners	1,000	272.75	Main office	Dec. 9, 1889.
Light List, No. 5	200	1,013.27	do	Jan. 14, 1890.
Notices to Mariners, bound	25	22.50	do	Jan. 25, 1890.
Supplement, International Signal Code	250		Branch office	Feb. 13, 1890.
Supplement, Light List, No. 2	150		do	Mar. 26, 1890.
Supplement, Mediterranean Sea, Part III	150		do	Apr. 15, 1890.
Ice and Ice Movements in North Atlantic	1,500	142.38	Main office	May 8, 1890.
Report International Meteorological Congress	500	85.88	do	Do.
Supplement, Light List, No. 3	150		Branch office	May 14, 1890.
Supplement, West Coast of South America	400		do	June 13, 1890.
Work Branch Printing Office, fiscal year 1890		5,923.68		June 30, 1890.
Catalogue leaves, to be bound	24	5.62	Main office	July 22, 1890.
Supplement, Mediterranean Sea, vol. II	100		Branch office	July 15, 1890.
Navigation Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, vol. II, second edition	500	939.85	Main office	July 22, 1890.
Supplement, West, Northwest, and South Coasts of Spain	150		Branch office	Aug. 14, 1890.

Title of document.	Number printed.	Cost.	Where printed.	Remarks.
Supplement, Mediterranean Sea, Part I.....	150	\$9,348.00	Branch office...	Aug. 20, 1890.
Supplement, Mediterranean Sea, second edition, Part IV.	150	.....	..do	Sept. 3, 1890.
Supplement, Sailing Directions for Indian Ocean.	250	.....	..do	Sept. 12, 1890.
Average Form of Isolated Peaks	250	173.32	Main office	Oct. 2, 1890.
The Coast of British Columbia.....	500	1,033.02	..do	Nov. 19, 1890.
Supplement, West Coast of Mexico and Central America.	150	.....	Branch office	Dec. 2, 1890.
Annual Report of the Hydrographer	300	23.10	Main office	Dec. 12, 1890.
List of Lights of the World, vol. 1.	200	1,103.50	..do	Jan. 28, 1891.
Work, Branch Printing Office, 10 months.....	.....	4,947.73	.....	.....
Supplement, East Coast of South America.....	200	.....	Branch office	Feb. 26, 1891.
Supplement, Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico.	250	.....	..do	April 8, 1891.
Notices to Mariners	25,255	.....	..do	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Do.....	72,037	.....	..do	July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886.
Notices to Mariners, Extracts	217,002	.....	..do	July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.
Do.....	431,700	.....	..do	July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.
Do.....	770,029	.....	..do	July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889.
Do.....	807,955	.....	..do	July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890.
Do.....	570,000	.....	..do	July 1, 1890, to May 15, 1891.
Monthly Charts and Book Reports, appended to Notices.	500	.....	..do	1891.
Supplements to Pilot Chart	98,800	7,280.73	..do	July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889.
Weekly Supplement	17,550	.....	..do	July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890.
Hydrographic Bulletin	84,200	.....	..do	Do.
Do.....	89,000	.....	..do	July 1, 1890, to May 15, 1891.

J.

U. S. NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

U. S. NAVAL OBSERVATORY,
Washington, May 14, 1891.

CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT, NAVY DEPARTMENT:

SIR: In response to the communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, dated April 27, 1891, asking for information as to the publications of this Observatory for the period covering the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses, I have the honor to reply to the questions therein enumerated as follows:

1. All documents printed for this Observatory during the period named, except blank books, sheets, etc., used in the current work, are enumerated in the following tables, the first giving those authorized by Congress, the second those authorized by the Navy Department.

The series of annual quarto volumes of Observations made at the U. S. Naval Observatory, commonly quoted as the "Washington Observations," begin with the volume for the year 1881, the volumes for the years 1845-1880 having been published by the Navy Department. The amounts in the column "Cost" in the first table below are taken from the annual reports of the Public Printer, and cover the cost of the whole edition of 3,700 copies. The cost of the Observatory edition of 800 copies should probably be between one-fourth and one-fifth of these amounts.

Publications of the U. S. Naval Observatory.

CLASS A.—AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS.

[All printed at the main office.]

Title.	Pub- lished in—	Authorized by Congress.				Dis- trib- uted.	Cost.	Remarks.
		48th.	49th.	50th.	51st.			
Washington Obser- vations—								
1881.....	1885	800	-----	-----	-----	652	\$4,094.42	
1882.....	1885	800	-----	-----	-----	649	4,910.87	
1883.....	1887	-----	800	-----	-----	688	5,157.96	
1884.....	1889	-----	800	-----	-----	649	8,179.69	
1885.....	1891	-----	800	-----	-----	643	-----	Statement of cost not yet re- ceived.
1886.....	-----	-----	-----	800	-----	-----	-----	In press; will be issued in 1891.
1887.....	-----	-----	-----	800	-----	-----	-----	Copy ready for printer.
1888.....	-----	-----	-----	800	-----	-----	-----	Copy will be ready as soon as preceding volume is out.

1. The above annual quarto volumes of the Washington Observations up to 1880, inclusive.

2. Separate prints of the Astronomical Appendices contained in the above volumes.

3. Separate prints of the Meteorological Observations contained in the above volumes.

4. Separate prints of the Magnetic Observations (beg. w. 1888) contained in the above volumes.

5. Separate prints (octavo) of the Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Observatory.

6. Occasional miscellaneous publications, not contained in the annual volumes.

For the period of 1883-'91 the publications in each of these six divisions are given in the corresponding six divisions of the table below. When the publication is an appendix to or an extract from a larger volume the amount in the column "Cost" covers only the labor and material for the separate copies.

CLASS B.—AUTHORIZED BY NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Author and title.	Vol- ume.	Appen- dix.	Pub- lished in—	No. of copies.		Cost.	Remarks.
				ub- hed. 1	Dis- trib- uted.		
Washington Observations, 1879.....			1883	750	682	\$2,703.26	Last volume published by Navy Department.
Washington Observations, 1880.....			1884	750	684	3,060.06	
Hall, A.—Parallax of a Lyrae and 61 Cygni.	1879	1	1882	750	678	89.95	
Paul, H. M.—Semidiameter of Moon.	1879	2	1883	250	250	24.24	
Winlock, W. C.—Observations of Great Comet of 1882.	1880	1	1883	750	681	83.26	
Hall, A.—Orbits of Oberon and Titania.	1881	1	1885	300	282	21.88	
Hall, A.—Orbit of Satellite of Neptune.	1881	2	1885	300	286	20.81	
Hall, A.—Orbit of Iapetus.....	1882	1	1885	300	277	37.86	
Brown & Winterhalter.—Annular Eclipse of Sun, 1885, March 15-16.	1882	2	1885	750	624	85.25	
Harkness, W.—Flexure of Meridian Instruments.	1882	3	1886	750	556	18.20	
Hall, A.—Six Inner Satellites of Saturn.	1883	1	1886	350	316	42.01	
Hall, A.—Observations for Stellar Parallax.	1883	2	1886	350	310	38.96	
Moore, E. K.—Observatory Temperature Room.	1883	3	1886	750	312	62.79	
Frisby, E.—Yarnall's Catalogue of Stars, third edition.	1884	1	1889	2,000	1,374	1,252.08	
Winterhalter, A. G.—Astrophotographic Congress, etc.	1885	1	1889	1,200	880	897.14	
Hall, A.—Saturn and its Ring....	1885	2	1889	1,200	880	93.97	
Harkness, W.—Solar Parallax and Related Constants.	1885	3	1891	1,200	884	490.16	
Meteorological Observations*—							
1879.....	1879		1882	150	150	8.85	Not published in annual volume. Beginning of series.
1880.....	1880		1884	150	112	9.09	
1881.....	1881		1885	150	107	10.56	
1882.....	1882		1885	150	98	10.87	
1883.....	1882		1887	75	21	226.67	
1883.....	1882		1887	75	21	226.67	
Hoogewerff, J. A.—Magnetic Observations, 1888-'89.	1886	1	1890	1,000	582	864.17	
Report of Superintendent for—							
1884.....			1884	750	749	14.28	Extracted from Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy.
1885.....			1885	1,500	1,129	21.78	
1886.....			1886	1,700	1,103	29.39	
1887.....			1887	1,300	825	24.50	
1888.....			1888	1,300	372	26.42	
1889.....			1889	1,500	1,278	20.68	
1890.....			1890	1,500	1,440	21.91	
Eastman, J. R.—Refraction Tables			1887	400	0	305.88	Not included in any of the annual volumes.

* No Meteorological Observations published since those for 1883.

To the other questions of the Assistant Secretary's letter I would respectfully reply as follows:

2. The Annual Report of the Observatory can not be reduced in volume consistent with the interests of the public service.

3. I do not deem it advisable to reduce the number of printed copies of any of the Observatory publications. It is absolutely necessary to keep on hand a moderate supply to meet the demands of newly established observatories and other scientific institutions, as well as the needs of the rapidly increasing number of professional astronomers. The editions of half of our earlier publications are entirely exhausted, and for more than three-fourths of them it is necessary to refuse all except the few most deserving applicants. Astronomy is a work whose results increase in value with age, and very few of them will ever become out of date or unasked for.

The range of distribution of our publications is best shown in the following tabulated summary of our exchange list as corrected to date :

Publication.	Domestic.		Foreign.		Total.	Whole number published.
	Institutions.	Individuals.	Institutions.	Individuals.		
Annual volumes.....	308	48	223	48	627	800
Astronomical appendices.....	53	239	96	496	884	1,200
Magnetic and Meteorological Observations.....	72	96	198	176	542	1,600
Superintendent's report.....	349	262	312	520	1,443	1,500

The general rule with the first two publications is, "volumes to institutions; appendices to individuals," and the numbers show that this is followed in the main. All these publications are distributed directly from the Observatory, the domestic through the mails and the foreign through the Smithsonian Institution, the latter at the uniform rate of 5 cents per pound to all foreign countries.

4. It would be more economical to the Government and satisfactory to the public to place the distribution of the Observatory publications entirely in the hands of the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory. Under the present system of distribution by Members of Congress, the Department of the Interior, and the Naval Observatory second-hand bookstores and the waste-paper basket can not fail to receive a proportion of the publications by duplication and by inappreciation of recipients. Of the Washington Observations 3,700 copies are printed. The Superintendent can account for the 800 copies received at the Observatory.

5. Copies of all public documents, bills, resolutions, etc., relating to the Navy, directly or indirectly, and to scientific work, are required, and they should be sent to the U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

6. The Superintendent of the Naval Observatory would suggest that its publications be distributed from the Observatory; and it is believed that with 2,000 copies of Washington Observations, together with 2,000 separate copies of the appendices, the Observatory could supply all demands from observatories, public libraries, scientific institutions, and individuals interested in amateur astronomy. The Superintendent believes that such change would be in the line of economy and in the interest of the public service.

In reference to the binding, I would suggest that Naval Observatory library books be exempted from the operation of the act of Congress of June 20, 1878, Statutes at Large, vol. 20, page 206; also of the two acts of January 27 and February 26, 1879, vol. 20, pages 267 and 323, and placed in the same category as the libraries of the Surgeon-General's Office, Patent Office, and State Department. The Observatory library is the most valuable and complete one in America, and its books are in demand for reference by the Smithsonian Institution, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Nautical Almanac Office, and other scientific bureaus of the Government. It is therefore false economy to limit the binding to plain sheep and cloth. Half Turkey morocco is in the end cheaper, though the first cost is greater, from its durability.

Very respectfully,

F. V. McNAIR,
Captain, U. S. N., Superintendent.

K.

NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE.

NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 1, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following reply to the interrogatories forwarded by you from the Secretary of the Navy concerning the public printing:

1. Reports, documents, or pamphlets printed by authority of Congress or by order of the Department.

No documents or reports whatever have been printed for this office by special order of Congress; but under authority of the joint resolution approved February 11, 1880, the following publications are printed annually at the main office:

Title.	Distribution.	Cost.
American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac.	500 to Congress; 1,000 to public service..	Unknown.
Astronomical Papers Supplementary to the Ephemeris.	.....do	Do.

The following are printed at the main office annually by order of the Navy Department, for sale:

Title.	Number.	Cost.
American Ephemeris.....	600	\$450
Nautical Almanac.....	2,500	600
Atlantic Coaster's Almanac.....	1,250	800
Pacific Coaster's Almanac.....	1,000	350
Total		2,200

The proceeds of sales of these publications deposited in the Treasury during the fiscal year 1889-'90 was \$1,434.12.

The retail price at which these publications are sold is fixed approximately at the estimated cost of presswork, paper, and binding. The cost given above is only approximate, the actual cost given by the Printing Office varying widely from year to year.

2. Can the annual report be reduced in volume consistently with the interests of the public service?

As the average length of the report is less than three printed pages, this question must be answered in the negative.

3. As to distribution of reports and documents.

No separate copies of the annual report have been printed or distributed since 1887.

The American Ephemeris and the Astronomical Papers supplementary to it are distributed to observatories, important libraries, to working astronomers, and to the principal colleges of each State. Besides these issues a large number are required for the Government service. About 450 copies of the Ephemeris are issued annually to the various bureaus and offices of the Government.

I inclose herewith a circular showing in greater detail the regulations governing the distribution and sale of these publications.

4. Can you suggest any better method of distributing public documents by this or other Departments than that in use?

In my judgment the interests of the public service would be promoted by absolutely restricting the free distribution of all public documents, except Agricultural and other reports prepared for the information of the general public, to Government offices, educational institutions, and collaborators of the Departments issuing the documents, and disposing of extra copies only by sale.

The labor of this office would be materially reduced by the establishment of an authorized agency for the sale of all Government publications. These publications are already sold in great numbers, and I am not aware of any reason why the sale should not be conducted for the benefit of the Government. The system suggested is that in actual operation in this office, and under it the cost to the Department of printing the Ephemeris and Nautical Almanacs is reduced more than one-half by the amount which is deposited in the Treasury and placed to the credit of the appropriation for public printing and binding.

5. I am not aware that any public documents, bills, or resolutions are required by this office except what it readily obtains under existing arrangements.

6. The operation of existing laws and regulations in the printing for this office is unsatisfactory in the extreme. During the 12 years that I have had charge of the office I believe that, with scarcely an exception, all printing being done by order of the Department has been suddenly and peremptorily stopped in February or March of every year, without respect to the necessity of supplying merchant ships with the Nautical Almanacs necessary for navigating them. The Government has undertaken to supply its merchant marine with these as well as other aids to navigation, and I can not place the defects of the present system in any stronger light than by the simple statement of the fact that it is frequently unable to supply ships with the almanacs which they require because the sum of \$300 or \$400 can not be advanced to print them.

The remedy for this state of things seems to me very simple. The annual allotment of the printing fund of the Department should be divided into two parts; one for the regular annual printing of necessary documents which are known to be wanted and can be estimated for in advance, and another for such as can not be so estimated for. The first sum should on no account be trenched upon by printing of the second class.

For the convenience of Members of Congress the joint resolution for printing the Ephemeris should be so modified that the 500 copies of the Ephemeris for Congress should be for the calendar year next following, those for the public service being, as heretofore, for the third year following.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. NEWCOMB,

Superintendent Nautical Almanac.

CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT.

RULE GOVERNING THE SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE AMERICAN EPHEMERIS
AND NAUTICAL ALMANAC:

Applications for copies of the American Ephemeris being frequently received at this office from persons who suppose the work to be published for gratuitous distribution, the following notice is issued for the information of all concerned:

The American Ephemeris is published annually, three years in advance, by joint resolution of Congress, and no copies are at command of this office except for sale, for the public service, and for distribution to certain scientific institutions.

Free distribution.

Free distribution has been restricted to the following:

A. Departments and offices of the Government requiring the Ephemeris for official use, including naval ships, the Revenue Marine, the Light-House Board, the Coast Survey, the military posts, and the various surveys of the Territories executed under the direction of the War and Interior Departments. A requisition should be made by the proper officer in each case.

B. The principal official library of each State and its principal college or university, preference being given to a State institution.

C. Active observatories publishing scientific observations, and scientific institutions where instruction in practical and theoretical astronomy is known to be given. Special application should be made by the director of the observatory or the president of the institution.

D. Astronomers engaged officially or unofficially in investigations which promote the work of the office.

Sale of publications.

The large volume of the American Ephemeris is sold for \$1, on receipt of which sum it will be sent, post free, to any address in the United States. When ordered from Canada, 30 cents additional must be remitted for postage.

Parties ordering this work are requested to conform to the following instructions:

1. Make payment only in United States notes, national-bank notes, postal orders, or certificates of deposit with an assistant treasurer of the United States. This office can not undertake to collect bank checks or express orders, nor can it accept foreign notes. 2. Address all letters to The Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., without naming any individual, and make postal notes payable to the same authority. 3. In ordering, specify the year for which the Ephemeris is wanted.

Besides the American Ephemeris, the following manuals for the use of navigators are issued annually: The American Nautical Almanac, price 50 cents; The Atlantic Coaster's Nautical Almanac, price 25 cents; The Pacific Coaster's Nautical Almanac, price 25 cents. These three manuals are not sold by this office, but may be obtained from dealers in nautical publications in the principal seaports both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

SIMON NEWCOMB,
*Professor of Mathematics, U. S. Navy,
Superintendent Nautical Almanac.*

Approved August 31, 1889.

GEO. DEWEY,
Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., June 19, 1891.

Hon. CHARLES F. MANDERSON,
Chairman of Committee, United States Senate:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your circular letter of the 25th of April, reciting a concurrent resolution passed by the Fifty-first Congress, instructing your Joint Committee to examine into the numbers printed of the various documents, reports, bills, and other papers published by order of Congress, and report a bill in December next making such reductions in the numbers and cost of printing, and such changes and reduction in the distribution of the said publications as they may deem expedient. Also, instructing the Committee to investigate the printing and binding for the Executive De-

partments executed by the Government Printing Office and at the branch printing offices and binderies, and report a bill in December next making such reduction in the expenses, and imposing such checks as they may deem expedient; and, finally, instructing said Committee to make any other investigation calculated, in their opinion, to reduce the cost of the public printing, and report the result thereof.

In your circular you call especial attention to that clause in the resolution relating to the printing and binding for the Executive Departments executed at the Government Printing Office and at the branch printing offices and binderies in the various Departments, and state that you are authorized by Congress to investigate this class of public printing and binding with a view to, first, a reduction in the expenses of printing and binding, and, second, to impose additional checks, if any should be needed, on said printing and binding.

You ask to be furnished with written answers to certain interrogatories.

I have the honor to restate those interrogatories seriatim and after each to give such answers as I am able to.

Question 1. What reports, documents, or pamphlets are printed for your Department? In giving this answer, please cover a period including the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses.

Answer. I have the honor to reply by submitting the following tabular statement:

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Title of document.	No. printed.		Cost.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Report Money Order System	500	300	\$20.94	\$19.18
Report First Assistant Postmaster-General	7,000	250	248.55	12.86
Report Superintendent Foreign Mails	500	400	14.06	14.05
Report Superintendent Railway Mail Service	5,000	5,000	647.47	606.74
Report Postmaster-General	3,000	3,000	109.98	73.36
Report Third Assistant Postmaster-General	500	100	21.68	8.08
Report Second Assistant Postmaster-General	1,600	1,500	223.59	198.11
Report Postmaster-General, full bound	5,000	5,000	2,598.91	2,284.42
Bind Report of Rates of Pay of Railroads .....	.....	500	.....	175.00
Street Directory, Principal Cities .....	.....	500	.....	1,154.42
Catalogue, Dead Letter Office .....	.....	5,000	.....	277.59

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Title of document.	No. printed.		Cost.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Report Money Order System	300	500	\$13.33	\$13.68
Report Second Assistant Postmaster-General	1,500	550	253.10	97.31
Report Superintendent Railway Mail Service	5,600	5,000	445.38	752.33
Report Superintendent Foreign Mails	1,000	550	50.93	23.04
Report Third Assistant Postmaster-General	1,500	1,500	145.23	89.09
Report First Assistant Postmaster-General	500	.....	18.97	.....
Report Chief Post-Office Inspector .....	.....	150	.....	7.73
Report Postmaster-General	10,500	{ *2,000 } { †4,700 }	4,145.04	{ 78.62 } { 2,431.38 }
Catalogue, Dead Letter Office	5,000	6,000	450.46	565.67

* Pamphlets.

† Bound.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Title of document.	No. printed.		Cost.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Postal Laws and Regulations	7	\$75,000 \$3,000	\$8.75	\$2,984.86
Report Post-Offices Established	6,500		74.21	
Report Postmaster-General, 1886	9		27.00	
Annual Postal Guide	20	31	27.00	30.75
Post-Office Department Directory	1		11.03	
Report Postmaster-General	\$13,900 \$2,277	4,000 3,146	490.12 1,004.46	109.59 1,611.85
Report Money Order System	500		17.09	
Report Second Assistant Postmaster-General	675	1,316	106.28	176.20
Report Third Assistant Postmaster-General	1,500	1,506	123.31	97.60
Report Superintendent Railway Mail Service	2,203	6,500	289.80	826.92
Report Superintendent Foreign Mails	500	525	16.49	34.75
Report Superintendent Free Delivery		100		5.61
Report Superintendent Dead Letter Office		500		9.70
History Railway Postal Clerks		10,000		27.52
Daily Bulletin		18		27.00

* Appendix.

† Special appropriation made for these books. This is believed to be the excess only, above the amount of the appropriation.

‡ Pamphlets.

§ Bound.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Title of document.	No. printed.		Cost.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Report Postmaster-General	\$12,000 \$3,675	*23,000 †3,575	\$645.10 2,447.37	\$1,639.29 2,395.92
Report Money Order System	500	500	16.85	12.01
Report Assistant Attorney-General	200	200	5.34	6.65
Report First Assistant Postmaster-General	550	550	51.41	44.77
Report Superintendent Free Delivery	600		16.32	
Report Second Assistant Postmaster-General	550	450	117.62	92.24
Report Third Assistant Postmaster-General	500	500	23.54	32.09
Report Superintendent Railway Mail Service	7,000	6,500	1,069.47	917.54
Report Superintendent Dead Letter Office	500	500	9.13	11.88
Report Superintendent Foreign Mails	300	500	16.13	17.43
Report Chief Post-Office Inspector	500		13.23	
Catalogue, Dead Letter Office	5,000	5,000	569.89	530.35
Street Directory, Principal Cities		1,000		13,142.80
Postal Telegraph Arguments		10,000		130.05
Postal Savings Bank Argument		15,000		515.60

* Pamphlet.

† Bound.

‡ Estimated.

This Department does not have in its possession the information as to the number of copies, if any, of any of these reports, documents, or books which were printed by authority of Congress in addition to those above mentioned. All of them which are described in the above tables were printed upon the order of the Department at the main Government Printing Office. I am not able to give in detail the distribution which was made of them, since it has been customary for years in this Department to distribute reports, etc., to whomsoever may apply for them and to keep no record of the distribution. Such reports have been regarded as public information, to which applicants were entitled without distinction.

Question 2. Have you a branch or independent printing office in your Department?

Answer. Yes.

Question 2 (a). How many and what kind of presses are in use in the branch office? How many people are employed in the branch office and how are they paid?

Answer. Two presses, one a one-quarter medium Universal, 10 by 15, and one a one-quarter medium new Gordon, 11 by 17. There are 6 people employed, 5 regular and 1 temporary, and they are paid as railway postal clerks.

Question 2 (b). Who has charge of the branch office? That is, is it under the Public Printer.

Answer. The branch printing office is in charge of the general superintendent of the railway mail service. It is not under the Public Printer.

Question 2 (c). Who has immediate charge of the printing done for the Department in the branch office? That is, to whom does the foreman in charge of the office look for his final orders to do printing for the Department?

Answer. The printing is in the immediate charge of the chief clerk of the Railway Mail Service, to whom the foreman looks for final orders to do printing.

Question 2 (d). Do all orders for printing pass through the hands of one responsible head or do bureau chiefs and others give orders direct? What is the process?

Answer. All orders for printing do pass through the hands of one responsible head. This is the process: A sample of the work desired to be done is first approved by the chief clerk Railway Mail Service, and is then sent to the printer in charge of the branch office.

Question 2 (e). Who furnishes machinery and material for the branch office?

Answer. The Post-Office Department.

Question 2 (f). Is the maintenance of a branch office in your Department in the interest of economy and convenience? Please make a full statement under this head.

Answer. Unmistakably yes. It prints the facing slips for all the postal clerks in the third division of the Railway Mail Service, the general orders and other necessary job work for the superintendent of the Third Division, and in emergencies jobs for the various bureaus of the Department, as well as the Daily Bulletin of the Railway Mail Service, which is issued to the principal officers of the postal service, and contains a daily record of changes such as they need for the current and proper dispatch of business. The office is of great utility in that it may be depended upon to do quickly any printing which must be done in a hurry.

Question 2 (g). What portion of the expenditure in your branch printing office is paid from the credit given you by Congress in the annual appropriation bill and what portion from the credit given the Public Printer, and on what principle is such division made?

Answer. No portion is paid from either credit.

Question 2 (h). Have you a bindery in your Department? If so, is it under control of the Public Printer? If not under the control of the Public Printer, who has charge and control of it? What is the size of the plant, and what class of work does it do? Could the same work be done better and more economically in the bindery of the Government Printing Office?

Answer. Yes. It is not under the control of the Public Printer, but of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. It employs one man, at a compensation of \$660 per annum, with a cheap outfit of binders' tools. The work is binding in a rough way, without stiff covers, the requisitions received from postmasters for supplies of stamped paper, and doing some occasional jobs in the way of inexpensive repairs of depart-

mental books. The work could not be done any more economically in the bindery of the Government Printing Office, nor could the requisitions be carried away from the Department in order to be bound without seriously interfering with the work of the office.

Question 3. Could not the annual report emanating from your Department be so edited or supervised as to include the substance of accompanying papers or reports of subordinates, so as to do away with the expense of printing so many parts to the report of the head of the Department? What remedy do you suggest for this growing tendency to voluminous annual reports? This question refers more particularly to the appendices to the reports, or accompanying papers.

Answer. In my opinion the annual report should be carefully edited and supervised, so as to exclude irrelevant and unnecessary matter, but my judgment would be adverse to omitting from the full bound reports the detailed reports of the various bureaus. I do not think that it would answer the purpose to include simply a summary or the substance of the accompanying papers and reports of subordinates. The detailed information contained in these annexed subreports, while of little interest in some cases to the public, is of vast convenience to officers and employés of the service, who have occasion to make constant reference thereto, and who in the absence thereof would be put to no little trouble and sometimes to expense in obtaining similar information from the original books of entry.

Question 4. Is not the number of copies of reports printed, including the accompanying papers, larger than is necessary to meet actual needs? Please give in detail the distribution of the reports of your Department, and make suggestions as to how the number of copies may be reduced, if it can be done consistently with the interests of the public service, stating the least number of the different sorts of reports that can be printed for the use of your Department.

Answer. I do not think the number of copies of the reports of this Department, including the accompanying papers, which have been printed is larger than is necessary to meet substantial needs. As before stated, I am not able to give in detail the distribution of the reports of this Department. The postal service is a vast machine, with the largest civil list under the Government. I think at least its principal officers and agents should have at command the information contained in the various annual reports, but it can not be placed before them if the number of such reports be curtailed. As to the annual reports of this Department, I would suggest that not less than 5,000 copies of the full report, including the reports of subordinates, and not less than 20,000 copies of the pamphlet report of the Postmaster-General, should be printed from year to year. I believe that the benefits to be derived from the circulation of that number of copies would far outweigh the cost of printing the same. Of the subordinate reports about 500 of each should be printed, except that the General Superintendent Railway-Mail Service should have about 7,000.

Question 5. Can you suggest any better method of distributing public documents, either those emanating from your own Department or those published by other Departments, than now exists?

Answer. Under this head I have the honor to make the following suggestion: It is now the practice of the Superintendent of the Senate Document Room to send to the several bureaus, respectively, of the Post-Office Department one copy of every bill, resolution, and other small document printed by order of the Senate. The intention in sending these copies, it is presumed, is mainly to give information to the

Department of pending legislation or other business affecting its interest; but I am informed that there is and always has been so much delay in furnishing them that when received they are in a majority of cases of but little practical value. The furnishing of these publications should, I believe, be continued, but instead of having them sent from the Senate Document Room I think it would be better if they were distributed by the Public Printer at the same time that he makes distribution for the two Houses of Congress. This would enable the several officers of this Department to make prompt examination of them and formulate such recommendations or action concerning them as might be found appropriate. Many of these documents are perhaps of little interest or value to the Post-Office Department, but it must not therefore be contended that they should be furnished with such only as directly or indirectly affect its business, because there would be great difficulty with anybody outside of the postal service in making a proper selection, many things being of momentous interest to it which outwardly would not appear to affect its business. The Department ought to receive, I think, copies of everything printed, not only the bills, resolutions, and small documents, but of the large documents as well, and they would often be of great value if distributed promptly in the manner I suggest.

Question 6. What public documents, bills, resolutions, etc., are required by your Department to facilitate business in the Department, and to whom should they be sent for distribution?

Answer. The first portion of this query has just been answered under No. 5. To the second I would reply that it would be well if they were to be sent to each of the principal officers of this Department, namely: The First Assistant, Second Assistant, Third Assistant, Superintendent of the Money-Order System, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, Superintendent of the Dead-Letter Office, Assistant Attorney-General, and Chief Post-Office Inspector.

Question 7. Does the experience of your Department suggest any changes in existing laws relating to the public printing and binding or the distribution of public documents that would be in the line of economy and in the interest of the public service? The Committee would be glad to receive from you any suggestions relating to the public printing and binding, the distribution of public documents, and the printing of blanks, letter heads, and envelopes that would be called for under the most liberal construction of the resolution to which your attention has been called.

Answer. In response to this inquiry I have the honor to state that in 1883, by authority of a special act of Congress, the Postmaster-General was authorized to make four-years' contracts for all the blanks, blank books, and printed matter required in the transaction of the money-order business, the said contracts to be awarded to the lowest bidder. The same act of Congress contained a provision requiring the Public Printer to furnish such money-order books, blanks, and printed matter whenever upon his estimate of cost the expenditure therefor would be less than if the award were made to private bidders. This placed the Public Printer in direct competition with private printing establishments, with the result that since that time very little of this work has been done at the Government Printing Office. During the 3 years from 1881 to 1883, inclusive, the average cost per annum for the money-order books, blanks, and printed matter furnished by the Government Printing Office was \$62,406.71. During the 7 years from 1884 to 1890, inclusive, the average cost of such books, blanks,

and printed matter furnished almost wholly by private contractors was \$48,764.21, a saving in 7 years of \$95,497.50. There has been in reality, however, a much larger saving than this, because the quantity of such blanks, books, and printed matter has largely increased from 1883 to 1890, there being an increase in the number of money-order offices of over 58 per cent. and an increase in the number of domestic money orders issued of over 35 per cent. It is probably true, therefore, that the saving would be represented by a sum one-third larger than that mentioned, or a probable total of about \$125,000 in 7 years. There is also to be taken into account this circumstance, that in 1884 the postal-note business was begun, and that the number of postal notes issued has increased from 7,000,000 to over 13,000,000, while this system was not in operation at all during the 3 years above mentioned in which the work was obtained from the Public Printer.

The vast difference in the cost between printed matter obtained from private contractors and that furnished by the Government Printing Office is also well illustrated by the proposals which were received by this Department on the 27th of May last for furnishing money-order books, blanks, and printed matter for a further term of 4 years from 1891 to 1895. These proposals were based upon extensive schedules of numerous items in which the quantities were specified and the blanks, books, etc., described. Two private bidders each submitted a proposal upon the full schedule, and the Public Printer submitted an estimate as required by law upon the same schedule. The total bid of one of the private concerns was \$45,829.23 per annum; that of the other, \$50,472.48, while the aggregate estimate of the Public Printer was \$90,968.36. That is to say, the saving to the Department by obtaining these money-order books and blanks from private contractors during the ensuing 4 years instead of obtaining them from the Public Printer will be in the neighborhood of \$180,000.

I respectfully submit these facts for the consideration of your Committee, and disclaim any purpose of entering upon a discussion as to the expediency of a policy of obtaining all Governmental printed matter from the central Government Printing Office. I was led especially to present the figures in view of that portion of your inquiry which calls for suggestions in the line of economy. I may add that the contracts for money-order books and blanks have been in the main carried out with the greatest satisfaction to the Department; that they have entailed no inconvenience, and that for the most part supplies have been secured under them with commendable promptitude. This leads me to advert to the considerable delays experienced in obtaining supplies of books and blanks from the Public Printer. I am advised that while articles are often furnished more quickly, it is the standing notice of that office that 60 days' time will be required in which to supply unbound blanks and 90 days in which to furnish bound books. That is to say, that an Executive Department has no right to demand that supplies be furnished in a shorter period, and that if they invariably expect to keep up their stock requisitions should go in 2 and 3 months in advance of prospective needs. It occurs to me that there should not be such long delay, which often might and sometimes does embarrass the transaction of the public business. I may contrast these conditions with those obtaining under the private contracts for money-order books and blanks. I am informed that in case of the latter supplies are usually received with the utmost promptness; that the time from the date of the order to the receipt of the goods is usually within 2 weeks, and seldom exceeds 3 weeks, notwithstanding the circumstance that nearly

all the printing and binding is done outside of the city of Washington. In addition there is a provision in the contracts expressly stipulating that small quantities of blanks or small numbers of bound books which may at any time be needed immediately for the demands of the service shall be delivered by the contractor to the postmaster at the place where his business is located within 24 hours after the receipt of a telegram or other requisition therefor, and in all cases larger quantities shall be shipped by fast freight when the Department so directs.

In conclusion, I beg to make one more suggestion in the interest of economy. Our contracts for official envelopes provide that the envelopes shall be supplied with such printing as the Department may prescribe, and the printing is done at the time the envelopes are manufactured, and forms one step in their manufacture; it therefore costs but a trifle. I believe that the official envelopes supplied to the other Executive Departments are bought in blank and are afterwards printed either at the main Government Printing Office or at one of the branch offices. This involves considerable expense for printing, a large portion of which could be saved if authority were given to each of the Departments to pursue a course with reference to its envelopes similar to that now followed by this Department with regard to envelopes for the postal service. I am informed that what has prevented Departmental envelopes from being printed in the same way is a section of the statutes which seems to make it incumbent on the Executive Departments to have all their printing done at the Government Printing Office.

I desire to add, in this connection, the further suggestion that, if all Government envelopes were procured and printed under the auspices of one Department, for example the Post-Office Department, which must always have a desirable contract arrangement, and is perhaps the largest user of envelopes, it would result in the following advantages: First, a large saving by reason of the lower price obtained for the greater quantities supplied; second, the further saving already pointed out of the cost of extra printing upon such envelopes as are not now printed at the time of manufacture; and third, a minimizing of the risk of counterfeiting the penalty clause, through confining the manufacture to one establishment and one oversight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. WANAMAKER,
Postmaster-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, July 11, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor, in response to your communication of April 25, 1891, to submit the following statement regarding printing and binding done by or for this Department, adding, in compliance with your request, certain suggestions touching the general subject of the printing and distribution of public documents.

First. The reports, documents, or pamphlets printed for this Department for the fiscal years 1883-'84 to 1889-'90, inclusive, together with the cost of the same, as shown by the records of the printing division of the office, are as follows:

Annual Reports, Department of the Interior.

Annual Reports.	Fiscal year 1884.		Fiscal year 1885.		Fiscal year 1886.		Fiscal year 1887.	
	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
Secretary (pamphlet).....	4,000	\$194.09	4,000	\$218.92	6,500	\$313.51	6,000	\$357.82
Secretary (bound).....	750	1,883.80	750	3,229.07	750	2,791.93	750	1,685.42
Commissioner of—								
Patents.....	1,000	50.29	1,000	15.91	1,000	11.84	300	6.11
Pensions.....	5,000	162.92	12,000	369.68	35,000	1,189.71	50,000	2,286.01
General Land Office (pamphlet).....	1,000	21.20	5,100	173.74	5,000	229.95	5,000	242.70
General Land Office (bound).....	2,500	1,018.10	2,500	1,121.14	2,500	917.59	3,000	1,492.74
Indian Affairs (pamphlet).....	1,000	40.86	800	26.97	750	24.35	3,250	276.21
Indian Affairs (bound).....	3,000	2,292.16	3,000	1,980.93	3,000	1,314.67	3,000	1,245.62
Education (a).....	1,000	70.44	3,500	225.58	2,000	76.61	1,000	27.08
Railroads (pamphlet).....	1,000	70.44	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,000	56.49
Railroads (bound).....	3,000	778.31	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Labor (pamphlet).....	2,000	(a)	700	20.04	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Labor (bound).....	1,500	9.46	(a)	485.23	5,000	6,165.26	15,000	9,185.09
Superintendent of Census (b).....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	10,000	7,656.11
Civil Service Commission.....	500	11.98	500	9.45	500	8.25	500	7.10
Surgeon in charge Freedmen's Hospital.....	1,500	57.08	1,500	49.77	1,500	47.28	1,500	47.31
Government Hospital for the Insane.....	1,200	24.85	1,200	18.66	1,200	16.74	1,200	22.52
Institution for Deaf and Dumb.....	500	11.98	500	8.95	500	8.47	500	11.84
Architect for U. S. Capitol Building.....	500	9.45	500	8.95	500	15.46	500	8.66
Architect for new Pension Building.....	500	5.37	500	9.25	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Architect for Patent Office.....	2,000	41.71	1,000	19.78	1,000	21.90	(b)	(b)
Government Directors of Union Pacific Railroad.....	2,000	38.62	2,000	229.18	2,000	124.56	2,500	208.75
Superintendent of Indian Schools.....	(a)	(a)	1,200	87.26	1,200	174.50	1,200	193.45
Board of Indian Commissioners.....	500	9.22	500	25.07	500	7.45	500	8.36
Superintendent of Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas.....	(a)	(a)	500	8.53	500	8.92	500	18.57
Superintendent of National Yellowstone Park.....	1,000	16.15	1,000	20.54	1,000	15.09	1,000	30.39
Utah Commission.....							500	9.08
Congressional Library Committee.....							(d)	(d)
Assistant Secretary, relative to Pension Appeals.....								
Hospital for Foundlings.....								
Governor of—								
Alaska.....	2,000	35.39	2,000	33.95	2,000	125.16	3,000	100.56
Arizona.....	2,000	30.64	2,000	34.02	3,500	45.50	3,000	45.99
Dakota.....	2,000	31.92	2,000	58.24	2,000	30.46	3,000	97.01
Idaho.....	2,000	33.18	2,000	35.45	2,000	30.14	4,000	119.49
Montana.....	2,000	31.18	2,000	27.20	2,000	25.72	2,000	40.70
New Mexico.....	2,000	30.88	2,000	27.69	2,000	25.64	3,000	63.92
Utah.....	(a)	(a)	2,000	39.27	2,000	28.63	3,000	71.02
Washington.....	3,000	410.36	2,000	244.04	2,000	61.57	6,000	250.88
Wyoming.....	(a)	(a)	2,000	225.34	2,000	56.17	3,000	94.42

a None ordered.
 b Ordered as Congressional Executive Document.
 c Office abolished.
 d Printed as part of the Secretary's Report only.

Annual Reports, Department of the Interior—Continued.

Annual Reports.	Fiscal year 1888.		Fiscal year 1889.		Fiscal year 1890.	
	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
Secretary (pamphlet)	6,000	\$532.72	6,000	\$627.11	6,100	\$682.41
Secretary (bound)	750	2,436.60	750	1,145.59	750	(a)
Commissioner of—						
Patents	(b)		500	13.57	300	7.24
Pensions	45,000	3,372.64	8,500	278.68	10,500	(a)
General Land Office (pamphlet)	8,000	399.38	2,500	122.56	2,500	103.71
General Land Office (bound)	2,500	999.37	2,500	931.63	2,500	1,008.89
Indian Affairs (pamphlet)	1,000	49.73	1,000	47.72	2,200	169.80
Indian Affairs (bound)	3,000	1,413.58	3,000	1,515.05	3,000	(a)
Education	(b)		1,000	34.34	1,000	(a)
Railroads (pamphlet)	2,000	73.33	3,000	266.32	2,000	93.35
Railroads (bound)	(b)		(b)		(b)	
Labor (pamphlet)	(c)		(c)		(c)	
Labor (bound)	(c)		(c)		(c)	
Superintendent of Census	(b)		1,000	18.34	5,000	142.78
Civil Service Commission	(d)		2,500	273.02	500	11.58
Surgeon in charge Freedmen's Hospital	500	9.55	500	11.34	500	9.35
Government Hospital for the Insane	1,500	67.68	1,500	76.62	1,500	130.68
Institution for Deaf and Dumb	1,200	21.69	1,250	68.24	1,700	33.03
Architect for U. S. Capitol	500	8.71	500	17.10	500	8.19
Architect for new Pension Building	(e)		(e)		(e)	
Architect for Patent Office	(f)		(f)		(f)	
Government Directors of Union Pacific Railroad	1,000	13.48	1,000	13.97	1,000	13.88
Superintendent of Indian Schools	2,000	33.97			500	12.14
Board of Indian Commissioners	1,200	285.64	1,200	491.24	1,200	351.06
Superintendent of Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas	500	8.49	500	18.65	500	12.62
Superintendent of National Yellowstone Park	500	13.49	500	15.85	500	12.00
Utah Commission	1,000	23.54	1,000	30.24	1,000	26.33
Congressional Library Committee	(g)		(g)		(g)	
Assistant Secretary, relative to Pension Appeals					200	36.27
Hospital for Foundlings					300	6.65
Governor of—						
Alaska	3,000	267.34	3,000	50.90	3,000	57.60
Arizona	3,000	48.62	3,000	56.19	3,000	63.54
Dakota	2,500	77.74	2,500	82.36	(h)	
Idaho	5,500	191.88	6,500	98.74	3,000	151.93
Montana	3,000	40.64	3,000	39.00	(h)	
New Mexico	2,000	41.19	4,000	88.65	4,000	106.81
Utah	3,000	54.28	3,000	59.82	3,000	58.34
Washington	3,000	95.07	3,000	113.48	(h)	
Wyoming	2,500	50.62	12,000	790.18	4,000	69.75

a Bills not received from Government Printing Office.

b None ordered.

c Made a Department.

d Ordered as Congressional Executive Document.

e Building completed and office abolished.

f Office abolished.

g Transferred to the War Department.

h Admitted as States.

These have all been printed at the main Government Printing Office, and distribution of the same has been made as hereinafter stated.

In reply to your second question I have to say that there is a branch printing office located in this Department. There are four presses now in the branch office, as follows:

- 1 Scott cylinder, 26 by 34 inches;
- 1 Potter cylinder, 25 by 35 inches;
- 1 Peerless, 13 by 16 inches;
- 1 Gordon, 8 by 12 inches;

and twenty-four persons employed in the printing office and bindery, as shown by the attached slip.

The branch office is in charge of a foreman, who receives instructions from the Public Printer, the chief of the division of stationery and printing of this Department having immediate charge.

All requisitions for printing and binding are sent by the bureau chiefs directly to the stationery and printing division. They are there scrutinized and initialed, and if found necessary and in proper form, forwarded to the chief clerk of the Department for his approval, after which the requisitions are returned to the stationery and printing division and a copy thereof made for the Public Printer, which is signed by the chief clerk by order of the Secretary.

The Department has furnished the two cylinder presses now in use and a ruling machine, with attachments, also small quantities of other material, and in cases where some particular line of paper is required which the Department has in stock it has been supplied, but this practice has been very small, and all other material required, such as type, ruled paper, binders' supplies, etc., is furnished by the Public Printer upon request from the foreman of the office.

The maintenance of a branch office in this Department is absolutely indispensable. In printing the headings upon the drawings of patents, were it not for the branch office each sheet would have to go to and from the Government Printing Office, risking loss and necessitating great delay. In printing small circulars, blanks, etc., especially for the use of the Secretary's office, and in the execution of all hurried work, more time is often saved than it takes to execute the work. Also may be cited the printing of the civil-service examination questions. In so large a force as is employed in the main office it is practicably impossible to print these questions with the secrecy and accuracy which is so essential to the proper conduct of the service, while in our branch office force the employés are trained in this class of work, selected on account of their honesty and reliability, and but one charge has been made that questions have been given out through the branch printing office or the stationery and printing division, which charge was disproved entirely. Many other cases could be cited where the services of a branch office are necessary and economical if required, but I deem these sufficient for the purpose of the inquiry of the committee. In my opinion the branch printing office should be enlarged to such an extent as would enable it to perform all the blank and circular work, leaving only annual reports, bulletins, decisions, and large publications for the Government Printing Office. It has been proved beyond a doubt that the cost of printing in our branch office is materially less than at the Public Printing Office.

All the pay-roll of the branch office is paid by the Public Printer, who in turn charges the appropriation made by Congress for this Department the fixed rates for all work performed by him upon requisitions.

There is a bindery connected with the branch printing office, which is principally engaged in rebinding books which can not be spared from the Department on account of being in constant use. It is conducted by the Public Printer under the same condition as the printing office. There are four employés in the bindery, under the immediate supervision of the foreman of the branch printing office, and the work performed is first class. The same work could not be done better and more economically at the Government Printing Office.

In reply to questions third and fourth I submit herewith extracts from communications from the heads of several of the offices of the Department, the publications of which comprise by far the largest portion of its reports, as follows:

The Commissioner of Patents states that the reports and publications of the Patent Office comprise—

Report to the Secretary of the Interior covering the fiscal year, 300 copies.

Report to Congress covering each calendar year, from 500 to 1,200 copies, without list of inventors, inventions, etc., and 7,000 copies with list of inventors, inventions, etc.

Specifications of patents, 150 copies. Over 26,000 patents were granted during the year 1890. Specifications printed and bound monthly, with drawings pertaining thereto, 200 additional copies.

Official Gazette, an edition of 7,000 copies, of which 500 copies are bound.

Rules of Practice, about 10,000 copies; Patent Laws, about 2,000; Trade Mark Laws and Rules, about 1,000 copies.

The fiscal year report to the Secretary is a small octavo pamphlet, usually from 5 to 8 pages, and is distributed gratuitously. *The report to Congress* is made pursuant to section 494, Revised Statutes, pamphlet form, octavo size, containing from 12 to 36 pages, and is distributed gratuitously. There is considerable demand for this pamphlet. The edition of 7,000 copies includes the alphabetical list of patentees, their places of residence, and the subject of inventions; each volume contains nearly 800 pages, and is printed by order of Congress. While in type this office orders a number equal to the edition of the Official Gazette (7,000) as an annual index to this publication. Each subscriber to the Gazette for the entire calendar year receives a copy without charge, a practice established in 1872, when the Gazette was first published. Copies are sold for \$1 per volume in paper covers, or \$2 bound in sheep. This is a necessary publication, as it is the only annual compilation of the names of patentees and inventions issued.

Specifications and drawings of patents are sold for 10 cents per copy, pursuant to section 493, Revised Statutes. Copies to the coordinate branches of the Government and to the patent offices of foreign countries, in exchange for their patents, are distributed gratuitously. The 200 additional copies are printed pursuant to sections 490 and 491, Revised Statutes, and are disposed of as therein provided. The prices fixed for the sale of these volumes to the public are \$10 and \$12 per volume, according to the binding.

The Official Gazette is published pursuant to the act of May 18, 1872 (17 Stats., 131), under the provisions of which act 3,590 copies are supplied to public libraries throughout the country, under designation of members of Congress, and 2,430 copies are furnished to subscribers, at \$5 per annum. Single copies are sold at 10 cents each. Most of the work on this publication is done by photolithography, under special appropriation for the purpose.

The Rules of Practice, Patent Laws, and Trade-mark Laws and Rules are published under section 489, Revised Statutes, and are distributed gratuitously.

The only reduction which could be made is in the case of printed specifications of patents, and it is contemplated to print 100 copies each of these specifications during the next fiscal year instead of 150 copies as formerly. As to the other documents the demands fully exhaust the supply.

There would seem to be no opportunity for reducing the bulk of the annual report, the extent of which is determined by the number of patents granted annually.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office reports that—

This office has no publications except the annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, and the letter to the Secretary which usually precedes and gives a synopsis of the contents of the annual report, and which is usually printed and published separately from the report proper, and in advance thereof. The number of copies of each printed depends upon what may be ordered in the particular case, but may be stated as 2,500 each, or 5,000 of both, annually. The circulars of instructions to the district land offices, issued from time to time, may perhaps be included under the head of publications. Of these, what is known as the general circular, which it has been the practice to issue, is printed to such amount as may be judged proper at the time.

The last general circular issued was that of January 1, 1889. This was printed to the number of 25,000 copies, all of which have been exhausted.

There are a number of other principal circulars, which may be named as follows, with the number of copies indicated after each, as embraced in the last edition thereof, viz:

Mineral circular	2,500	Scrip circular	500
Coal land circular	1,000	Instructions to special agents	500
Townsite circular	2,000	Rules of practice	2,500
Warrant circular	1,000	Timber and stone circular	500
Railroad circular	500		

In addition, circulars have been issued during the last calendar year on miscellaneous subjects as indicated below, viz:

Jan. 3, 1890	500	July 18, 1890	250
Jan. 27, 1890	300	July 21, 1890	1,500
Feb. 19, 1890	250	July 28, 1890	500
Feb. 20, 1890	500	Aug. 8, 1890	500
Mar. 25, 1890	5,000	Aug. 9, 1890	5,000
Mar. 27, 1890	500	Sept. 5, 1890	5,000
Apr. 10, 1890	3,000	Oct. 16, 1890	300
Apr. 30, 1890	250	Oct. 21, 1890	500
May 14, 1890	500	Oct. 27, 1890	1,000
June 10, 1890	500	Nov. 1, 1890	1,000
June 19, 1890	1,000	Nov. 7, 1890	1,000
July 10, 1890	250		

I would state that the reports and circulars of this office are distributed to the district land officers and to citizens interested in the disposal of the public lands, according to the laws of Congress, for imparting to them necessary information on the subject, and not under the provisions of any laws expressly providing therefor.

The method of communicating information by means of reports and circulars, as now practiced, relieves this office of a mass of correspondence which it would scarcely be practicable to accomplish by means of individual letters prepared to meet the individual calls for information of a nature properly to be given. I do not think that any number considerably smaller would suffice for the use of this office and the actual needs of the public.

While I am not prepared to state, speaking generally, that the matters that are usually included in the appendices to the annual reports are not of advantage to the public interest, I am of opinion that the bulk thereof might be reduced somewhat without serious detriment to the public interest. There is, however, no inflexible rule as to what matter should be included in the annual report, and in preparing it the purpose should be to exclude anything which may be omitted without detriment to the public interest.

The Director of the Geological Survey says in regard to the reports of his office:

The Annual Reports of the Survey are issued in four editions. The first comprises the "usual number" ordered by Congress, which was fixed at 1,900 for several years, but has now been decreased to 1,734, I am informed; the second is a Congressional edition of 3,000 copies to accompany the annual reports of the Executive Departments, for which there is a special statute, 1,000 of which are for the use of the Senate and 2,000 for the use of the House of Representatives; the third is an edition of 750, ordered by the Secretary to accompany and form a part of his report; and the fourth is an edition of variable number, published under joint or concurrent resolution of Congress, of which a part are designed for the use of the Senate, a part for the use of the House of Representatives, and a part for distribution by the Geological Survey. Of the first two annuals published under my directorship, the number of this last edition was 11,000; of the last six, 15,500.

Of each monograph and bulletin, there are published at present 4,734 copies. This number is made up of 3,000, provided for in the law creating the Geological Survey, plus the "usual number," 1,734.

Of each report on mineral resources, there have been published 7,734 copies. This number is made up of 3,000 provided for in the law creating the survey, 3,000 additional ordered by the Secretary, and the "usual number" of 1,734.

It should be added that in the cases of three of the Bulletins, Nos. 5, 32, and 50, which are on subjects believed to be of wide interest, 500 additional copies of each have been printed for distribution by order of the Secretary.

Most of the annual reports are distributed by members of Congress. A few are distributed by the Department. For several years past the number distributed by the Survey, under authority of special resolutions, has been 5,000. Of the monographs, bulletins, and Mineral Resources, the "usual number" edition (1,734) is distributed largely by members of Congress. The 3,000 edition must be held for sale and exchange, under the statute approved March 3, 1879, which provides that "three thousand copies of each shall be published for scientific exchanges and for sale at the price of publication; and all literature and cartographic materials received in exchange shall be the property of the United States and form a part of the library of the organization; and the money resulting from the sale of such publications shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States."

The number of copies published cannot be reduced with deference to the demand and with advantage to the people who are interested in the subjects. These reports

become with the lapse of time more and more valuable, so that institutions wanting the back numbers can not get them, and the time has come when the earlier reports are worth from \$10 to \$20 apiece. They are gathered up from the old-book stores and elsewhere and carried abroad. The books published by the Survey are used in the schools of the country and are often designated as text books. There is a large body of people in the country who read the reports of the survey and who use them in the practical industries of the country, and the wants that thus arise can not be supplied with a smaller number than is now published. The regular Survey edition of the Mineral Resources falls so far short of supplying the demand that, as stated above, the Secretary has regularly ordered an extra edition of 3,000 from which to answer requests for that work.

Nor could the number of the Survey's publications be reduced with economy to the Survey. A smaller number of these documents would necessitate a larger expense for the library, which is now steadily receiving the best part of the current geologic literature of the world as an exchange for these documents; and if this literature were not thus obtained by exchange it would have to be purchased. The possession of the Survey edition of its publications, with power to place them where they secure the best return, has been the largest factor in producing the excellent working library the Geological Survey has to-day.

In my judgment it would not be wise to reduce materially the size of the annuals. The urgent and widespread demand for these volumes evinces the value set upon them, and each year the problem recurs of making a selection for the volume among more papers than it will accommodate.

Regarding the reports of the Indian Office, the Commissioner says:

The edition of the annual report of this bureau is about 1,000 pamphlet copies of the report proper and 3,000 bound volumes, which includes agents' reports and statistical tables, etc.

The other publications of the office are only pamphlets and circulars issued occasionally as the needs of the service require.

The annual reports of this office are distributed by this office and also by the Superintendent of Documents of the Interior Department, under no special provision of law, so far as the office is informed. Such pamphlets and circulars as are published from time to time are distributed by this office to its employes, and to others as they may be called for.

The quantity of each edition of the circulars and pamphlets varies according to their permanence and the use to which they are to be put, the number of copies being made sufficient to supply the various Indian agencies, schools, and other needs of the service. As there is no established regularity for such publications the quantity of each publication can be regulated at the time the printing is ordered.

I do not deem it wise to recommend that the edition of the annual report be reduced in number. The quantity of this annual publication has not been increased for many years, while the general interest in Indian matters and the demand for the report is constantly increasing. This demand would indicate a growing desire on the part of the people at large for specific information in regard to the various tribes and reservations which can be found in detail only by reference to the agency reports and statistics published by this office in its annual report.

The size and cost of the annual report can be materially reduced, and, in my opinion, without any disadvantage to the service or the public at large—

First. By omitting the list of names, positions, and salaries of school employes. In the report for 1890 this table covers pages 339 to 368.

Publication of this list in the annual report is required by an item in the Indian appropriation act, dated March 2, 1887, which reads as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Interior shall report annually on or before the first Monday of December of each year in what manner and for what purpose the general education fund for the preceding fiscal year has been expended; and said report shall embrace * * * names of every teacher employed and compensation allowed." (24 Stats., 465.)

Inasmuch as the biennial "blue book" contains the names, salaries, etc., of all employes in the Indian service, it seems hardly necessary, or to serve any useful purpose, to publish annually a list of the school employes with the annual report of the Indian Office.

Second. By dispensing with the preparation and publishing of the lists of bids received for goods to be furnished the Indian service. The publication of these lists is required by a clause in the Indian appropriation act of August 15, 1876, which reads as follows:

"That in all lettings of contracts in connection with the Indian service the proposals or bids received shall be filed and preserved; and in the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs there shall be embodied a detailed and tabular statement of all bids and proposals received for any services, supplies, or annuity goods

for the Indian service, together with a detailed statement of all awards of contracts made for any such services, supplies, and annuity goods for which said bids or proposals were received; and an abstract of all bids or proposals received for the supplies or services embraced in any contract shall be attached to and filed with the said contract when the same is filed in the office of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury." (19 Stats., 199.)

The tables or bids received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, covered 264 pages, and their preparation required the services of two clerks nearly 3 months and the cost of printing them amounted to no inconsiderable sum.

With the exception of beef and transportation contracts are awarded for most of the supplies purchased after an expert examination of samples submitted by the respective bidders. Therefore no one can judge, by the figures published in the list of bids received, as to the justice or injustice of the awards made. The lowest price offered may be for an article too inferior to be accepted. It is necessarily the policy of the office to purchase such articles as are needed by the service at moderate rates, in other words, to take the best goods offered for the least money, which is determined by comparison of the samples submitted. Of all these considerations which enter into the awards the published figures can give little or no indication, except as to very few articles. In the case of beef and transportation awards are always awarded to the lowest bidders except where they contain such unfavorable conditions as to prevent their acceptance.

It is suggested that all information that would be useful or advantageous to subsequent bidders or others could be found in a list giving the names of the bidders to whom contracts are awarded and the prices at which they are to furnish the articles contracted for. This would make a statistical table of only a few pages.

Under the law an abstract of all the bids received with the original bids, as well as copies of all contracts entered into, must be filed in the returns office, Department of the Interior, and if information in regard to them is needed it can be obtained there. The law requiring filing of such papers is found in section 3744 of the Revised Statutes, which is as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, of the Secretary of the Navy, and of the Secretary of the Interior to cause and require every contract made by them severally on behalf of the Government, or by their officers under them appointed to make such contracts, to be reduced to writing and signed by the contracting parties with their names at the end thereof, a copy of which shall be filed with the officer making and signing the contract in the returns office of the Department of the Interior as soon after the contract is made as possible, and within 30 days, together with all bids, offers, and proposals to him made by persons to obtain the same, and with a copy of any advertisement he may have published inviting bids, offers, or proposals for the same. All the copies and papers in relation to each contract shall be attached together by a ribbon and seal, and marked by numbers in regular order, according to the number of papers composing the whole return."

Of the publications of the office of the Commissioner of Railroads the Commissioner reports that—

Three thousand copies of the annual report of this office were printed for the year ending June 30, 1889, and 2,000 copies for the year ending June 30, 1890.

These documents are distributed to the heads of the several Executive Departments and chiefs of bureaus; to Senators and members of Congress; to the principal officials of the several railway companies coming under the jurisdiction of this office, and about 500 copies are distributed by the superintendent of public documents to the various libraries of the country. There is no special provision of law relating to the distribution of documents emanating from this office.

The original edition of the report for the year ending June 30, 1890, was reduced to 1,500 copies, but this number was found inadequate and an extra edition of 500 copies had to be printed in order to supply the demand. A smaller number of copies would not therefore suffice for the use of this office.

The annual report of this office embraces statistics pertaining to the condition and affairs of the several bond subsidized and land-grant railways, as required by the act of June 19, 1878. The appendices embrace the report of the railroad engineer as to the physical characteristics and condition of these railways based upon personal inspection, and a compilation of the laws relating to these roads. The report can not be reduced in bulk without detriment to the public service.

Regarding the reports of his office the Commissioner of Education says:

For the last few years the concurrent resolution of the Congress has authorized the publication of 6,000 copies of the annual report for the use of the Senate, 12,000 for the use of the House, and 20,000 for distribution by the Commissioner of Educa-

tion. But Senators and members, realizing the need of a larger number of copies to supply the demands upon them, in September last increased the order for the forthcoming report to 8,000 copies for the Senate and 16,000 for the House.

The usual edition of a circular of information is 20,000 and of a bulletin from 5,000 to 20,000. The circulars vary in extent from 50 to 200 pages; the bulletins are much smaller. For the year 1888 seven were published, in 1889 three, and in 1890 three (circulars).

There is no law prescribing how the publications of this Bureau shall be distributed beyond the general provision of section 516 of the Revised Statutes, that the Bureau shall "diffuse such information respecting the organization and management of schools and school systems, and methods of teaching, as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems, and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country."

In my opinion a smaller number of copies of these documents would not suffice for the use of this office and for the needs of the public. On this point I beg leave to submit a copy of a statement furnished to Senator Manderson more than a year ago, as follows:

"Recurring to the subject of our recent conversation, I beg leave to state that 20,000 copies of the 'Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education' is the smallest number that will at all meet the legitimate demands upon this Bureau.

"As you may be aware, the material from which the report is made up is furnished voluntarily in manuscript returns and printed documents by the superintendents, principals, presidents, and other officials of school systems, schools, colleges, libraries, etc., editors of educational journals, and other publications throughout the United States and foreign countries, and the only return which this office can make for their labor and trouble is a copy of the report and an occasional circular. Correspondents of this class from whom information is received number over 9,500; they are persons actively engaged in educational work and ought to be supplied first of all.

"Secondly, the working library of the Bureau is composed of official reports, documents, and educational works, and papers which are largely obtained through exchange. This disposes of several *thousand volumes* of the report each year.

"Again, this being a Bureau of international exchange, to which the Department of State, members of Congress, and others refer all applications from foreigners for information respecting our educational status and progress, and to which a large number of such applications come direct, in person and by letter, particular attention must be paid to *foreign correspondence and exchange*.

"Lastly, the Bureau has in manuscript the names of 10,000 teachers, professors, writers, clergymen, lawyers, physicians, merchants, and others, not embraced in the other classes, who are prominent in their communities and interested in educational progress, to whom it is very desirable that documents should be sent, and to whom they have been sent hitherto as far as the supply would permit.

"The Bureau could easily distribute 25,000 copies to good advantage, and that is but a small number when it is considered that nearly 300,000 teachers are employed in the schools of the United States.

"It is doubtful whether the bulk of the annual report can be materially reduced, but every effort is being made to increase the variety and improve the quality of the matter admitted into the volume."

From the statements made by these officers it appears that while some of the matter usually incorporated in the annual reports of two of the bureaus might be omitted without detriment to the public service, it is for the most part their judgment that little, if any, unnecessary or irrelevant matter is now presented in said publications, and that it would be unwise to attempt to reduce the bulk of their annual reports. The special attention of the subordinate officers of this Department will be called to this matter with reference to their next annual reports, and whatever can be wisely done towards reducing the size of their reports will be attempted. I do not think, however, that such reduction as can be made will result in any very material saving in the expense of printing. I do not know that any efficient remedy can be applied to check the growing tendency to voluminous annual reports. It is, however, to be remembered that the increase in the volume of many of these reports is occasioned by the increase of the business of the several offices from which they emanate.

It will be observed from the statements above made that the number of copies of the annual reports of the several bureaus of the De-

partment is not greater than is judged necessary by the several heads of said bureaus for the actual needs of the Department and of the public at large.

Two series of legal decisions are prepared and published by this office—the one, Decisions of the Department of the Interior relating to Public Lands; the other, Decisions of the Department of the Interior relating to Pension Claims. Of each of these series 500 copies are published for the official use of this Department, and of officers of the other Departments of the Government, the expense of which is borne by the appropriation made for printing for the Department. Provision is made by joint resolution of Congress for the printing of 1,000 copies of each volume for sale at cost price. Of the first series, 12 volumes have been issued; of the second, 4 volumes.

Of the Official Register, published biennially, 2,500 copies are delivered to this Department, of which 250 copies are for its own official use. The remaining copies are distributed to the other Executive Departments of the Government, to Congress, to public libraries designated by Senators and Representatives, and to other libraries which fail to receive them through such designation.

The reports of the Pension Office comprise chiefly the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions and the Compilation of Pension Laws, both issued in pamphlet form and in such numbers only as are required for official use and to meet the large demands made upon the Pension Office for the same by the public at large.

The reports of the Census Office comprise the annual report of the Superintendent, in pamphlet form, which is printed chiefly for distribution, by the Superintendent to Congress and to meet public demand; also, the preliminary reports of the Eleventh Census in the form of bulletins of which only a sufficient number of each is published to meet the demands of the press and the public for immediate information on the several subjects treated in these bulletins. The compendium and final reports of the Eleventh Census will be issued only in such numbers as are provided for by act of Congress. None of these have yet been published.

There is also published annually the report of each of the Territorial governors, and of such institutions located in Washington as are by law put under the supervision of this Department; also reports of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, the Utah Commission, the Board of Indian Commissioners, the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, the Superintendent of the Hot Springs of Arkansas, and the Superintendent of the United States National Park. Of each of these an edition of from 500 to 3,000 is published for distribution by the Department or by the officer or institution making the report. These are distributed to Congress, to officers of the Government, to the press, and to the public at large, so far as requests for the same are received. These reports are issued almost exclusively in unbound form, and the expense of publishing the same is small.

In addition to the above-named reports of the subordinate bureaus, offices, etc., of the Department, published chiefly for distribution by the bureaus and offices themselves, this office has been accustomed to issue annually 750 copies of these combined reports in bound volumes, which constitute what is known as the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior and accompanying documents. The larger portion of this series is published for distribution to the public, university, college, and school libraries of the country. Others are distributed to officers of the Government, while the remainder are held to meet requests for

constituents on the part of members of Congress, and also requests made by citizens at large directly to the Secretary. In order to avoid duplication to libraries these volumes have been held until it was supposed that the corresponding volumes, published for the use of Congress, had been distributed from the Capitol, when they are sent to such libraries as notify the Department that they have not been supplied from any other source. It is probable that with reference to this series there can be, without any detriment to the public service or to any public interest, a reduction in the number printed, which reduction will be made in future issues.

In regard to this whole matter it will be my effort to make such reductions, and to practice such economy in the printing of departmental reports as a just regard for the interests of the Department and for the public will permit.

I can readily see how a very large saving of expense could be accomplished in the matter of printing of reports of this and other Executive Departments of the Government if there could be some provision of law enacted by which the distribution of these reports, both for official use and to the public at large, could be centralized, and the system of distribution unified and simplified, so that the editions issued by the Departments and the editions of the same documents issued for the use of Congress and now distributed from the folding-rooms at the Capitol would be distributed by one agency, and therefore the combined editions be made available without the danger of constant duplication. Undoubtedly, under the present system, the bureaus and offices of this Department are sending to the press and to individuals copies of their reports, while to the same parties these reports are being constantly sent from the folding rooms of the Senate and House of Representatives. The officers of the Department, however, have no definite and particular information on this subject, and they are therefore indisposed to cease the distribution of their publications when they are not certain that the parties to whom they are sent will positively receive them from other sources. If the edition of the annual reports of the several Executive Departments, published under provision of law for the use of Congress, could be sent to the respective departments to be distributed upon the order of members of Congress, instead of being distributed as now from the Capitol, this would in large measure accomplish the same result, only it would still continue the vicious system of distributing the publications of the Government by a large number of agencies, when, in my opinion, by far the largest good could be accomplished by consolidating the whole business in one office.

In regard to the whole subject of the printing and distribution of public documents, and in further answer to questions 5 and 7, I beg leave to refer the committee to the statement made to it, already published, by Mr. Ames, the superintendent of documents of this Department, which in the main is approved as expressing the best judgment of this office on the several points treated in said statement. I would, however, in particular emphasize the importance, in order to the largest saving of expense in the transaction of this business, and to the largest convenience of the Executive Departments of the Government, of members of Congress and of the public at large, of the establishment of a Bureau of Documents, located in the immediate neighborhood of the Printing Office, from which all the publications of the Government should be distributed.

In reply to the sixth question of the committee I would say, that at least 7 sets of documents, bills, resolutions, etc., are required for the

use of the Department. These should be sent to the chief clerk for distribution among its several bureaus and officers, and should be forwarded immediately upon publication directly from the Printing Office to the Department, and not supplied from time to time, as has heretofore been the case, from some office at the Capitol. In view of the heterogeneous character of the business of the Department, it is impossible to specify the exact documents, bills, etc., that may be absolutely required, so that it is deemed altogether wisest that provision should be made for sending the above-named number of each and every document, bill, etc., printed.

In regard to the matter of the printing of blanks, letter-heads, and envelopes, referred to in question 7, I have no suggestions to make. So far as those required for the use of this Department are concerned, it is probable that no diminution in the cost of this work could be effected except through some radical change in the whole system of conducting printing for the Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

GEO. CHANDLER,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. CHARLES F. MANDERSON,
Chairman, etc., United States Senate.

CENSUS OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, July 1, 1891.

SIR: Referring to the circular of June 20, calling attention to the concurrent resolution regarding printing and binding for the Executive Departments executed at the Government Printing Office and at the branch printing offices and binderies in the various departments, I have the honor to state that the questions in said circular, with the exception of question 2, do not apply to this office. In reply to question 2 the following is respectfully submitted:

2. Have you a branch or independent printing office in your department?

There is an independent printing office in this bureau.

(a) How many and what kind of presses are in use in the branch office? How many people are employed in the branch office, and how are they paid?

Three cylinder and 5 job presses are in use. There are 63 people employed, who are paid by the day.

(b) Who has charge of the branch office? That is, is it under the Public Printer?

It is under charge of the Superintendent of the Census.

(c) Who has immediate charge of the printing done for the department in the branch office? That is, to whom does the foreman in charge of the office look for his final orders to do printing for the department?

The Superintendent of the Census.

(d) Do all orders for printing pass through the hands of one responsible head, or do bureau chiefs and others give orders direct? What is the process?

The printing is done under the direction of the Superintendent of the Census.

(e) Who furnishes machinery and material for the branch office?

The machinery and material for this office are furnished under the direction of the Superintendent of the Census.

(f) Is the maintenance of a branch office in your department in the interest of economy and convenience? Please make a full statement under this head.

The printing office connected with the Census Office has proved most decidedly to be in the "interest of economy and convenience." The reason is, that the employés thoroughly understand that good, faithful work means retention in the service, and possibly an increase in salary. The convenience can not be measured by dollars and cents. By its establishment, under control of the Superintendent, the work of the Eleventh Census is far in advance of previous censuses. This is explained by the fact that the blanks needed by the different divisions were printed and ruled without delay, which necessarily allowed the work of tabulation to proceed uninterruptedly. In an office like that under the Public Printer each Department is necessarily forced to await its turn, which causes unavoidable delay. On many occasions the office was called upon to perform, on short notice, work that could not possibly have been done in the same time by any office not under immediate control of the Superintendent of the Census.

The following is a statement of the number of copies printed, the cost of the same, and the saving in money to the Census Office since its establishment:

Number of copies printed, about	32,000,000
Actual cost to Census Office, about	\$51,000
Elsewhere this work would have cost, about	71,000
Saving to Census Office, about	\$20,000, or about 28 per cent.

(g) What portion of the expenditure in your branch printing office is paid from the credit given you by Congress in the annual appropriation bill and what portion from the credit given the Public Printer, and on what principle is such division made?

The entire expense of conducting the office is paid from the appropriation for printing, engraving, and binding of the Eleventh Census.

(h) Have you a bindery in your Department? If so, is it under control of the Public Printer? If not under the control of the Public Printer, who has charge and control of it? What is the size of the plant, and what class of work does it do? Could the same work be done better and more economically in the bindery of the Government Printing Office?

There is a small bindery in this office. It is also under control of the Superintendent of the Census. It consists of two ruling machines and a small plant for binding blank books, stitching bulletins, etc. The work in the bindery is principally that of ruling tabulation sheets for compiling the results of the Eleventh Census. This office has printed and ruled all the tabulation sheets necessary for this work since last July. The work could not be done as well or as economically in any other office of which I have knowledge.

The above answers are to the inquiries in the circular which seem to me to be applicable to the printing and binding done in this office.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT P. PORTER,
Superintendent of the Census.

HON. CHAS. F. MANDERSON,
United States Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., October 3, 1891.

Hon. CHARLES F. MANDESON,
Chairman of the Committee on Public Printing.

SIR: In reply to your request under the concurrent resolution of the Fifty-first Congress for information for the use of your Committee in relation to printing of reports, documents, or other matter for the Department of Justice, I submit the following statement, replying to the questions put in your letter of request by the numbers given them therein.

1. Reports, documents, or pamphlets, printed for the Department:

There were printed for the Department during the period covered by the Forty-eighth to Fifty-first Congress, inclusive, the following:

Annual Report: During period covered by Forty-eighth Congress, 1884, 1,600 copies; 1885, 1,600 copies; Forty-ninth Congress, 1886, 1,700 copies; 1887, 1,700 copies; Fiftieth Congress, 1888, 2,000 copies; 1889, 1,800 copies; Fifty-first Congress, 1890, 2,000 copies. The report for 1891 is not yet printed.

Register of Department: During period covered by Forty-eighth Congress, 1884, 1,500 copies; Fifty-first Congress, 1890, 2,000 copies.

There have also been printed during this time 1,000 copies of the Digest of Opinions of the Attorneys-General, authorized by act of June 25, 1880, and 1,000 copies of each of volumes 17, 18, and 19 of the Opinions of the Attorney-General, authorized by acts of March 3, 1885, and March 2, 1889.

In addition, the briefs used in the Supreme Court and the Court of Claims in cases in which the United States is a party are printed at the Government Printing Office. Ordinarily 50 copies of each brief are printed, 25 being required to be filed in the clerk's office; but in cases involving important questions of national interest, a larger number are sometimes printed for distribution.

2. Branch or independent printing office in the Department:

There is no printing office of any kind in the Department of Justice, nor is there any bindery. The printing for the Department is done by the Public Printer, requisitions on whom are made by the Chief Clerk of the Department. This answer covers all the subdivisions of question 2 from (a) to (h) inclusive.

3. Possible reduction in the size of the Annual Report of the Department:

The report of the Department of Justice never exceeds in size one small volume, which includes the report proper and all the exhibits. I see no reason for reducing the matter in the Annual Report of this Department.

4. Number of copies of reports printed:

A copy of the Annual Report, and of the Register of the Department, whenever one is wished, is sent to each of the judges, attorneys, and marshals, and to the clerk of each place of holding the United States Courts. A copy is sent to the head of each Department and of the principal bureaus and divisions in each Department. Such number of copies as may be necessary for its use is sent to each Committee of the

Houses of Congress. Extra copies, of course, have to be furnished occasionally to replace those lost in the mail or otherwise mislaid or destroyed. Libraries are supplied with copies by way of exchange. Copies are also distributed by direction of the Attorney-General of his own motion, or at the request of members of either House of Congress, to persons interested or concerned in the public business. There remain on hand in the Department of the reports for the years covered by the statement under question 1 the following: 1884, 1885, 1886, and 1887, none; 1888, 242; 1889, 223, and, 1890, 417.

A comparison of these remainders with the number of copies originally printed, as appears under question 1, shows, I think, that the number is not too large.

5. Method of distributing public documents:

I have no suggestion to make in regard to the distribution of documents published by the Departments.

6. Public bills, resolutions, etc., required by the Department:

I think the public documents now received in ordinary course are sufficient for the business of the Department. Where in special cases particular documents are required which are not on hand, or if on hand are not in sufficient quantity, they can be obtained by special request.

7. General suggestions:

It would be in the line of economy and in the interest of the public service to have all the blanks, letterheads, and envelopes, for the use of the judges and other officials of the United States Courts throughout the country, other than such as are by law required to be paid for by any of these officers out of the emoluments of their offices, printed under the direction of the Department of Justice and distributed by it, for the reasons that uniformity would be secured in the size, style, and expense, of reports and returns; no excuse would exist for failure or delay on the part of any officer to render his reports and returns promptly; the handling and consideration of accounts and returns by the officials of the Treasury Department would be greatly facilitated, and there would probably be a saving of 25 or 30 per cent. to the Government.

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., July 15, 1891.

Hon. CHARLES F. MANDERSON,
Chairman of Senate Committee on Printing,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I beg to submit herewith, for the use of your Committee, the following report relating to the printing and binding of this Department, as requested by your communication of April 25, 1891.

Very respectfully,

J. M. RUSK,
Secretary.

[From the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 1884, pages 16, 17.]

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—1884.

Congress at its last session provided for the printing of 400,000 copies of the Annual Report of the Department, 300,000 for use of members of the House of Representatives, 70,000 copies for use of members of the Senate, and 30,000 copies for the use of the Department of Agriculture, and also for the printing of 50,000 copies of the First Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, 10,000 for the use of the members of the Senate, 35,000 for the use of the members of the House of Representatives, and 5,000 for the use of the Department of Agriculture. The following-named special and miscellaneous reports have been issued by the Department during the current year:

BUREAU OF STATISTICS—NEW SERIES.

	No. copies printed.
No. 4. Report upon the numbers and values of farm animals, on certain causes affecting wages of farm labor, and on freight rates of transportation companies. February, 1884, 56 pp., octavo	11,000
No. 5. Report on the distribution and consumption of corn and wheat, and the rates of transportation of farm products. March, 1884, 44 pp., octavo	11,000
No. 6. Report of the area of winter grain, the condition of farm animals, and freight rates of transportation companies. April, 1884, 48 pp., octavo	11,000
No. 7. Report of the condition of winter grain, the progress of cotton planting, and estimates of cereals of 1883, with freight rates of transportation companies. May, 1884, 36 pp., octavo	13,000
No. 8. Report of acreage of spring grain and cotton, the condition of winter wheat, and European grain prospects, with freight rates of transportation companies. June, 1884, 40 pp., octavo	11,000
No. 9. Report on the area of corn, potatoes, and tobacco, and the condition of growing crops, and on rates of transportation. July, 1884, 60 pp., octavo	12,000
No. 10. Report on the condition of growing crops and on rates of transportation. August, 1884, 36 pp., octavo	13,000
No. 11. Report on condition of crops, on wheat in India, and on freight rates of transportation companies. September, 1884, 88 pp., octavo	13,000
No. 12. Report on condition of crops, yield of grain per acre, and on freight rates of transportation companies. October, 1884, 44 pp., octavo ..	13,000

ENTOMOLOGICAL BUREAU.

Bulletin No. 4. Reports of observations and experiments in the practical work of the division, made under the direction of the entomologist, together with extracts from correspondence on miscellaneous insects. January, 1884, 102 pp., octavo	3,000
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CHEMICAL BUREAU.

Bulletin No. 2.—Diffusion—its application to sugar cane, and record of experiments with sorghum in 1883. By H. W. Wiley, chemist. January, 1884, 36 pp., octavo	5,000
Bulletin No. 3.—The Northern sugar-cane industry. A record of its progress during the season of 1883. By H. W. Wiley, chemist. April, 1884, 120 pp., octavo. Accompanied by isothermal charts	3,000
Bulletin No. 4.—An investigation of the composition of American wheat and corn. Second report. By Clifford Richardson, assistant chemist. September, 1884, 98 pp., octavo	2,500

BOTANICAL AND CHEMICAL BUREAUS.

The agricultural grasses of the United States. By Dr. George Vasey, botanist of the Department of Agriculture. Also, the chemical composition of American grasses. By Clifford Richardson, assistant chemist. July, 144 pp., octavo. Accompanied by 120 full-page engravings of American grasses	3,000
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MISCELLANEOUS.

	No. copies printed.
Proceedings of a National Convention of Cattle Breeders, and others, called in Chicago, Ill., November 15 and 16, 1883, by Hon. George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, to consider the subject of contagious disease of domestic animals. 86 pp., octavo	5, 000
Special Report No. 3.—Mississippi: its climate, soil, productions, and agricultural capabilities. By A. B. Hurt, special agent. 80 pp., octavo	10, 000
Special Report No. 4.—The climate, soil, physical resources, and agricultural capabilities of the State of Maine, with special reference to the occupation of its new lands. By Samuel L. Boardman, State agent of Maine for the Department of Agriculture. 60 pp., octavo	6, 000
Special Report No. 5.—The proper value and management of timber lands, and the distribution of North American forest trees, being papers read at the United States Department of Agriculture, May 7 and 8, 1884. 48 pp., octavo	10, 000

[From the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 1885, pages 29-31.]

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS, 1885.

In addition to 400,000 copies of the Annual Report of the Department for the year 1884, 300,000 for use of members of the House of Representatives, 70,000 copies for use of members of the Senate, and 30,000 copies for the use of the Department of Agriculture, and 50,000 copies of the First Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, 10,000 for the use of members of the Senate, 35,000 for the use of members of the House of Representatives, and 5,000 for the use of the Department of Agriculture, both of which were ordered by special act of Congress, the following-named special and miscellaneous reports have been published during the current year:

DIVISION OF STATISTICS, NEW SERIES.

	No. copie printed.
No. 14. Report of the crops of the year, and of freight rates of transportation. December, 1884, 60 pp., octavo	13, 000
No. 15. Report upon the numbers and values of farm animals, on the cotton crop and its distribution, and on freight rates of transportation companies. January and February, 1885, 64 pp., octavo	15, 000
No. 16. Report on the distribution and consumption of corn and wheat, on consumption of cereals in Europe, and on freight rates of transportation companies. March, 1885, 47 pp., octavo	15, 000
No. 17. Report of the area of winter grain, the condition of farm animals, and on freight rates of transportation. April, 18-5, 80 pp., octavo	15, 000
No. 18. Report of the condition of winter grain, the progress of cotton planting, and wages of farm labor; also on the freight rates of transportation companies. May, 1885, 60 pp., octavo	15, 000
No. 19. Report on acreage of spring grain and cotton, the condition of winter wheat, and European grain products, with freight rates of transportation companies. June, 1885, 56 pp., octavo	15, 000
No. 20. Report on the area of corn, potatoes, and tobacco, and condition of growing crops, and on rates of transportation. July, 1885, pp. 64, octavo	15, 000
No. 21. Report on the condition of growing crops, of international dairy statistics, and on rates of transportation. August, 1885, 70 pp. octavo	15, 000
No. 22. Report on condition of crops in America and Europe, and on freight rates of transportation companies. October, 1885, 55 pp., octavo	15, 000
No. 24. Report on the yield of crops per acre, and on freight rates of transportation companies. November, 1885, 54 pp., octavo	15, 000
Agricultural graphics. A report of exhibits illustrating agricultural statistics at the World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition at New Orleans, La., by J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the Department. Illustrated by twenty-seven diagrams. 42 pp., octavo	3, 000

ENTOMOLOGICAL DIVISION.

Bulletin No. 1. Third edition. Reports of experiments, chiefly with kerosene, upon the insects injuriously affecting the orange tree and the cotton plant, made under direction of the entomologist. 62 pp., octavo	500
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No. copies printed.

Bulletin No. 5. Description of North American Chalcididæ from the collections of the United States Department of Agriculture and of Dr. C. V. Riley, with biological notes. Together with a list of the described North American species of the family. By L. O. Howard, M. SC., assistant, Division of Entomology. 47 pp., octavo.....	1,000
Bulletin No. 6. The imported elm-leaf beetle: Its habits and natural history, and means of counteracting its injuries. 18 pp., octavo.....	1,000
Special Miscellaneous Report No. 8. Cotton in the Empire of Brazil; the antiquity, methods, and extent of its cultivation, together with statistics of exportation and home consumption. By John C. Branner, PH. D. 79 pp., octavo.....	2,000
Bulletin No. 8. The periodical Cicada: An account of Cicada septendecim and its Tredecim race, with a chronology of all broods known. By Charles V. Riley, PH. D. 46 pp., octavo.....	2,000
Special Report No. 11. Fifth edition. The Silk Worm: Being a brief manual of instructions for the production of silk. By C. V. Riley, M. A., PH. D., entomologist. 37 pp., octavo.....	2,000

CHEMICAL DIVISION.

Bulletin No. 5. The sugar industry of the United States: Cane, beet, sorghum, and maple sugar. By Harvey W. Wiley, chemist, Department of Agriculture. Illustrated. 224 pp., octavo.....	10,000
Bulletin No. 6. Experiments with diffusion and carbonatation at Ottawa, Kansas, campaign of 1885. By Harvey W. Wiley, chemist. 20 pp., octavo.....	2,000

FORESTRY DIVISION.

Annual Report on Forestry for the year 1884. By N. H. Egleston, chief of the division. 421 pp., octavo.....	5,000
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MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

Special Report No. 7. Tide marshes of the United States. By D. M. Nesbit, with contributions from United States Coast Survey, S. L. Boardman, Eldridge Morse, and others. 259 pp., octavo.....	3,000
Special Report No. 9. Proceedings of a convention of delegates from agricultural colleges and experimental stations held at the Department of Agriculture, July 8 and 9, 1885. 196 pp., octavo.....	3,000
The soils and products of southwestern Louisiana, including the parishes of St. Landry, La Fayette, Vermillion, St. Martin's, Iberia, and St. Mary's. 40 pp., octavo.....	3,000
Report on the organization and management of seven agricultural schools in Germany, Belgium, and England. By A. S. Welch, LL. D. 107 pp., octavo.....	3,000
A directory of departments, boards, societies, colleges, and other organizations in the interest of agriculture, horticulture, stock-raising, dairying, bee-keeping, fish-culture, and kindred industries. 88 pp., octavo.....	3,000
Addresses of Norman J. Colman, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, and Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, before the third national convention of stockmen, held at Chicago, Ill., November 17 and 18, 1885. 29 pp., octavo.....	5,000

[From the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1886.]

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS, 1886.

The reports of the Department consist of annual, monthly, and special volumes upon the various subjects with which it deals. The demand for this agricultural literature is annually increasing, and the record of the folding-room of the past year shows that the number of volumes distributed among the people has been greater than ever before in the Department's history.

The Annual Report of 1885 has been printed during the current year, by order of Congress, 310,000 copies in number, of which 280,000 are held for distribution by Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, and 30,000 copies assigned to this Department. Reports have been printed by the Department as follows:

DIVISION OF STATISTICS—NEW SERIES.

	No. copies printed.
No. 25. Report on the crops of the year and on freight rates of transportation companies. December, 1885. 55 pp., octavo.....	15,000
No. 26. Report upon the numbers and values of farm animals, on the cotton crop and its distribution, and on freight rates of transportation companies. January and February, 1886. 56 pp., octavo.....	15,000
No. 27. Report on the distribution and consumption of corn and wheat, on the production of European wheat, and on freight rates of transportation companies. March, 1886. 49 pp., octavo.....	15,000
No. 28. Report of the area of winter grain, the condition of farm animals, and on freight rates of transportation companies. April, 1886. 61 pp., 8vo.....	15,000
No. 29. Report on the condition of winter grain, the progress of cotton planting, and on freight rates of transportation companies. May, 1886. 48 pp., 8vo.....	15,000
No. 30. Report of the acreage of spring wheat and cotton, the condition of winter grain, and the world's supply of wheat, with freight rates of transportation companies. June, 1886. 45 pp., octavo.....	15,000
No. 31. Report on the area of corn, potatoes, and tobacco, and condition of growing crops, and on freight rates of transportation companies. July, 1886. 45 pp., octavo.....	15,000
No. 32. Report on the condition of growing crops and on freight rates of transportation companies. August, 1886. 52 pp., octavo.....	15,000
No. 33. Report on the condition of crops in America and Europe, and on freight rates of transportation companies. September, 1886. 56 pp., octavo.....	15,000
No. 34. Report on condition of crops, yield of grain per acre, and freight rates of transportation companies. October, 1886. 39 pp., octavo.....	15,000
No. 35. Report on yield of crops per acre, and on freight rates of transportation companies. November, 1886. 72 pp., octavo.....	15,000

ENTOMOLOGICAL DIVISION.

Bulletin 9. The Mulberry Silk Worm, being a manual of instructions in silk culture. By C. V. Riley, M. A., PH. D., entomologist. Sixth revised edition, with illustrations. 65 pp., octavo.....	3,000
Bulletin 11. Reports of experiments with various insecticide substances, chiefly upon insects affecting garden crops. Made under the direction of the entomologist. 34 pp., octavo.....	3,500
Bulletin 12. Miscellaneous notes on the work of the division for the season of 1885. Illustrated. 47 pp., octavo.....	1,500
Insects affecting the orange. Report on the insects affecting the culture of the orange and other plants of the citrus family, with practical suggestions for the control or extermination, made under the direction of the entomologist. By H. G. Hubbard. With plates and woodcuts. 227 pp., octavo.....	1,200

CHEMICAL DIVISION.

Bulletin 7. Methods of analysis of commercial fertilizers. Proceedings of the Association of Official Chemists. September 1 and 2, 1885. By H. W. Wiley, chemist. 49 pp., octavo.....	1,000
Bulletin 8. Methods and machinery for the application of diffusion to the extraction of sugar from sugar cane and sorghum, and for the use of lime and carbonic and sulphurous acids in purifying the diffusion juices. By H. W. Wiley, chemist. 85 pp., 8vo.....	5,000
Bulletin 9. Third report on the chemical composition and physical properties of American cereals, wheat, oats, barley, and rye. By Clifford Richardson, assistant chemist. 82 pp., octavo.....	2,000
Bulletin 10. Principles and methods of soil analysis. By Edgar Richards, assistant chemist. 66 pp., octavo.....	2,000
Bulletin 11. Report of experiments in the manufacture of sugar at Magnolia Station, Lawrence, Louisiana, season of 1885-'86. Second report. By Guilford L. Spencer, assistant chemist. 26 pp., 8vo.....	2,000

	No. copies printed.
Bulletin 12. Methods of analysis of commercial fertilizers. Proceedings of the third annual convention of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, August 26 and 27, 1886. By H. W. Wiley, chemist. 59 pp., octavo.....	2,500

BOTANICAL DIVISION.

Bulletin 1. Report of an investigation of the grasses of the arid districts of Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado. By Dr. George Vasey, botanist. Prepared under the direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture. 46 pp., octavo.....	5,000
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MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

Special Report 10. A descriptive catalogue of manufactures from native woods, as shown in the exhibit of the United States Department of Agriculture at the World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition at New Orleans, Louisiana. By Charles Richards Dodge. 84 pp., octavo.....	10,000
Report on the condition of dairying in the principal dairy States for the season of 1885. By Allen Dodge, Dairy Division. 35 pp., octavo..	3,500

NOTE.—During the year 1886 there were printed by authority of Congress 50,000 copies of the Second Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, 45,000 copies for distribution by Senators and members of the House of Representatives, and 5,000 for the use of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

[From the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 1887, pages 45-47.]

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS, 1887.

The following is a statement showing the number and kinds of documents received at and distributed from the folding-room of the Department.

The Annual Report of the Department for 1886 has been printed during the current year, by order of Congress, 400,000 copies in number, of which 375,000 are held for distribution by Senators and members of the House of Representatives, and 25,000 copies assigned to this Department.

The Third Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry for 1886 has been printed during the current year, by order of Congress, 35,000 copies in number, of which 30,000 are held for distribution by Senators and members of the House of Representatives, and 5,000 copies assigned to this Department.

The report on wool and other animal fibers has also been printed during the current year, by order of Congress, 10,000 copies in number, of which 9,000 are held for distribution by Senators and members of the House of Representatives, and 1,000 copies assigned to this Department.

Other reports have been as follows:

	No. copies printed.
No. 36. Report on the crops of the year and on freight rates of transportation companies, December, 1886.....	15,000
No. 37. Report on the numbers and values of farm animals, the cotton crop and its distribution, and on freight rates of transportation companies, January and February, 1887.....	16,000
No. 38. Report on the distribution and consumption of wheat and corn, on the wheat production of the world, etc., March, 1887.....	15,000
No. 39. Report on the condition of winter grain and farm animals, and on freight rates of transportation companies, April, 1887.....	15,000
No. 40. Report on the condition of winter grain and progress of cotton planting, etc., May, 1887.....	16,000
No. 41. Report on the acreage of wheat and corn, and on freight rates of transportation companies, June, 1887.....	16,000
No. 42. Report on the acreage of corn, wheat, and tobacco, with condition of growing crops, etc., July, 1887.....	16,000
No. 43. Report on the condition of growing crops and on freight rates of transportation companies, August, 1887.....	16,000

	No. copies printed.
No. 44. Report on the condition of crops in Europe and America, and on freight rates of transportation companies, September, 1887.....	16,000
No. 45. Report on the condition of crops, yield of grain per acre, labor prices in Mexico, and freight rates of transportation companies, October, 1887.....	16,000
No. 46. Report on yield of crops per acre, and on freight rates of transportation companies, November, 1887.....	16,000
No. 47. Report on the crops of the year, and on freight rates of transportation companies, December, 1887.....	16,500

There have been printed and sent to county correspondents eleven monthly circulars of 11,000 each, or 121,000 in the Division of Statistics, and monthly circulars to State agents aggregating 33,000.

BOTANICAL DIVISION.

Bulletin No. 2. Report on fungus diseases of the grape vine.....	5,000
Circular No. 4. Treatment of the potato and tomato for the blight and rot..	15,000
Bulletin No. 3. Report on grasses of the South.....	5,000
Bulletin No. 4. Desiderata on herbarium of North America.....	500
Report of the botanist for 1886, October, 1887.....	1,000
Report of the mycologist for 1886, October, 1887.....	500

CHEMICAL DIVISION.

Bulletin No. 13. Food and food adulterants—Part I, dairy products.....	10,000
Bulletin No. 13. Food and food adulterants—Part II, spices and condiments.	5,000
Bulletin No. 13. Food and food adulterants—Part III, fermented alcoholic beverages.....	5,000
Bulletin No. 14. Experiments in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum at Fort Scott, Kans., February, 1887.....	10,000
Bulletin No. 15. Experiments in the manufacture of sugar at Magnolia Station, Lawrence, La., May, 1887.....	5,000
Bulletin No. 16. Methods of analysis of commercial fertilizers, feeding stuffs, etc.....	3,000

POMOLOGY DIVISION.

Bulletin No. 1. Condition of tropical and semitropical fruits in the United States.....	10,000
Bulletin No. 2. Condition of Russian and other fruits.....	25,000
Circular No. 1. For the purpose of procuring reliable information of the grape-growing and wine-making industry of the country.....	15,000

ENTOMOLOGICAL DIVISION.

Bulletin No. 10. Our shade trees and their insect defoliators, May, 1887.....	5,000
Bulletin No. 13. Observations and experiments in the practical work of the division, May, 1887.....	3,000
Bulletin No. 14. Reports of observations and experiments in the practical work of the division, August, 1887.....	3,000
Bulletin No. 15. Report on the Icerya on fluted scale, August, 1887.....	3,000
Bulletin No. 16. Entomological writings of Dr. Alpheus Spring Packard, October, 1887.....	3,000
Report of entomologist of 1886, October, 1887..	300

DIVISION OF ORTHOLOGY.

Bulletin No. 1. Report on the English sparrow.....	10,000
Bulletin No. 2. Bird migration in the Mississippi Valley.....	4,000
Report of the ornithologist for 1886, July.....	500

DIVISION OF FORESTRY.

No. copies
printed.

Bulletin No. 1. Report on the relation of railroads to forest supplies and forestry, together with appendices on the structure of some timber ties, their behavior, and the cause of their decay in the road-bed; on wood preservation, on metal ties, and on the use of spark arresters, October, 1887.....	5,000
Report of forestry division for 1886, August, 1887.....	1,300

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

Addresses of Hon. Norman J. Colman, U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, and Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, delivered before the National Cattle Growers' Convention held at Kansas City, Mo., October 31 and November 1, 2, 1887.....	5,000
Special 11. Proceedings of a convention of delegates from agricultural colleges and experiment stations, held at the Department of Agriculture, October 13, 19, and 20, 1887.....	10,000
Report on irrigation in the United States.....	1,000

MISCELLANEOUS WORK OF THE FOLDING DIVISION.

Folding of letter jackets.....	25,000
Envelopes made, 10 by 14.....	600
Franks written.....	98,940
4,760 packages of envelopes and 2,580 quires of paper mailed to correspondents.....	7,340
Number of letters written.....	595

[From the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 1888, pages 50, 51.]

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS, 1888.

The following is a statement showing the number and kinds of documents received at and distributed from the folding room of the Department. The Annual Report of the Department for 1887 has been printed during the current year by order of Congress, 400,000 copies in number, of which 370,000 are held for distribution by Senators and members of the House of Representatives, and 30,000 copies assigned to this Department. Other reports have been as follows:

DIVISION OF STATISTICS—NEW SERIES.

No. of
copies.

No. 48. Report upon the numbers and values of farm animals and on freight rates of transportation companies, January and February, 1888..	18,000
No. 49. Report on distribution and consumption of corn and wheat and on freight rates of transportation companies, March, 1888.....	18,000
No. 50. Report of the condition of winter grain and the condition of farm animals and on the freight rates of transportation companies, April, 1888.....	18,000
No. 51. Report of the condition of winter grain, the progress of cotton planting, and wages of farm labor, May, 1888.....	18,000
No. 52. Report of acreage of wheat and cotton and condition of cereal crops, with freight rates of transportation companies, June, 1888.....	18,000
No. 53. Report of the area of corn, potatoes and tobacco, and condition of growing crops, and on freight rates of transportation companies, July, 1888.....	18,000
No. 54. Report on the condition of growing crops, and on freight rates of transportation companies, August, 1888.....	18,000
No. 55. Report on condition of crops in America and Europe, and on freight rates of transportation companies, September, 1888.....	19,000
No. 56. Report on condition of crops, yield of grain per acre, and on freight rates of transportation companies, October, 1888.....	18,000
No. 57. Report on yield of crops per acre, and on freight rates of transportation companies, November, 1888.....	18,000
No. 58. Report on the crops of the year and on freight rates of transportation companies, December, 1888.....	18,000

BOTANICAL DIVISION.

	No. copies printed.
Bulletin No. 5. Report on the experiments made in 1887 in the treatment of the downy mildew and black-rot of the grapevine	5,000
Bulletin No. 6. Report on the grasses of the arid districts	10,000
Report of botanist	500
Circular No. 5. Fungicides or remedies for plant disease	5,000
Bulletin No. 7. Report on black-rot of grapes	10,000

CHEMICAL DIVISION.

Bulletin No. 17. Experiments in the manufacture of sugar at Fort Scott, Kans., Rio Grande, N. J., etc.	10,000
Bulletin No. 18. Sugar-producing plants	10,000
Bulletin No. 19. Methods of analysis of commercial fertilizers, etc.	3,000

ENTOMOLOGICAL DIVISION.

Bulletin No. 17. The chinch bug, April 19	5,000
Reprint of Bulletin No. 9. The mulberry silk worm, April 30	3,000
Catalogue of exhibit at New Orleans, May 21	1,000
Reprint of Bulletin No. 10. Our shade trees and their defoliators, July 13. . .	3,000
Author's edition to annual report, July 27	1,600
Reprint of Bulletin No. 9. The mulberry silk worm, October 29	5,000
Bulletin No. 19. An enumeration of the published synopsis, catalogue of North American insects, October 2.	5,000
Insect Life:	
Volume I, No. 1, July 28	5,000
Volume I, No. 2, August 24	5,000
Volume I, No. 3, October 2	5,000
Volume I, No. 4, October 25	5,000
Volume I, No. 5, November 22	5,000
Volume I, No. 6	5,000

FORESTRY DIVISION.

Bulletin No. 2. Report on the forest condition of the Rocky Mountains, September 29	5,000
Annual report of the division of forestry, August 30	5,000
Circular—increasing the durability of timber	5,000
Circular to seedsmen, on new forage plants	1,000

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Circulars for Bureau of Animal Industry	25,000
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ORNITHOLOGIST DIVISION.

Author's edition, September 17	1,500
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POMOLOGICAL DIVISION.

Report of pomologist, September 17	500
Letters of Commissioner of Agriculture in response to Senate resolution of December 7, 1887	1,000

MISCELLANEOUS WORK OF THE FOLDING DIVISION.

Jackets folded	50,000
Envelopes made, 10 by 14	1,000
Franks written	150,000
Number of letters written	300
4,885 packages of envelopes and 2,700 quires of paper mailed to correspondents	7,585

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS, 1889.

During the year 1889 there were printed 400,000 copies of the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1888, 370,000 copies for distribution by Senators and members of the House of Representatives, and 30,000 for the use of the Department of Agriculture; and also 50,000 copies of the Fourth and Fifth Annual Reports of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the years 1887 and 1888, 40,000 copies for distribution by Senators and members of the House of Representatives, and 10,000 for the use of the Secretary of Agriculture.

SUMMARY OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Issued and distributed from January 1, 1889, to October 31, 1889 (nine months).

	No. copies printed.	
Annual Report, 1888.....	30,000	
Statistical reports:		
Monthly reports (new series), Nos. 59 to 67, inclusive, 19,000 of each.....	171,000	
Album of agricultural statistics.....	10,000	
	181,000	
Botanical Division:		
Bulletins Nos. 8, 9, and 10, 5,000 each.....	15,000	
Special Bulletin on the agricultural grasses of the United States.....	10,000	
	25,000	
Section of Vegetable Pathology:		
Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of the Journal of Mycology.....	4,100	
Circular No. 8, pear-leaf blight and apple powdery mildew.....	5,000	
Special reports on peach blight and potato rot.....	2,000	
	11,100	
Chemical Division:		
Bulletin No. 13, parts 4 and 5, 10,000 each.....	20,000	
Bulletins Nos. 20 and 21, 10,000 each.....	20,000	
Bulletins Nos. 22 and 23, 5,000 each.....	10,000	
	50,000	
Entomological Division:		
Insect Life, Nos. 7 to 12, inclusive, of Vol. I, 5,000 each.....	30,000	
Insect Life, Nos. 1 to 4 of Vol. II, 5,000 each.....	20,000	
	50,000	
Forestry Division:		
Bulletin No. 3.....	10,000	
Bureau of Animal Industry:		
Report on hog cholera.....	10,000	
Report of U. S. Board of Inquiry concerning epizootic diseases of swine.....	5,000	
	15,000	
Ornithological Division:		
Report of ornithologist.....	2,000	
Bulletin No. 1, English sparrow.....	15,000	
	17,000	
Office of Experiment Stations:		
Bulletins Nos. 1 and 2, 5,000 each.....	10,000	
Bulletin No. 3.....	10,000	
Miscellaneous Bulletin No. 1.....	5,000	
Farmers' Bulletin.....	50,000	
Special Circular No. 7.....	5,000	
	80,000	
Total.....	469,100	

[From the Report of the Chief of the Division of Records and Editing, in the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1890, pages 442-447.]

PUBLICATIONS OF THE YEAR 1890.

In the list subjoined the summary of publications contained in your last Annual Report is continued and brought down to the close of the current year. To supply a need repeatedly suggested by the correspondence of the Department, the character of each bulletin is briefly indicated in cases where this is not accomplished by the

title alone. Circulars are not mentioned below, unless they have served to distribute information. Such as have been used to facilitate inquiry, though occasionally given a document number, may be classed more properly as correspondence, being for the most part blanks which are mailed to correspondents to be filled out and returned. The fact that during the year upwards of 400,000 have been mailed from the Division of Statistics alone will indicate the extent to which their use is found necessary. The size of bulletins mentioned below is uniformly octavo unless otherwise specified; the date assigned to each is intended to represent the date of its actual receipt for distribution from this Department.

At this writing all bulletins of the year are available for distribution to public libraries, and copies of nearly all can be furnished to individual applicants. Owing to the wide demand for the Report of 1889, however, the supply allotted by law to this Department is now exhausted, and persons applying for the publication will necessarily have to be referred hereafter to their Representatives in Congress. (See page 2.) The annual reports of the Bureau of Animal Industry also are largely retained by Congress.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

	No. copies printed.
Report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1889. With plates, wood cuts, and Index. June, 1890, pp. 566.....	400,000
Report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1890. (Preliminary.) November, 1890, pp. 52.....	5,000

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Fourth and Fifth Annual Reports of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the years 1887 and 1888, with plates. March, 1890, pp. 510.....	50,000
Report on the Beef Supply of the United States, and the Export Trade in Animals and Meat Products, by Dr. D. E. Salmon. (Advance sheets from Report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1889.) March, 1890, pp. 15.....	10,000
Report on Inoculation as a Preventive of Swine Diseases. (Advance sheets from Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1889.) March, 1890, pp. 10.....	10,000
Proceedings of an Interstate Convention of Cattlemen, held at Fort Worth, Texas, March 11, 12, and 13, 1890. May, 1890, pp. 102.....	5,000
The Animal Parasites of Sheep, by Cooper Curtice, D. V. S., M. D., with plates. July, 1890, pp. 222.....	15,000
Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the year 1889. Author's edition. (From the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1889.) August, 1890, pp. 49-110.....	500
Special report on Diseases of the Horse. (In press.).....	20,000

DIVISION OF BOTANY.

The Agricultural Grasses and Forage Plants of the United States and such Foreign Kinds as have been introduced. By Dr. George Vasey, Botanist. With an appendix on the chemical composition of grasses and a glossary of terms used in describing grasses. New, revised, and enlarged edition, with 114 plates. January, 1890, pp. 148.....	10,000
Grasses of the Southwest. Plates and Descriptions of the Grasses of the Desert Region of Western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California. Part 1. By Dr. George Vasey, Botanist, Department of Agriculture. October, 1890, pp. 108 (7½ by 11½ inches)....	5,000
Contributions from the U. S. National Herbarium, No. 1. (Lists of plants collected in Southern California, and at Lagoon Head, Cedros Island, San Benito Island, Guadaloupe Island, and the head of the Gulf of California.) June, 1890, pp. 28.....	2,000
Contributions from the U. S. National Herbarium, No. 2. (A collection of plants made in Texas, in the region of the Rio Grande.) July, 1890, pp. 29-62.....	2,000
Contributions from the U. S. National Herbarium, No. 3. (A list of plants collected in Lower California and Western Mexico.) With plate. November, 1890, pp. 63-90.....	2,000
Report of the Botanist for the year 1889. Author's edition, with plates. (From the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1889.) August, 1890, pp. 377-396.....	1,000

DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY.

No. copies
printed.

Chemical Bulletin No. 24. Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Convention of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, held at the U. S. Department of Agriculture, September 10, 11, and 12, 1889. Methods of Analysis of Commercial Fertilizers, Cattle Foods, Dairy Products, and Fermented Liquors. Edited by Harvey W. Wiley, Secretary of the Association. March, 1890, pp. 235.....	2,500
Chemical Bulletin No. 25. A Popular Treatise on the Extent and Character of Food Adulterations. By Alexander J. Wedderburn, Special Agent. February, 1890, pp. 61.....	10,000
Chemical Bulletin No. 26. Record of Experiments in the Production of Sugar from Sorghum in 1889 at Cedar Falls, Iowa; Rio Grande, New Jersey; Morrisville, Virginia; Kenner, Louisiana; College Station, Maryland; and Conway Springs, Attica, Medicine Lodge, Ness City, Liberal, Arkalon, Meade, Minneola, and Sterling, Kansas. By H. W. Wiley, Chemist. April, 1890, pp. 112.....	10,000
Chemical Bulletin No. 27. The Sugar Beet Industry, Culture of the Sugar Beet and Manufacture of Beet Sugar. By H. W. Wiley, Chemist. With plates, woodcuts, and map. September, 1890, pp. 262.....	10,000
Chemical Bulletin No. 28. Proceedings of the Seventh Annual Convention of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, etc. (In press.).....	2,500
Report of the Chemist for the year 1889. (From the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1889.) August, 1890, pp. 135-190.....	500

DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY.

The Horn Fly (<i>Hamatobia serrata</i>), Being an Account of its Life History and the Means to be Used Against it. By C. V. Riley and L. O. Howard. (Reprinted from <i>Insect Life</i> , Vol. 2, No. 4.) December, 1889, pp. 93-103.....	2,000
Entomological Bulletin, No. 20. The Root-Knot Disease of the Peach, Orange, and other Plants in Florida, due to the Work of Anguillula. By J. C. Neal, Ph. D., under the direction of the Entomologist. With plates. October, 1889, pp. 31.....	5,000
Entomological Bulletin, No. 21. Report of a Trip to Australia to Investigate the Natural Enemies of the Fluted Scale, by Albert Koebele, under the direction of the Entomologist. With illustrations. March, 1890, pp. 32.....	3,000
Entomological Bulletin, No. 22. Reports of Observations and Experiments in the Practical Work of the Division, made under the direction of the Entomologist. With illustrations. June, 1890, pp. 110.....	3,000
Insect Life. (Devoted to the economy and life habits of insects, especially in their relations to agriculture, and edited by the Entomologist and his assistants. With illustrations.)	
Vol. 2, No. 5. December, 1889, pp. 125-162.....	5,000
Vol. 2, No. 6. January, 1890, pp. 163-197.....	5,000
Vol. 2, Nos. 7 and 8. February, 1890, pp. 198-262.....	5,000
Vol. 2, No. 9. March, 1890, pp. 263-292.....	5,000
Vol. 2, No. 10. May, 1890, pp. 293-334.....	5,000
Vol. 2, Nos. 11 and 12. July, 1890, pp. 335-390.....	5,000
Vol. 3, No. 1. August, 1890, pp. 42. With table of contents and index for Vol. 2.....	5,000
Vol. 3, No. 2. October, 1890, pp. 43-88.....	5,000
Vol. 3, No. 3. November, 1890, pp. 89-130.....	5,000
Vol. 3, No. 4. December, 1890, pp. 131-178.....	5,000
Report of the Entomologist for the year 1889. Author's edition. (From the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1889.) August, 1890, pp. 331-361. With index.....	1,000
Insecticides and Means of Applying them to Shade and Forest Trees. By C. V. Riley. Author's edition. (Reprinted from the Fifth Report of the U. S. Entomological Commission.) February, 1890, pp. 31-47.....	200
Insects Affecting the Hackberry (various species of <i>Celtis</i>), by C. V. Riley. Author's edition. (Reprinted from the Fifth Report of the U. S. Entomological Commission.) October, 1890, pp. 601-622.....	200

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

	No. copies printed.
Experiment Station Record. (A condensed record of the contents of the bulletins issued by the Agricultural Experiment Stations of the United States.)	
Vol. 1, No. 1. November, 1889, pp. 56	5,000
Vol. 1, No. 2. March, 1890, pp. 57-116	5,000
Vol. 1, No. 3. May, 1890, pp. 117-174	5,000
Vol. 1, No. 4. May, 1890, pp. 175-244	5,000
Vol. 1, No. 5. June, 1890, pp. 245-308	5,000
Vol. 1, No. 6. August, 1890, pp. 309-358. With index	5,000
Vol. 2, No. 1. August, 1890, pp. 40	5,000
Vol. 2, No. 2. September, 1890, pp. 41-88	5,000
Vol. 2, No. 3. October, 1890, pp. 89-138	5,000
Vol. 2, No. 4. November, 1890, pp. 139-184	5,000
Vol. 2, No. 5. December, 1890, pp. 185-264	5,000
Experiment Station Bulletin, No. 4. List of horticulturists of the Agricultural Experiment Stations in the United States, with an outline of the work in horticulture at the several stations. By W. B. Alwood. January, 1890, pp. 27	5,000
Experiment Station Bulletin, No. 5. Lists of the Agricultural Experiment Stations and agricultural schools and colleges in the United States. May, 1890, pp. 67	5,000
Experiment Station Bulletin, No. 6. List of botanists of the Agricultural Experiment Stations in the United States, with an outline of the work in botany at the several stations. June, 1890, pp. 23	5,000
Miscellaneous Bulletin, No. 2. Proceedings of the Third Annual Convention of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, held at Washington, D. C., November 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1889. July, 1890, pp. 142	4,000
Farmers' Bulletin, No. 2. The Work of the Agricultural Experiment Stations. (Better cows; fibrin in milk; bacteria in milk; silos and silage; alfalfa; field experiments with fertilizers.) June, 1890, pp. 16	150,000
Report of the Director of the Office of Experiment Stations for the year 1889. Author's edition. (From the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1889.) August, 1890, pp. 485-544. With index...	1,000

DIVISION OF FORESTRY.

Forestry Bulletin, No. 4. Report on the Substitution of Metal for Wood in Railroad Ties. By E. E. Russell Tratman, C. E. Together with a Discussion on Practicable Economies in the Use of Wood for Railway Purposes. By B. E. Fernow, Chief of the Division of Forestry. With plates and index. August, 1890, pp. 363	5,000
Report of the Chief of the Forestry Division for the year 1889. Author's edition. (From the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture.) August, 1890, pp. 273-330	1,000

DIVISION OF MICROSCOPY.

Report of the Microscopist for the year 1889. Author's edition. (From the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1889.) With plates. August, 1890, pp. 191-200	500
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DIVISION OF ORNITHOLOGY AND MAMMALOLOGY.

North American Fauna. (A record of such results of the work of this Division as are of use mainly to those engaged in scientific research.)	
No. 1. Revision of the North American Pocket Mice. With plates. October, 1889, pp. 36	5,000
North American Fauna, No. 2. Description of fourteen new species and one new genus of North American Mammals. With plates and index. October, 1889, pp. 52	5,000
North American Fauna, No. 3. Results of a Biological Survey of the San Francisco Mountain Region and Desert of the Little Colorado, Arizona. With plates, maps, and index. September, 1890, pp. 136 ...	5,000

No. copies
printed.

North American Fauna, No. 4. Descriptions of twenty-six new species of North American Mammals. With plates and index. October, 1890, pp. 60	5,000
Annotated List of Reptiles and Batrachians, collected by Dr. C. Hart Merriam and Vernon Bailey on the San Francisco Mountain Plateau and Desert of the Little Colorado, Arizona, with descriptions of new species. By Leonhard Stejneger. Author's edition. (Reprinted from North American Fauna, No. 3.) October, 1890, pp. 103-123.	100
Report of the Ornithologist and Mammalogist for the year 1889. Author's edition. (From the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1889.) With plates. August, 1890, pp. 363-376.	1,000

DIVISION OF POMOLOGY.

Pomological Bulletin, No. 3. Classification and Generic Synopsis of the Wild Grapes of North America. By T. V. Munson. October, 1890, pp. 14.	6,000
Report of the Pomologist for the year 1889. Author's edition. (From the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1889.) With plates. August, 1890, pp. 433-452.	500

DIVISION OF STATISTICS.

Statistical Report, No. 68. Report on Yield of Crops per Acre and on Freight Rates of Transportation Companies. (Estimated yields of corn, potatoes, buckwheat, sorghum, tobacco, and hay.) November, 1889, pp. 439-484	19,000
Statistical Report, No. 69. Report on the Crops of the Year and on Freight Rates of Transportation Companies. (Prices of farm products, area, and condition of fall sowing of wheat and rye, etc.) January, 1890, pp. 485-548	19,000
Statistical Report, No. 70. Report upon the Numbers and Values of Farm Animals and on Freight Rates of Transportation Companies. (Including cotton returns, our foreign trade in dairy products, and European Crop Report.) February, 1890, pp. 64	19,000
Statistical Report, No. 71. Report on Distribution and Consumption of Corn and Wheat and on Freight Rates of Transportation Companies. March, 1890, pp. 65-116	19,000
Statistical Report, No. 72. Report of the Condition of Winter Grain, the Condition of Farm Animals, and on Freight Rates of Transportation Companies. (Including European Crop Report for April.) April, 1890, pp. 117-174	18,000
Statistical Report, No. 73. Report of the Condition of Winter Grain, the Progress of Cotton Planting, and Wages of Farm Labor; also on the Freight Rates of Transportation Companies. (Including report on farm wages, sugar production in Europe, European Crop Report, and United States Consular Reports.) May, 1890, pp. 175-230.	18,000
Statistical Report, No. 74. Report on the Acreage of Wheat and Cotton and Condition of Cereal Crops and on Freight Rates of Transportation Companies. (Including report on cotton production and trade of the world, domestic and foreign wools, course of agricultural prices, farmers' milling companies, and European Crop Reports.) June, 1890, pp. 231-310	18,000
Statistical Report, No. 75. Report on the Area of Corn, Potatoes, and Tobacco, and Condition of Growing Crops and on Freight Rates of Transportation Companies. (Including report on Statistics of Mexico, European crop prospects, and notes on foreign agriculture.) July, 1890, pp. 311-374	18,000
Statistical Report, No. 76. Report on the Condition of Growing Crops and on Freight Rates of Transportation Companies. (Reports on Statistics of Canada, Argentine Statistics, European crops, and the Indian wheat crop.) August, 1890, pp. 375-430	18,000
Statistical Report, No. 77. Report on Condition of Crops in America and Europe and on Freight Rates of Transportation Companies. (Including a report on tariffs of South America and a statistical review of Venezuela.) September, 1890, pp. 431-494	18,000

	No. copies printed.
Statistical Report, No. 78. Report on Condition of Crops, Yield of Grain per Acre, and on Freight Rates of Transportation Companies. (Including reports on the crop year in California and Colorado, and prices of wheat in 1890.) October, 1890, pp. 495-542.....	18,000
Statistical Report, No. 79. Report on Yield of Crops per Acre and on Freight Rates of Transportation Companies. (Including reports on a decade of wheat exports, statistics of Colombia, small holdings and allotments in Great Britain, and the French agricultural syndicates.) November, 1890, pp. 543-590.....	18,000
Statistical Report, No. 80. Report on the Crops of the Year and on Freight Rates of Transportation Companies. (Including reports on New York Dairymen's Association meeting, financial condition of California farmers, peanut production, European Crop Report for December, and Belgian crops, 1889 and 1890.) January, 1891, pp. 591-652.....	18,000
Miscellaneous Report, No. 1. (New series.) A Report on Flax, Hemp, Ramie, and Jute, with considerations upon flax and hemp culture in Europe, a report on the ramie machine trials of 1889 in Paris, and present status of fiber industries in the United States. By Charles Richards Dodge, special agent. With illustrations and index. April, 1890, pp. 104.....	10,000
Synopsis of the monthly reports of the Statistician (a brief recapitulation of the returns of statistical correspondents, intended for prompt and wide circulation in advance of the regular Monthly Crop Report, from which it is condensed):	
March Report. March, 1890, pp. 4.....	20,000
April Report. April, 1890, pp. 4.....	80,000
May Report. May, 1890, pp. 4.....	80,000
June Report. June, 1890, pp. 4.....	78,000
July Report. July, 1890, pp. 4.....	78,000
August Report. August, 1890, pp. 4.....	78,000
September Report. September, 1890, pp. 4.....	78,000
October Report. October, 1890, pp. 4.....	78,000
November Report. November, 1890, pp. 4.....	78,000
December Report. December, 1890, pp. 4.....	78,000
Report of the Statistician for the year 1889. Author's edition. (From Report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1889.) August, 1890, pp. 201-272.....	1,000

SILK SECTION.

Silk Bulletin, No. 1. How to Raise Silk-Worms: A brief Manual of Instructions, abridged from Bulletin No. 9 of the Division of Entomology. By Philip Walker, Chief of the Silk Section. February, 1890, pp. 16. With illustrations.....	5,000
Report of the Chief of the Silk Section for the year 1889. Author's edition. (From the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture for the year 1889.) August, 1889, pp. 453-476.....	300

DIVISION OF GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

Reports of the Superintendent of Gardens and Grounds for the year 1889. Author's edition. (From the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1889.) August, 1890, pp. 111-134.....	500
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DIVISION OF VEGETABLE PATHOLOGY.

Journal of Mycology. (Devoted to the study of Fungi, especially in their relation to plant diseases):	
Vol. 5, No. 3. With plates. November, 1889, pp. 113-180.....	1,500
Vol. 5, No. 4. With plates. November, 1889, pp. 181-249, with index..	1,500
Vol. 6, No. 1. With plates. May, 1890, pp. 44.....	2,000
Vol. 6, No. 2. With plate and cuts. September, 1890, pp. 45-88.....	4,000
Vol. 6, No. 3. With plates and cuts. January, 1891, pp. 89-136.....	2,500
Botanical Bulletin, No. 11. (Section of Vegetable Pathology.) Report on the Experiments made in 1889 in the Treatment of the Fungous Diseases of Plants. By B. T. Galloway. With plates and index. May, 1890, pp. 119.....	5,000

	No. copies printed.
An Experiment in Preventing the Injuries of Potato Rot. By Clarence M. Weed. (Reprinted from Journal of Mycology, Vol. 5, No. 3.) November, 1889, pp. 158-160	1,000
Peach Rot and Peach Blight. By Erwin F. Smith. (Reprinted from Journal of Mycology, Vol. 5, No. 3.) November, 1889, pp. 123-134	1,000
Treatment of Plant Diseases. (A series of articles reprinted from Journal of Mycology, Vol. 6, No. 1.) May, 1890, pp. 23	5,000
A New Hollyhock Disease. By Miss E. A. Southworth. (Reprinted from Journal of Mycology, Vol. 6, No. 2.) With plate. November, 1890, pp. 45-50	3,000
Report of the Chief of the Section of Vegetable Pathology for 1889. Author's edition. (From the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1889.) With plates. August, 1890, pp. 397-432	500

The cost of these publications will appear from the annexed tabular statement of the amount appropriated for the printing and binding of this Department for the several years covered by the preceding list :

Appropriation for printing and binding for the use of the Department of Agriculture.

Congress.	Session.	For year ending—	Appropriation.	Deficiency.
Forty-eighth	{ First	June 30, 1885	\$22,500.00	None, or included in appropriation.
	{ Second	June 30, 1886	17,662.50	
Forty-ninth	{ First	June 30, 1887	18,000.00	Do.
	{ Second	June 30, 1888	*18,000.00	Do.
Fiftieth	{ First	June 30, 1889	40,914.37	Do.
	{ Second	June 30, 1890	39,235.45	Do.
Fifty-first	{ First	June 30, 1891	47,000.00	Do.
	{ Second	June 30, 1892	†65,000.00	Do.

* To which was added our portion of \$85,000 appropriated to the use of the Public Printer to be divided ratably among the Departments.
 † With \$10,000 added for Weather Bureau.

2. The Department of Agriculture has a small printing outfit, independent of the Government Printing Office, and under the immediate supervision of the chief clerk of the Department. No printing is executed in the Department unless authorized by such chief clerk. The Department has no bindery.

3. In my annual report for 1890, page 439, I indicated the steps already taken in editing and supervising the annual report of this Department in order to secure its restriction within reasonable limits, and I point out some of the results already obtained by the method which I concluded to adopt even before the preparation of my first annual report. I found that that report, if it were to include the several reports of the chiefs of the various divisions of this Department as prepared by them, would result in a bulky volume of not far from 1,500 pages, whereas the report as actually published consisted of less than 600 pages. A comparison of my reports for 1889 and 1890 with that for 1888 will show conclusively what can be accomplished by careful editing of this document. The report for 1888, covering the work of ten divisions, exceeded 700 pages; the report for 1889, covering the work of thirteen divisions, occupied less than 600, while the report for 1890, covering the work of sixteen divisions, amounted to but little over 600 pages. On the page of my report already referred to, I have stated succinctly my opinion in regard to the character of the annual reports of this Department, as follows:

It is evident that the time has come when the annual report of the Department must offer to each chief of division merely an opportunity for a business report to his chief of the work actually performed in the division which he superintends, for a general review of the field of economic agriculture assigned to his division, and for presenting suggestions and plans for increasing the efficiency and extending the benefits of his work.

4. I can only speak of the number of copies of reports furnished to this Department and bulletins issued by us from our regular printing fund. Of these I can say most positively that the number printed rarely exceeds our requirements, in most cases, I regret to say, falling short of them, many of the most valuable publications issued by the Department even during the past 2 years being now exhausted. Of the special reports ordered by Congress, of which, as will be seen by the preceding pages, but a very small proportion are placed at the disposal of this Department, the remainder being reserved for distribution by Members of Congress, I would suggest that the number placed at my disposal is always inadequate, and I can not but think that a considerable proportion of those reserved for distribution by Members of Congress could be more effectively distributed directly from this Department.

5. My efforts have been directed during the past 2 years to bettering our own method of distributing public documents. The points which I have had in mind to accomplish have been these:

First, to effect such a subdivision of the lists of persons receiving documents of this Department as will permit the distribution of each bulletin or publication only to those who are likely to utilize the information therein contained.

Second, to avoid duplication. I have found that the tendency of applicants for the Department publications is to apply for all publications of the Department. These cover such a variety of subjects as to make the cases where all publications should be sent to one individual extremely rare, and pains have been taken to ascertain the needs of each individual applying, so that only those calculated to be of use to him should be sent. By these means a considerable economy has already been effected in the distribution of publications so as to keep editions within the narrowest limit possible. With regard to the publications issued by other Departments, I am inclined to think that similar means would result in similar economy, though perhaps in a less degree, there being few Departments whose publications cover the wide range of subjects included in those of the Department of Agriculture.

6. Eleven copies Revised Statutes; 9 copies Congressional Record, 8 current, 1 bound for Library; 1 bound copy each of the Journal of the House and of the Senate; 1 copy each of every document authorized by Congress of either House for its own use or for the Departments; 1 copy each of all reports of Departments and bureaus; 1 copy of reports of Supreme Court; 1 copy of Report Court of Claims; 5 copies Book of Estimates; 5 copies Digest of Laws; 1 copy Opinions of Attorney-General; 1 copy, bound, of all public documents furnished to Senators and members of the House of Representatives; 1 copy of each bill and resolution introduced into either House.

They should be sent to the chief clerk of this Department, for distribution to the proper divisions.

The wants of the Weather Bureau were not considered at the time this statement was prepared, and a statement of them will be furnished after due inquiry.

7. In order not to delay the submitting of these replies to your committee, I respectfully call your attention to the views expressed by me on the subject of publications in my annual reports for the years 1889 and 1890. See pages 10, 11, and 12 of the first, and pages 40, 41, and 42 of the second. Also the report for 1890 of the Division of Records and Editing, beginning on page 437.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., May 15, 1891.

Hon. CHARLES F. MANDERSON,

Chairman of Committee on Public Printing, United States Senate :

SIR: This Commission duly received the printed letter of the Committee dated the 25th ultimo, and has the honor to make the following reply:

First. There is appended hereto a list of the reports and more important documents and pamphlets printed for this Commission since its organization in 1883. It will be seen from the list that only the third and sixth reports were printed by Congress. All the other documents were printed by order of the Interior Department. Excepting the annual reports and the pamphlets of rules and instructions, not more than 500 copies of any one document were printed.

The annual reports have been made as required by section 2, paragraph second, clause fifth of the civil-service act of January 16, 1883, which is as follows:

Fifth. Said Commission shall make an annual report to the President for transmission to Congress, showing its own action, the rules and regulations and the exceptions thereto in force, the practical effects thereof, and any suggestions it may approve for the more effectual accomplishment of the purposes of this act.

The text of the sixth report covered 8 pages, and the seventh (the last) 28 pages. The appendix to each report contains statistical information for the period covered by the report respecting examinations and appointments for the entire classified service, the civil-service act, rules, regulations, decisions, and classifications, and, with the exception of the fourth report, specimen examination questions. Much the greater number of letters addressed to the Commission can be fully answered by sending copies of the report and the small pamphlet of 20 pages containing the annual schedule of times and places of holding examinations and instructions to applicants, stating the method of application, examination, and appointment. Some portion of what is printed in the sixth report, for instance, is necessary to be understood by every applicant who applies to be examined. Its general dissemination is therefore calculated to relieve the Commission of much labor in explaining to applicants, by correspondence and personal interviews, matters that are fully defined in the report. A great saving in clerical labor has been secured by the careful preparation of the reports and instructions to that end, and applicants have learned with fullness and certainty what they may expect, and publicity has been given to all that has been done.

Second. The Commission has no printing office, its printing being done through the Interior Department.

Third. The report of the Commission has been as brief as was deemed consistent with a proper presentation of its work and there has been a continual effort to make it still more brief. The only particular in which it will admit of being made shorter is in the omission of some of the detailed statistical tables, and this has been done to a degree in the preparation of the appendix to the seventh report. The space occupied by statistical matter in the seventh and succeeding reports will be much less than that occupied by the same matter in the last three reports. Of the first, second, and third reports the numbers printed did not meet the requests received for copies, and several thousand were printed paid for, and distributed by private individuals

interested in the reform movement. At different times there have been no copies of reports to be given out, and much inconvenience damaging to applicants and the public service has resulted. The appropriation for printing for the Interior Department is made to include the Civil Service Commission, and there is no specific amount for printing to which the Commission is entitled. Whether any particular printing can be done for the Commission at any time is a matter of discretion with the Interior Department, and it has often happened when the Department fund has been depleted that the work of the Commission has been seriously embarrassed and retarded by the inability of the Department to do the necessary printing. The Commission would suggest that in future appropriations a specific amount be named in the appropriation for the Interior Department to be expended by it available for the use of the Commission, and that it shall not be dependent as heretofore upon the determination of the Department whether the Commission shall have or shall not have particular printing, so that the Commission shall not suffer because the Department fund has been depleted.

Fourth. The distribution of the documents of the Commission can be best made by the Commission itself. The present method is the most efficient in promptness, accuracy, convenience, and economy.

Fifth. The Commission should be supplied with a copy of all public documents, bills, resolutions, etc., relating to the civil service. The law under which the Commission operates is entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," and it is plain that the Commission should receive all public documents on the subject. The Interior Department has refused to supply the Commission with a copy of the bills, resolutions, etc., of the House of Representatives, and it should be supplied with them. The Commission is indebted to the courtesy of the Senate for a copy of the Senate documents.

Sixth. The Commission has had no such experience as would warrant it in making suggestions as to changes in existing laws relating to the public printing and binding other than as above set forth in respect to its own work.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. LYMAN,
President.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

- First Annual Report, for the year ended June 16, 1884. 23,500 copies were printed on the order of the Interior Department. 8°. 1884. Paper. 72 pages.
- Second Annual Report, for the year ended January 16, 1885. 47,500 copies were printed on the order of the Interior Department. 8°. 1885. 132 pages.
- Third Annual Report, for the year ended January 16, 1886. 21,500 copies were printed by order of the Interior Department; 26,000 were printed by the Forty-ninth Congress, of which 2,000 were for the use of the Senate, 4,000 for the use of the House, and 20,000 for distribution by the Commission. 8°. 1886. 150 pages.
- Fourth Report, from January 16, 1886, to June 30, 1887. 15,000 copies were printed by order of the Interior Department. 8°. 1888. 731 pages.
- Fifth Report, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888. 11,000 copies were printed by order of the Interior Department. 8°. 1889. 276 pages.
- Sixth Report, for the year ended June 30, 1889. 31,000 copies were printed by the Fifty-first Congress, of which 2,000 were for the use of the Senate, 4,000 for the use of the House, and 25,000 for distribution by the Commission. 8°. 1889. 272 pages.
- Seventh Report, for the year ended June 30, 1890. 28 pages. Text, without appendix. 500 copies were printed by order of the Interior Department. Resolution passed the Senate for printing copies for the use of the Commission, but was not presented in the House.
- Laws, Rules, and Regulations for improving the executive civil service of the United States (various editions). 8°. Paper. 8 to 92 pages.

- The Power of Removal and Discrimination in Appointments for Partisan Reasons. Opinion of the Commission, July 8, 1886. 12°. 1886. Paper. 15 pages.
- Rules and Regulations, as they were in force March 4, 1885. Changes and modifications made since that date, and action taken by the Commission under such changes and modifications. 8°. 1887. Paper. 85 pages.
- Charges: 1, against the Philadelphia Postal Board; 2, against Postmaster Harrity, of Philadelphia. Partisan appointments. Restriction of power of removal. 8°. 1887. Paper. 139 pages.
- Schedule of examinations and instructions to Applicants. 12°. 1887. Paper. 20 pages.
- Report concerning the execution of the civil-service law and rules in Chicago post-office, April, 1887. 8°. 1887. Paper. 11 pages.
- Regulations for promotion in the classified departmental service. Applied to the War Department, May 7, 1887. 8°. 1887. Paper. 10 pages.
- Investigation of a complaint against Collector Seeberger, of the port of Chicago. Should reasons for dismissals be required of the appointing officer? 8°. 1887. Paper. 64 pages.
- Can removals be made for partisan reasons? 8°. 1887. Paper. 3 pages.
- Report concerning political assessments and the employment without examination of temporary assistant weighers in the New York customs district, and the action of the Commission thereon. 8°. 1890. Paper. 60 pages.

U. S. COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES.

U. S. COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1891.

Hon. CHARLES F. MANDERSON,
Chairman of Committee, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: In response to your request for information about the publications of this Department I have the honor to submit herewith answers to questions 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6. As there is no branch printing office in the Commission no reference is made to question 2, and question 7 is passed over because such suggestions as I am able to make are given in answer to question 5.

Yours, very respectfully,

M. McDONALD,
Commissioner.

1. What reports, documents, or pamphlets are printed for your department? In giving this answer please cover a period including the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses, thus:

Congress.	Publication.	Total number printed.	Distribution of extra copies.				Cost.
			Senate.	House.	U. S. F. C.	Sale.	
Forty-eighth.....	Report, 1881.....	11,900	2,000	6,000	1,500	500	\$12,521.20
	Report, 1882.....	11,425	2,000	6,000	1,500	500	12,001.74
	Bulletin, 1883.....	6,900	1,000	2,500	1,500	.....	3,290.77
Forty-ninth.....	Bulletin, 1884.....	6,900	1,000	2,500	1,500	.....	3,190.87
	Report, 1883.....	11,900	2,000	6,000	1,500	500	19,858.24
	Report, 1884.....	12,900	3,000	6,000	1,500	500	14,088.89
Fiftieth.....	Bulletin, 1885.....	6,900	1,000	2,500	1,500	.....	3,101.55
	Report, 1885.....	11,450	3,000	6,000	1,500	500	14,237.71
	Bulletin, 1886.....	5,790	1,000	2,500	1,500	.....	3,072.03
Fifty-first.....	Report, 1886.....	11,347	3,000	6,000	1,500	500	13,525.19
	Bulletin, 1887.....	5,606	1,000	2,500	1,500	.....	3,933.39

All of the above were printed at the main office, Government Printing Office.

3. Could not the annual report emanating from your department be so edited or supervised as to include the substance of accompanying papers or reports of subordinates so as to do away with the expense of printing so many parts to the report of the head of the department? What remedy do you suggest for this growing tendency to voluminous

annual reports? This question refers more particularly to the appendices to the reports or accompanying papers.

This subject has received the most careful attention from the Commissioner, and the last two reports have been greatly reduced in size, digests being substituted for complete accounts of operations wherever such condensation could be made without impairing value.

4. Is not the number of copies of reports printed, including the accompanying papers, larger than is necessary to meet actual needs? Please give in detail the distribution of the reports of your department, and make suggestions as to how the number of copies may be reduced, if it can be done consistently with the interests of the public service, stating the least number of the different sorts of reports that can be printed for the use of your department.

The Commission requires not less than 2,500 copies of bulletins and reports to supply the demands upon it, 1,500 being the number at present allotted to it out of 11,000 printed. The distribution by the Commission is to Government officials, State fish commissioners, collaborators and employés of the Commission, foreign and domestic libraries, and foreign correspondents.

5. Can you suggest any better method of distributing public documents, either those emanating from your own department or those published by other departments, than now exists?

It is probable that the establishment of a single depot for the receiving and distributing of public documents from lists prepared with the cooperation of heads of departments and bureaus would prevent duplication in sending volumes and greatly reduce the expense in handling.

6. What public documents, bills, resolutions, etc., are required by your department to facilitate business in the department, and to whom should they be sent for distribution?

Congressional Record, and bills relating to fish, fisheries, and scientific investigation. Publications of the following Departments, bureaus, etc.: Geological Survey; Coast Survey; Report of Chief of Engineers; Signal Office; U. S. National Museum; Smithsonian Institution; Hydrographic Office; State Department; Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department; Life-Saving Service; Bureau of Navigation, Treasury Department; Light-House Board; Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department; Nautical Almanac; Office of Naval Intelligence; Census Office; Department of Agriculture; U. S. Board on Geographic Names; Bureau of American Republics; Bureau of Ethnology; Patent Office.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM,
Washington, September 12, 1891.

Hon. CHARLES F. MANDERSON,
Chairman of Special Joint Committee on Printing:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter of July 20, requesting information in relation to the printing of reports, documents, and pamphlets for the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and in reply beg to submit herewith the desired information.

Very respectfully, yours,

G. BROWN GOODE,
Acting Secretary.

Question 1. What reports, documents, or pamphlets are printed for your department? In giving this answer, please cover a period including the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty first Congresses.

Answer. The publications of the Smithsonian Institution consist of three series, namely, the annual reports, the miscellaneous collections, and the Contributions to Knowledge.

The last two do not come within the scope of the inquiry, as they are published at the expense of the Smithson fund, without cost to the Government.

The annual report has for some years been published in two parts. Part I shows the operations of the Smithsonian Institution, while Part II relates to the work of the National Museum. I submit herewith a statement showing the number of copies of each volume printed since 1884, and the cost of same:

Report for—	Number copies.	Cost.	Report for—	Number copies.	Cost.
1884:			1886:		
Vol. 1	17,960	\$12,562.08	Vol. 2	16,606	\$11,341.38
2	17,960	11,107.59	1887:		
1885:			Vol. 1	16,606	9,439.44
Vol. 1	16,790	11,516.26	2	16,606	12,136.65
2	16,588	27,270.29	1888:		
1886:			Vol. 1	16,606	10,736.26
Vol. 1	16,606	10,970.62	2	16,606	10,479.41

An examination of this statement shows that the cost of printing the later reports is somewhat less than that of those for the earlier years. All of these reports have been printed at the main printing office. By order of Congress they are distributed as follows: 3,000 to the Senate, 5,000 to the House of Representatives, 7,000 to the Smithsonian Institution, and 606 to various institutions, in accordance with existing laws. The Fifty-first Congress authorized an increase of 3,000 copies of the reports for 1889 and 1890, making the total 19,000 copies instead of 16,000, as heretofore, the additional number being for the use of the National Museum.

The publications of the National Museum consist of two series, viz, the Proceedings and the bulletins. The first-named are composed of short technical papers on scientific subjects, of which one volume, averaging about 600 octavo pages, is published yearly, while the bulletins consist of monographs of special subjects. The last-named vary considerably in size and are published at irregular intervals. Prior to July 1, 1888, requisitions for Museum printing were made on the Department of the Interior, the National Museum having no direct account with the Government Printing Office, but during the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress an appropriation of \$10,000 was made for printing for the National Museum, this being intended to cover the cost of the Proceedings, bulletins, labels for specimens, circulars, blanks, and all other printing of whatever kind, including the reprinting of such papers from the stereotyped plates of the reports, Proceedings, and bulletins as the needs of the Museum require. A like amount was appropriated yearly from that time to the second session of the Fifty-first Congress, when the amount was increased to \$15,000, for the purpose of enlarging the edition of Proceedings and bulletins. The distribution of both is under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution. Appended will be found a statement showing separately the number of copies of each of the volumes of Proceedings and bulle-

tins printed since the Museum account with the Public Printer was opened, and the cost of the same. These are distributed exclusively by the Museum.

Name of volume.	Number printed.	Number printed.	Cost.	Name of volume.	Number printed.	Number printed.	Cost.
Proceedings—				Bulletin—			
Vol. XI.....	800	200	\$2,560.59	No. 33.....	1,000	.....	\$471.17
XII.....	800	400	2,526.21	34.....	1,000	.....	2,697.64
XIII.....	800	400	2,351.40	35.....	1,000	.....	641.36
XIV.....	2,500	500	(*)	36.....	1,000	.....	1,726.43
				37.....	1,000	.....	1,300.00
				38.....	1,000	.....	524.84

*Incomplete, work on volume having been begun on requisition of the Department of the Interior.

Question 2. Have you a branch or independent printing office in your department?

Answer. Neither the Institution nor the Museum has a branch printing office, but the Museum has a small amount of type and two small foot presses, and employs one man, at a salary of \$80 per month, to print special labels, which, on account of their size and style of type, can not well be prepared at the Government Printing Office. Circular letters and blanks which are required for immediate use, and which for this reason can not well wait their turn at the Printing Office, are printed here. This is a great convenience, and believed to be decidedly in the interest of economy.

Question 3. Could not the annual report emanating from your department be so edited or supervised as to include the substance of accompanying papers or reports of subordinates, so as to do away with the expense of printing so many parts to the report of the head of the department? What remedy do you suggest for this growing tendency to voluminous annual reports? This question refers more particularly to the appendices to the reports, or accompanying papers.

Answer. It is difficult to see how the size of the annual report can be reduced without serious detriment. The administrative portions are comparatively brief, and the appendix in the first part of the report—that of the Smithsonian Institution proper—is (in accordance with the time-honored practice of 40 years) devoted to the publication of summaries, interesting extracts from correspondence, and accounts of the results of the explorations undertaken by the Institution, or aided and promoted by it, as well as of new discoveries in science.

The Smithsonian Report is distributed to teachers of science and to scientific investigators in the United States, a large proportion of whom are unable through any other channel to gain an idea of the current scientific work of the year; and it is the result of our experience that the publication of these papers has a very important educational value. This is the general feeling throughout the country.

In the second part of the report, devoted to the National Museum, the appendix is occupied by papers written by the officers of the Museum, and describing the collections and the results of studies which have been made upon them. These papers are intended for the large class already referred to, and also for Museum administrators throughout the world, whom by this means we are enabled to keep in sympathy with our work, and whose cooperation with us is thus secured. These papers are illustrated in black and white, so far as necessary, and through this medium the usefulness of the Museum is extended to persons throughout the United States who are unable to visit Washington

and study the collections. The papers in the appendix are also intended to give to Congress, in a manner more effective than could otherwise be done, an idea of the aims and methods of the Museum work as they advance and improve from year to year, and this it would be impossible to convey to Congress in any other way.

This publication—the report of the Museum—produces a double effect: First, in that it extends materially the influence and usefulness of the Museum; and secondly, in that it stimulates an interest on the part of its correspondents and induces them to make contributions of specimens. There can be no question that the report in its present form brings each year into the possession of the nation material objects which represent many times the value of the cost of printing the report. It is hoped that it will not be necessary to decrease the size of the annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum.

We shall never desire to increase the volumes of this report beyond their present limit of about one thousand pages each, but a further reduction in size will greatly hamper our work, since there are so many different interests concerned and such a multitude of topics to be discussed that a smaller number of pages would not suffice.

The reports and other publications of the Institution and the Museum issued from the Government Printing Office are far less bulky and expensive than those which emanate from similar Government institutions in the principal European countries.

Question 4. Is not the number of copies of reports printed, including the accompanying papers, larger than is necessary to meet actual needs? Please give in detail the distribution of the reports of your department, and make suggestions as to how the number of copies may be reduced, if it can be done consistently with the interests of the public service, stating the least number of the different sorts of reports that can be printed for the use of your department.

Answer. As already indicated, the distribution of the reports is divided between the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Smithsonian Institution. The 7,000 copies received by the Institution are distributed to the larger domestic and foreign libraries, to the leading scientific societies and educational institutions, and to the collaborators and scientific correspondents of the Institution both at home and abroad. I inclose, for your examination a copy of the list of institutions to which the annual reports are sent. The demand for the reports is continually increasing, but the 7,000 assigned to the Smithsonian and the 3,000 additional granted by the last Congress for the use of the Museum will probably meet our requirements for the present.

The Proceedings and bulletins, unlike the annual reports, are of comparatively little interest to the general public. They are composed of technical papers on scientific subjects, and are intended chiefly for the use of specialists, teachers, and collectors in the various branches of natural history. To these they are almost indispensable, and applications for them are received daily from teachers, from scientific and normal schools, colleges, and public libraries, and also from scientific correspondents, who claim them in return for contributions to the Museum or as essential to the prosecution of their own studies.

The distribution of the Proceedings and bulletins was formerly divided between the Department of the Interior and the Museum; but since 1888 it has been exclusively under the control of the Museum. The editions of the volumes last distributed was 1,000 copies of the bulletins and 800 of the Proceedings, with 400 additional copies in pam

phlet form of each paper in the Proceedings. These were distributed as follows:

To selected libraries in the United States	240
To selected libraries abroad.....	225
To selected correspondents and officials.....	70
To institutions not upon the distribution list, and to specialists and collectors, in return for publications or specimens sent to the Museum.....	265

The separate papers are sent to scientific specialists at home and abroad, to whom papers relating to their individual subjects are assigned. No one of these receives all, and by careful management about 1,500 specialists are thus supplied. With the enlarged appropriation it has been decided to increase the edition of both the Proceedings and bulletins to 3,000 copies, the proposed distribution being as follows:

Libraries and institutions in the United States.....	1,850
Libraries and institutions in foreign countries.....	400

The remainder will be distributed to scientific correspondents, specialists, and collectors in the various branches of natural history. I send herewith for your information a list of the domestic and foreign libraries to which it is proposed to send future publications of the Museum.

Question 5. Can you suggest any better method of distributing public documents, either those emanating from your own department or those published by other departments, than now exists?

Answer. The establishment of a bureau for receiving and distributing all documents from lists prepared with the coöperation of heads of departments would doubtless prevent much of the duplication which now occurs and would reduce the cost of handling. It might also result in supplying the larger libraries with many of the publications the proper distribution of which is now frequently neglected.

Question 6. What public documents, bills, resolutions, etc., are required by your department to facilitate business in the department, and to whom should they be sent for distribution?

Answer. The Revised Statutes, Official Register, Congressional Record, Congressional Directory, all bills affecting scientific interests, and the publications of the various scientific and statistical bureaus.

Question 7. Does the experience of your department suggest any changes in existing laws relating to the public printing and binding, or the distribution of public documents, that would be in the line of economy and in the interest of the public service? The Committee would be glad to receive from you any suggestions relating to the public printing and binding, the distribution of public documents, and the printing of blanks, letter heads, and envelopes, that would be called for under the most liberal construction of the resolution to which your attention is called.

Answer. In reply to this question your attention is respectfully called to the failure on the part of Congress to provide for the systematic distribution of many of its most valuable publications. You are, of course, familiar with the law that provides for the distribution of public documents through the Department of the Interior to about 400 libraries, known as Government depositories, and to about 800 additional libraries, designated to receive certain classes of publications. There are, however, a surprisingly large number of publications, many of them of great value, that are not designated as public documents, and hence do not come within the provision of the law. The edition of these publi-

cations is very limited, and for this reason no systematic distribution is made. As a result much of the valuable work of the Government Printing Office is being lost to the country, and many publications of permanent value, both scientifically and historically, are already difficult of access, many of which, if lost, can hardly be duplicated. Few, if any, of even the largest libraries of the country contain anything like a complete set of even the more recent Government publications, to say nothing of those of earlier years. I inclose herewith a copy of a list of the publications of the several departments, prepared by Mr. J. H. Hickcox, who has given much attention to this subject. On this list Mr. Hickcox has indicated separately the public documents the distribution of which is already partially provided for by existing laws, and those printed by order of the several departments or bureaus for the distribution of which no provision has yet been made. It seems especially desirable that some provision should be made for the systematic distribution of these publications, as after the manuscript has been prepared and put in type the cost of a sufficient number of additional copies to supply the representative libraries of the various parts of the country is so small as to be scarcely worthy of consideration.

When the size of the country and the rapidly increasing population are considered the 408 Government depositories now in existence would seem to be wholly inadequate to meet either future or even present needs. In order that the publications may be reasonably accessible to the residents of all parts of the country, special care should be exercised in revising the present list of Government depositories, with a view to supplying not only the larger centers of population, but also those scientific and educational institutions and public libraries which give promise of permanency and increasing usefulness.

It seems especially desirable that, as soon as possible, a suitable number of depositories should be established in the new States and Territories of the West, so that the important Government publications may at once begin to accumulate in these localities which are destined before many years to become centers of intellectual activity. To increase the number of depositories at once will have the effect of stimulating the growth of public libraries in many places where they are urgently needed, and the territory of the United States is now so fully occupied that it would seem possible to approximate closely even now the localities where for all time to come it will be most advantageous for the Government to place its publications.

Your attention is respectfully called to Part II of the inclosed list, showing the proposed distribution of publications of the National Museum. This list, which has been prepared with very great care, contains the names of libraries which might with advantage be designated at this time as Government depositories. There is, of course, room for choice in the libraries included under (E). It is made up as follows:

- (A) All institutions under State control and colleges of liberal arts.
- (B) All libraries now known as Government depositories.
- (C) All libraries designated by Congress to receive certain classes of publications, including those of the U. S. Geological Survey.
- (D) All additional libraries of over 10,000 volumes.
- (E) A representative library in every town of over 10,000 inhabitants not otherwise supplied.

LIST OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS, PREPARED BY
MR. J. H. HICKCOX.

(NOTE.—Those preceded by an asterisk are not public documents, and hence are not included in the series of publications sent to Government depositories.)

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

- Annual reports, without appendices.
- Annual reports, with appendices.
- * Occasional publications.
- Bureau of Animal Industry—
 - Annual reports.
 - * Special bulletins.
 - * Occasional reports.
- Division of Botany—
 - Annual reports.
 - * Bulletins.
 - * Contributions from the United States National Herbarium.
 - * Occasional publications.
- Division of Chemistry—
 - Annual reports.
 - * Bulletins.
- Division of Ethnology—
 - Annual reports.
 - * Bulletins.
 - * Insect Life, a periodical.
 - * Occasional publications.
- Division of Forestry—
 - Annual reports.
 - * Bulletins.
 - * Circulars.
- Division of Microscopy—
 - Annual reports.
 - * Occasional publications.
- Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy—
 - Annual reports.
 - * Bulletins.
 - * North American Fauna.
 - * Circulars.
- Division of Pomology—
 - Annual reports.
 - * Bulletins.
- Division of Statistics—
 - Annual reports.
 - * Monthly reports.
 - * Miscellaneous reports.
 - * Occasional publications.
- Division of Vegetable Pathology—
 - Annual reports.
 - * Circulars.
 - * "Journal of Mycology," periodical.
 - * Occasional publications.
- Office of Experiment Stations—
 - Annual reports.
 - * Experiment station bulletins.
 - * "Experiment Station Record," periodical.
 - * Farmers' bulletin.
 - * Miscellaneous bulletins.
 - * Circulars.
- Silk Section—
 - Annual report.
 - * Bulletins.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

- Annual report, without appendices.
- Annual report, with appendices.
- * Register of the Department.
- Official Register (Blue Book).
- * Catalogue of the Department Library.
- Bureau of Education—
 - Annual report, without appendices.
 - Annual report, with appendices.
 - * Special and occasional publications.
 - * Circulars of information.
- Census Bureau—
 - Annual report.
 - Census of 1880.
 - Census of 1890.
 - * Bulletins.
- General Land Office—
 - Annual report, without appendices.
 - Annual report, with appendices.
 - * Decisions in land cases, 2 volumes, annually.
 - * Rules of Practice.
 - * Circulars.
 - * Instructions.
 - * Mining laws.
 - * Occasional publications.
 - * Map of the United States.
 - * Maps of the several States and Territories having public lands, viz, all excepting the 13 original States and Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas.
- Geological Survey—
 - Annual report.
 - Monographs.
 - Bulletins.
 - Mineral Resources of the United States, annually.
 - * Topographical maps in sheets (printed but not issued).
- Office of Indian Affairs—
 - Annual report, without appendices.
 - Annual report, with appendices.
 - * Occasional publications.
 - Annual Report of Superintendent of Indian Schools.
 - Annual Report of Board of Indian Commissioners.
 - Annual report of Hampton School.
- Patent Office—
 - Annual report.
 - Annual report, with index of patents and patentees.
 - * Decisions of the Commissioners, annually.
 - * "Official Gazette," weekly, 4 volumes annually.
 - * Specifications and Drawings of Patents, monthly volumes, 2 each month.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—continued.

Patent Office—Continued.

- * Specifications and Drawings of Patents Relating to Electricity.
- * Indexes to Patents Relating to Electricity, annually.
- * Patent Laws and Regulations.
- * Rules of Practice in Patent Office.
- * Catalogue of Library.
- * Occasional publications.

Pension Office—

- Annual report.
- * Decisions in Pension Cases.
- * Rosters of Examining Surgeons.
- * Instructions to Examining Surgeons.
- * Instructions to Special Examiners.
- * Pension Laws and Regulations.
- * Occasional publications.

Railroad Commissioner—

Annual report.

Territorial governors—

Annual reports.

Architect of the Capitol—

Annual report.

Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb—

Annual report.

Freedman's Hospital and Asylum—

Annual report.

Government Hospital for the Insane—

Annual report.

Superintendent of Hot Springs Reservation—

Annual report.

Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park—

Annual report.

Union Pacific Railroad, Government Directors—

Annual report.

Utah Commission—

Annual report.

Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua—

Annual report

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Annual report.

- * Annual Report of Railway Statistics.
- * Rules of Practice Before Commission.
- * Reports and Opinions of Commissioners.
- * Occasional publications.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Annual Report of the Attorney-General.
Digests of Attorneys-General Opinions.

- * Register of the Department.
- * Occasional publications.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Annual reports.
Special reports.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Annual reports.
Memoirs.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Annual report, without appendices.

Annual report, with appendices.

*Navy Register, annually.

*Occasional reports.

Admiral of the Navy—

Annual reports.

Bureau of Construction and Repair—

Annual reports.

*Special reports.

*Specifications for constructions.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting—

Annual reports.

*Occasional publications.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—

Annual reports.

*Occasional publications.

Bureau of Navigation—

Annual report.

*American Practical Navigator, Bowditch.

*Useful Tables from Navigator.

*Naval Professional Papers.

*Occasional publications.

Hydrographic Office, under Bureau of Navigation—

Annual report.

*Notices.

*Hydrographic Bulletin, weekly.

*Pilot Chart of North Atlantic, monthly.

*Catalogue of charts, plans, publications, etc., issued by Hydrographic Office.

*Catalogue of charts, etc., issued to vessels.

*Charts (about 1,000).

*Sailing Directions, Guide to Navigation, Lists of Lights, etc., numerous.

*International Signal Code.

*Occasional publications.

Nautical Almanac Office, under Bureau of Navigation—

American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac.

*American Nautical Almanac.

*Atlantic Coasters' Nautical Almanac.

*Pacific Coasters' Nautical Almanac.

*Astronomical papers.

Bureau of Ordnance—

Annual report.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing—

Annual report.

Bureau of Steam Engineering—

Annual report.

*Specifications for Machinery and Boiler Construction for Vessels for the Navy.

Bureau of Yards and Docks—

Annual report.

*Occasional publications.

Chief Signal Office of the Navy—

Annual report.

Marine Corps—

Annual report of commandant.

Naval Academy—

Annual Report of the Superintendent.

Annual Report of Board of Visitors.

NAVY DEPARTMENT—continued.

Naval Academy—Continued.

- * Annual Register.
- * Regulations for Admission of Candidates.
- * Regulations of the Academy.

Naval Observatory—

- Annual report.
- Astronomical and Meteorological Observations, annually, with appendices of monographs, usually printed separately also.

Office of Naval Intelligence—

- * General Information Series, annually.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Postmaster-General.
Annual Report of the Postmaster-General, with appendices.

- * Postal laws and regulations.
- * "Daily Bulletin" of orders affecting the postal service.

First Assistant Postmaster-General—

Annual report.

Second Assistant Postmaster-General—

Annual report.

Third Assistant Postmaster-General—

Annual report.

Chief Post-office Inspector—

Annual report.

Superintendent of Foreign Mail Service—

Annual report.

Superintendent of Postal Money-order System—

Annual report.

Superintendent of Railway Mail Service—

Annual report.

- * Schedules of Railway Post-offices, monthly.

Topographer of the Post-Office Department—

Annual report.

- * Post-route maps of each State and Territory, revised monthly.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Annual report.

- * Contributions to Knowledge.

- * Miscellaneous collections.

- * Miscellaneous publications.

Bureau of Ethnology—

Annual report.

- * Special publications.

Contributions to North American Ethnology.

National Museum—

Annual report.

- * Bulletins.

- * Proceedings.

- * Extracts from proceedings.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Foreign Relations of the United States, annually.

Commercial Relations of the United States, annually.

STATE DEPARTMENT—continued.

United States Consular Reports, monthly.

- * Register of the Department.

- * Special reports by United States consuls.

- * Consular Regulations.

- * Revised Statutes of the United States.

- * Revised Statutes of the United States, supplement.

- * Statutes at Large of the United States.

- * Occasional reports and papers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Secretary.

Annual Report of the Secretary, with appendices.

Estimates of Appropriations for the Support of the Government.

- * Digest of Appropriations for the Support of the Government.

- * Decisions of the Department and of the Board of Appraisers, monthly.

Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States, annually.

Laws Relating to Loans and Currency.

Tariff on Imports, and Free List.

- * Statements of the Debt of the United States, monthly.

- * Instructions, Regulations, etc. (various). Occasional publications.

First Auditor—

Annual report.

Second Auditor—

Annual report.

Third Auditor—

Annual report.

Fourth Auditor—

Annual report.

Fifth Auditor—

Annual report.

Sixth Auditor—

Annual report.

Commissioner of Customs—

Annual report.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue—

Annual Report of the Commissioner.

Annual Report of the Commissioner, with tables.

- * Internal Revenue Laws.

- * Catalogue of Books, Blanks, Laws, and Regulations.

- * Lists of Collection Districts.

- * Internal Revenue Manual.

- * Internal Revenue Gaugers' Manual.

- * Regulations and Instructions, numerous.

Comptroller, First—

Annual report.

Accounts of the First Comptroller, annually.

Comptroller, Second—

Annual report.

- * Decisions of the Second Comptroller.

Comptroller of the Currency—

Annual report.

- * National Bank Act and Laws.

Commissioner of Navigation—

Annual report.

- * Annual List of Merchant Vessels.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—continued.

- Commissioner of Navigation—Cont'd.
Navigation Laws of the United States.
- Register of the Treasury—
Annual report.
- Treasurer of the United States—
Annual report.
Annual Report on the Sinking Fund and Funded Debt of the District of Columbia.
* Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the United States, monthly.
- Bureau of Engraving and Printing—
Annual report.
- Bureau of Statistics—
Annual Report on Foreign Commerce.
Annual Report on Internal Commerce.
* Annual Report on Imported Merchandise entered for consumption in the United States.
* Annual Statements, by Countries and Customs Districts, of Imports and Exports.
* Quarterly Reports Relative to imports, Exports, Immigration, and Navigation of the United States.
* Statements of Foreign Commerce and Immigration, monthly.
* Summary Statement of Imports and Exports of the United States, monthly.
- Statistical Abstract of the United States, annual.
* Exports of Mineral Oils and Cotton, monthly.
* Exports of the Principal Articles for Domestic Provisions, monthly.
* Exports of Breadstuffs, monthly.
* Occasional special reports.
- Coast and Geodetic Survey—
Annual Report of the Superintendent.
* Appendices from ditto, separately printed.
* Atlantic Local Coast Pilot.
* "Notices to Mariners," monthly.
* Tide Tables of the Pacific Coast, annual.
* Tide Tables of the Atlantic Coast, annual.
* Catalogue of Charts and Publications.
* Pacific Coast Pilot.
* Charts of coasts of the United States, numerous.
* "Bulletins."
- Director of the Mint.
Annual report.
Annual Report on the Production of Precious Metals.
* Proceedings of the Assay Commission, annually.
* Occasional publications.
- Life-Saving Service.
Annual report.
* Official Register, annual.
* Occasional publications.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—continued.

- Light-House Board—
Annual report.
* List of Beacons, Buoys, Stakes in (13) Light-House Districts, annually.
* Lists of Light-House, Lights, Beacons, etc., on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts, annually.
* Lists of Lights on the Northern Lakes and Rivers of the United States, annually.
* Lists of Lights on Western Rivers, annually.
* Occasional publications.
- Marine-Hospital Service—
Annual Report of the Supervising Surgeon-General.
* List of Medical Officers in the Service, semiannually.
* Regulations of the Service.
* Weekly Abstract of Sanitary Reports.
- Revenue Marine Service—
Annual report.
* List of Officers and Vessels, annually.
* Rules and Regulations.
* Special reports.
- Secret Service Division—
Annual report.
- Steamboat-Inspection Service—
Annual Report of Supervising Inspector-General.
* Proceedings of Board of Supervising Inspectors.
* Laws Governing the Service.
* General Rules and Regulations.
* Rules Governing Foreign Passenger Steam-Vessels.
* Steamboat Inspectors' Manual.
- Supervising Architect—
Annual report.
* Instructions to Superintendents of Construction, etc.
* Instructions to Custodians of Public Buildings.
- Supervising Special Agent—
Annual report.
- UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
Annual report.
* Schedule of Examinations.
* Regulations for Promotions.
* Laws, Rules, and Regulations.
* Investigations.
- UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES.
* Bulletins.
- UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION.
Annual Report of the Commissioner.
Annual report, with appendices.
Bulletins.
* Numerous extracts from the annual report and bulletins, separately printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Secretary of War.
 Annual report, with appendices.
 * Register of the Department.
 * Army Regulations.
 Records of the War of the Rebellion.
 * Occasional special publications.
 Adjutant-General—
 Annual report
 * Army Register.
 * General orders, court-martial orders, and circulars.
 * Occasional publications.
 Corps of Engineers—
 Annual Report of the Chief.
 Annual report, with appendices.
 * Regulations for the Government of the Corps.
 * Laws Relating to Bridge Construction.
 * Laws Relating to Rivers and Harbors.
 * Index to Reports of Engineers.
 * Occasional publications.
 Commissary-General—
 Annual report.
 General of the Army.
 Annual report.
 Inspector-General of the Army—
 Annual Report of the Secretary of War.
 Annual Report of the General of the Army.
 Judge-Advocate-General—
 Annual report.
 Military Academy, West Point—
 Annual Report, Board of Visitors.
 * Register of officers and cadets.
 Mississippi River Commission—
 Annual report.
 Missouri River Commission—
 Annual report.

WAR DEPARTMENT—continued.

Ordnance Bureau—
 Annual report.
 Annual report, with appendices.
 Tests of Iron and Steel, etc.
 * Notes on the Construction of Ordnance.
 Paymaster-General—
 Annual report.
 * Quarterly Station List of Officers.
 * Official Table of Distances.
 Quartermaster-General—
 Annual report.
 * Roster of Officers of the Bureau, monthly.
 * Regulations, Rules, and Decisions.
 * Occasional publications.
 Signal Office—
 Annual report.
 Annual report, with appendices.
 * Weather map, daily.
 * Summary of International Meteorological Observations.
 * Instructions, Directions, Regulations, etc.
 * Special reports.
 * Weather Corps bulletins.
 * Indexes to Monthly Weather Review.
 Soldiers' Home—Board of Commissioners—
 Annual report.
 Surgeon-General—
 Annual report.
 * Station Lists, quarterly.
 * Index-catalogue of Library.
 * Medical and Surgical History of the War.
 * Digest of Orders and Decisions.
 * Occasional publications.

LIST OF SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS AND OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIBRARIES TO WHICH FUTURE PUBLICATIONS OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM ARE TO BE SENT.

- I. List of institutions under State control and of colleges of liberal arts.
- II. List of leading libraries in the United States made up as follows:
 - (a) All institutions mentioned in the preceding list which are here inclosed in brackets.
 - (b) All libraries known as Government depositories.
 - (c) All libraries designated by Congress to receive certain classes of publications, including those of the U. S. Geological Survey.
 - (d) All additional libraries of over 10,000 volumes.
 - (e) A representative library in every town of over 10,000 inhabitants not otherwise supplied.
- III. List of foreign libraries and scientific institutions.

NOTE.—These lists will be found printed in Smithsonian Report for 1889, part 2, pages 193-277.

DOCUMENTS PRINTED.

List of documents printed during the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses.

[Those marked with an asterisk (*) include the regular number.]

Title of document.	By what authority printed.	Number of copies.	How distributed.
Abridgement of Message and Documents for first and second sessions of the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses.	R. S., sec. 3798	35, 000	10,000 Senate, 25,000 House.
Agriculture, Annual Report—			
1883	Stat. L., p. 641, Mar. 3, 1883.	*301, 900	56,000 Senate, 214,000 House, 30,000 Agricultural Dept.
1884	Joint res., July 1, 1884.	*401, 900	70,000 Senate, 300,000 House, 30,000 Agricultural Dept.
1885	Joint res., Mar. 3, 1885.	*311, 734	80,000 Senate, 200,000 House, 30,000 Agricultural Dept.
1886	Stat. L., vol. 24, p. 347.	*401, 734	75,000 Senate, 300,000 House, 25,000 Agricultural Dept.
1887	Joint res., Mar. 3, 1887	*401, 734	70,000 Senate, 300,000 House, 30,000 Agricultural Dept.
1888	Joint res., Oct. 20, 1888.	*401, 734	Do.
1889	Joint res., Dec. 19, 1889.	*401, 734	75,000 Senate, 300,000 House, 25,000 Agricultural Dept.
1890	Joint res., Sept. 25, 1890.	*401, 734	Do.
Animal Industry, Bureau of, Report of—			
1884	Joint res., July 5, 1884.	*51, 900	10,000 Senate, 35,000 House, 5,000 Agricultural Dept.
1885	Joint res., Mar. 3, 1885.	50, 000	Do.
1886	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Feb. 23, 1887.	*36, 900	10,000 Senate, 20,000 House, 5,000 Agricultural Dept.
1887	Joint res., Mar. 1, 1889.	*51, 734	13,000 Senate, 27,000 House, 10,000 Agricultural Dept.
1888 .....	..... do	*51, 734	Do.
1889 and 1890	Joint res., Sept. 25, 1890.	*51, 734	Do.
Bibliography of Economic Entomology.	Con. res., July 6, 1882.	*2, 734	1,000 Agricultural Dept.
Diseases of the Horse, Special Report on.	Joint res., Mar. 3, 1891.	*101, 734	20,000 Senate, 70,000 House, 10,000 Agricultural Dept.
Do	Requisition	20, 000	Agricultural Dept.
Do .....	..... do	20, 000	Do.
Diseases of Swine, etc. Special Report No. 34.	Joint res., Feb. 14, 1881.	50, 050	12,000 Senate, 30,300 House, 7,700 Agricultural Dept., 50 Library of Congress.
Forestry, Commissioner of, Report of ...	Con. res., Mar. 3, 1883.	*9, 900	2,000 Senate, 5,000 House, 1,000 Com. of Forestry.
Insects Affecting the Orange	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., July 6, 1882.	*6, 900	1,500 Senate, 2,500 House, 1,000 Agricultural Dept.
International Sheep and Wool Show ...	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Aug. 4, 1880.	*11, 900	3,000 Senate, 6,000 House, 1,000 Agricultural Dept.
Alaska, Fur Seal and other Fisheries of.	Con. res., Feb. 27, 1889.	*11, 734	2,000 Senate, 4,000 House, 1,500 Fish Com., 1,250 State, 1,250 Treasury.
Alaska, Report on, by—			
Lieut. H. T. Allen	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Mar. 2, 1887	*4, 400	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House, 500 War Dept.
E. W. Nelson	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., July 17, 1886.	*5, 900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House, 3,500 Signal Office.
Lieut. Frederick Schwatka	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Feb. 7, 1885.	*5, 400	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House, 500 War Dept.
L. M. Turner	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., July 17, 1886.	*5, 900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House, 3,500 Signal Office.
Almanac, Nautical—			
1884, first edition	Joint res., Feb. 11, 1880.	500	Navy Dept.
1884, second edition .....	..... do	1, 000	Do.
1885, first edition .....	..... do	1, 000	Do.
1885, second edition .....	..... do	500	Do.
1885, second edition .....	..... do	1, 500	Do.
1886, first edition .....	..... do	1, 000	Do.
1886, second edition .....	..... do	1, 800	Do.
1887, first edition .....	..... do	1, 000	Do.
1887, second edition .....	..... do	1, 300	Do.

List of documents printed, etc.—Continued.

Title of document.	By what authority printed.	Number of copies.	How distributed.
Almanac, Nautical—Continued.			
1888, first edition	Joint res., Feb. 11, 1880.	1,000	Navy Dept.
1888, second edition	do	1,500	Do.
1889, first edition	do	1,000	Do.
1889, second edition	do	1,500	Do.
1890, first edition	do	1,000	Do.
1890, second edition	do	1,500	Do.
1890, third edition	do	200	Do.
1891, first edition	do	1,500	Do.
1891, second edition	do	1,500	Do.
1892, first edition	do	1,000	Do.
1892, second edition	do	2,000	Do.
1893, first edition	do	1,000	Do.
Almanac, Coasters' Nautical	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Feb. 11, 1880.	*3,400	100 Senate, 400 House, 1,000 Navy Dept.
Do	Requisition	1,500	Navy Dept.
Almanac, Atlantic Coasters' Nautical—			
1885	Joint res., Feb. 11, 1880.	2,500	Do.
1886	do	1,000	Do.
1887	do	1,000	Do.
1888	do	1,000	Do.
1889	do	1,000	Do.
1889	do	150	Do.
1890	do	1,250	Do.
1891	do	1,200	Do.
Almanac, Pacific Coasters' Nautical—			
1885	do	1,000	Do.
1886	do	1,000	Do.
1887	do	550	Do.
1888	do	1,000	Do.
1889	do	1,000	Do.
1890	do	1,000	Do.
1891	do	1,000	Do.
Almanac, Ephemeris and Nautical—			
1884	Joint res., Feb. 11, 1880.	1,550	100 Senate, 400 House, 1,000 Navy Dept., 50 Library.
1884	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Feb. 11, 1880.	300	250 sale by Navy Dept., 50 Library of Congress.
1885	Joint res., Feb. 11, 1880.	1,550	100 Senate, 400 House, 1,000 Navy Dept., 50 Library.
1885, Supplement to	Requisition	500	Navy Dept.
1886	Joint res., Feb. 11, 1880.	*3,400	100 Senate, 400 House, 1,000 Navy Dept.
1887	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Feb. 11, 1880.	*3,400	Do.
1887	Requisition	400	Navy Dept.
1888	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Feb. 11, 1880.	*3,400	100 Senate, 400 House, 1,000 Navy Dept.
1888, second edition	Requisition	400	Navy Dept.
1889	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Feb. 11, 1880.	*3,400	100 Senate, 400 House, 1,000 Navy Dept.
1889	Requisition	1,500	Navy Dept.
1889	do	500	Do.
1890	Joint res., Feb. 11, 1880.	1,500	100 Senate, 400 House, 1,000 Navy Dept.
1890, second edition	Requisition	600	Navy Dept.
1891	Joint res., Feb. 11, 1880.	1,550	100 Senate, 400 House, 1,000 Navy Dept., 50 Library.
1891, second edition	Requisition	600	Navy Dept.
1892	Joint res., Feb. 11, 1880.	1,550	100 Senate, 400 House, 1,000 Navy Dept., 50 Library.
1893	do	1,550	Do.
Almanac, Ephemeris and Nautical	Requisition	250	Navy Dept.
Do	do	500	Do.
Apparent Right Ascensions of Additional Time Stars, Supplement to American Ephemeris, 1884.	Joint res., Feb. 11, 1880.	*3,400	100 Senate, 400 House, 1,000 Navy Dept.
Catalogue of Stars, Supplementary Paper No. 4 to Nautical Almanac.	do	1,550	100 Senate, 400 House, 1,000 Navy Dept., 50 Library.
Astronomical and Meteorological Observations—			
1878	Requisition	750	Navy Dept.
1879	do	750	Do.
1880	do	750	Do.
1881	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Mar. 2, 1885.	*3,900	400 Senate, 800 House, 800 Navy Dept.
1881	Requisition	750	Navy Dept.
1882	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Mar. 2, 1885.	*3,900	400 Senate, 800 House, 800 Navy Dept.
1883	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., July 17, 1886.	*3,700	300 Senate, 700 House, 800 Navy Dept.

List of documents printed, etc.—Continued.

Title of document.	By what authority printed.	Number of copies.	How distributed.
Astronomical and Meteorological Observations—Continued.			
1884	Con. res., July 17, 1886.	*3, 534	300 Senate, 700 House, 300 Navy Dept.
1885	do	*3, 534	Do.
1886	Con. res., Jan. 8, 1889.	1, 800	300 Senate, 700 House, 800 Navy Dept.
Astronomical Papers, volume 3, parts 1, 2, and 3.	Joint res., Feb. 11, 1880.	1, 500	100 Senate, 400 House, 1,000 Navy Dept.
Astronomical Papers of American Ephemeris—			
Volume 2, parts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	do	1, 500	Do.
Volume 3, part 2	do	1, 500	Do.
Volume 3, parts 4 and 5	do	1, 500	Do.
Volume 4, part 1	do	1, 500	Do.
Part 6	do	1, 500	Do.
Meteorological Observations—			
1881	Requisition	150	Navy Dept.
1882	do	150	Do.
1883	do	75	Do.
British Naval and Military Operations in Egypt.	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Mar. 3, 1885.	*6, 400	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House, 1,500 Navy Dept.
Coast and Geodetic Survey, Report of the—			
1878	Con. res., Mar. 3, 1879 ..	*3, 400	1,500 Survey.
1879	Con. res., May 28, 1880.	*4, 900	3,000 Survey.
1880	Con. res., Jan. 24, 1881 ..	*4, 900	Do.
1881	Con. res., June 21, 1882 ..	*4, 900	Do.
1882	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Feb. 9, 1883.	*4, 900	Do.
1883	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Mar. 23, 1884.	*4, 900	Do.
1883	Requisition	325	Treasury Dept.
1884	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Jan. 30, 1885.	*4, 900	3,000 Survey.
1885	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., July 17, 1886.	*4, 900	Do.
1886	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Mar. 3, 1887.	*6, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House, 2,000 Survey.
1887	Con. res., Sept. 28, 1888.	*6, 734	Do.
1888	Con. res., Feb. 13, 1889	*6, 734	Do.
1889	Con. res., Mar. 21, 1890.	*6, 734	Do.
Columbia River and its Tributaries, Survey of the	Con. res., May 17, 1882.	*6, 900	1,500 Senate, 3,000 House, 500 War Dept.
Commercial Relations—			
1880-'81	R. S., sec. 3798.	*6, 900	2,000 Senate, 3,000 House.
1880-'81	Requisition	1, 500	State Dept.
1882-'83, volumes 1 and 2	R. S., sec. 3798; joint res., June 20, 1884.	*6, 900	2,000 Senate, 3,000 House.
1882-'83	Requisition	2, 500	State Dept.
1884-'85	R. S., sec. 3798.	*6, 900	2,000 Senate, 3,000 House.
1884-'85	Requisition	1, 000	State Dept.
1886, volumes 1 and 2	R. S., sec. 3798.	*6, 734	2,000 Senate, 3,000 House.
1885-'86	Requisition	1, 000	State Dept.
1887	R. S., sec. 3798.	*6, 734	2,000 Senate, 3,000 House.
1887-'88	do	*6, 734	Do.
Commercial Relations.	Requisition	1, 000	State Dept.
Commissioner of Claims, Summary Reports of (Ninth and Tenth General Reports)	Act June 16, 1880	70	25 Senate, 25 House, 10 Treasury, 10 War.
Congressional Directory	R. S., sec. 3801.	12, 050	Joint Committee on Printing.
Do	do	13, 050	Do.
Do	do	*14, 900	Do.
Do	do	*14, 900	Do.
Do	do	*14, 900	Do.
Do	do	*15, 400	Do.
Do	do	*15, 400	Do.
Do	do	*13, 900	Do.
Do	do	*14, 900	Do.
Do	do	*15, 400	Do.
Do	do	*15, 400	Do.
Do	do	*15, 400	Do.
Do	do	*15, 400	Do.
Do	do	*14, 900	Do.
Do	do	*14, 900	Do.
Do	do	*6, 734	Do.
Do	do	*21, 734	Do.
Do	do	*13, 734	Do.
Do	do	*14, 734	Do.
Do	do	*21, 734	Do.
Do	do	*8, 334	Do.
Do	do	*21, 734	Do.

List of documents printed, etc.—Continued.

Title of document.	By what authority printed.	Number of copies.	How distributed.
Congressional Directory.....	R. S., sec. 3801.....	*26, 734	Joint Committee on Printing.
Do.....	do.....	*14, 234	Do.
Do.....	do.....	*21, 734	Do.
Contested Elections—			
Forty-eighth Congress, first session.	R. S., sec. 3792.....	*1, 900	Congress.
Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses.	Act Mar. 2, 1887.....	450	400 House, 50 Library of Congress.
Election Cases, Compilation of Senate, from 1789 to 1885.	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Feb. 13, 1886	*4, 950	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House, 50 compiler.
Contract Laborers, etc., Importation of.	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Feb. 6, 1889.	*12, 234	3,500 Senate, 7,000 House.
Cruise of the Corwin—			
1884.....	Con. res., Sept. 27, 1888.	*6, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House, 2,000 Treasury Dept.
1885.....	do.....	*6, 734	Do.
Electrical Conference, Report of.	Con. res., Aug. 5, 1886.	*4, 234	2,500 State Dept.
Entomological Commission, Report of the—			
Third Annual.....	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Feb. 26, 1881.	*31, 900	7,000 Senate, 20,907 House, 2,093 Interior Dept.
Fourth Annual.....	Con. res., Jan. 27, 1881.	*31, 900	10,000 Senate, 18,180 House, 1,820 Interior Dept.
Entomological Commission, Bulletin No. 7.	Requisition.....	2, 000	Interior Dept.
Ethnology, Bureau of, Report of the—			
First Annual.....	Con. res., June 14, 1880.	15, 050	3,000 Senate, 7,000 House, 5,000 Smithsonian Institution, 50 Library Cong.
Second Annual.....	R. S. sec. 3792; con. res., Feb. 19, 1881.	*16, 900	3,000 Senate, 7,272 House, 4,728 Bureau Ethnology.
Third Annual.....	do.....	*16, 900	Do.
Fourth Annual.....	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., June 26, 1884.	*17, 400	3,500 Senate, 7,000 House, 5,000 Bureau Ethnology.
Fifth Annual.....	do.....	*17, 234	Do.
Sixth Annual.....	Joint res., Mar. 2, 1885.	*17, 234	Do.
Bibliography—			
Algonquian Languages.....	Con. res., July 28, 1888.	6, 000	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House, 3,000 Bureau Ethnology.
Eskimo Language.....	Joint res., Aug. 5, 1886.	10, 000	1,500 Senate, 4,000 House, 4,500 Bureau Ethnology.
Iroquoian Languages.....	Con. res., July 28, 1888.	6, 000	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House, 3,000 Bureau Ethnology.
Muskogean Languages.....	do.....	6, 000	Do.
Sioux Language.....	Joint res., Aug. 5, 1886	10, 000	1,500 Senate, 4,000 House, 4,500 Bureau Ethnology.
Circular, Square, and Octagonal Earthworks of Ohio.	Con. res., July 28, 1888.	6, 000	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House, 3,000 Bureau Ethnology.
Contributions to North American Ethnology—			
Volume 5.....	Con. res., May 26, 1880.	*6, 900	1,000 Senate, 3,000 House, 1,000 Smithsonian Inst.
Volume 10.....	Con. res., Mar. 2, 1881..	100	Bureau Ethnology.
Gold and other Metals, etc., Use of....	Joint res., Aug. 5, 1886.	10, 000	1,500 Senate, 4,000 House, 4,500 Bureau Ethnology.
Mound Explorations.....	do.....	10, 000	Do.
Perforated Stone of California.....	do.....	10, 000	Do.
Problem of the Ohio Mounds, by Cyrus Thomas.	do.....	10, 000	Do.
Textile Fabrics of Ancient Peru, by William H. Holmes.	do.....	10, 000	Do.
Digest and Rules of the House.....	Res., Feb. 16, 1882.....	2, 050	2,000 House, 50 Library.
Do.....	Res., Dec. 21, 1882.....	1, 000	House.
Do.....	Res., Mar. 1, 1883.....	250	Do.
Do.....	Res., Dec. 5, 1883.....	2, 550	2,500 House, 50 Library.
Do.....	Res., Feb. 5, 1884.....	250	House.
Do.....	Res., July 16, 1884.....	2, 000	Do.
Do.....	Res., Dec. 19, 1885.....	2, 550	2,500 House, 50 Library.
Do.....	Res., Jan. 27, 1886.....	200	House.
Do.....	Res., Aug. 2, 1886.....	2, 050	2,000 House, 50 Library.
Do.....	Res., Jan. 25, 1888.....	2, 500	House.
Do.....	Res., Feb. 19, 1889.....	2, 550	Do.
Do.....	Res., Feb. 17, 1890.....	2, 500	Do.
Do.....	Res., Sept. 8, 1890.....	350	Do.
Do.....	Res., Oct. 1, 1890.....	2, 550	2,500 House, 50 Library.
Do.....	Res., Feb. 20, 1891.....	2, 750	House.
Eulogy on the late President James A. Garfield, by Hon. James G. Blaine.	Joint res., June 7, 1882.	*34, 400	10,000 Senate, 20,000 House, 509 State, 1,000 Mrs. Garfield, 1,000 Mr. Blaine.
Eulogies—			
Hon. Thomas Allen.....	R. S., sec. 3792; act Apr. 10, 1884.	*13, 900	4,000 Senate, 8,000 House.

List of documents printed, etc.—Continued.

Title of document.	By what authority printed.	Number of copies.	How distributed.
Eulogies—Continued.			
Hon. H. B. Anthony	R. S., sec. 3792; act Mar. 3, 1885.	*13, 900	4, 000 Senate, 8, 000 House.
Hon. John Arnot, jr	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Mar. 3, 1887.	*13, 734	3, 000 Senate, 9, 500 House.
Hon. Lewis Beach	do	*14, 234	Do.
Hon. James N. Burns	Joint res., Mar. 1, 1889.	*26, 734	600 Senate, 18, 950 House, 50 family of deceased.
Hon. A. E. Burnside	Joint res., Feb. 13, 1882.	12, 050	4, 000 Senate, 8, 000 House, 50 Library of Congress.
Hon. M. H. Carpenter	do	12, 050	Do.
Hon. W. H. Cole	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Mar. 3, 1887.	*14, 234	3, 000 Senate, 9, 500 House.
Hon. Samuel S. Cox	Joint res., July 16, 1890.	*26, 734	6, 000 Senate, 18, 950 House, 50 family of deceased.
Hon. A. Dowdney	do	*14, 234	3, 000 Senate, 9, 500 House.
Hon. W. A. Duncan	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Feb. 12, 1885.	*14, 400	Do.
Hon. R. Ellwood	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Mar. 13, 1886.	*14, 400	Do.
Hon. John Evins	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Feb. 12, 1885.	*14, 400	Do.
Hon. E. W. Farr	Joint res., Mar. 3, 1881.	12, 050	3, 000 Senate, 9, 000 House, 50 Library of Congress.
Hon. Michael Hahn	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., July 15, 1886.	*14, 400	3, 000 Senate, 9, 500 House.
Hon. D. C. Haskell	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Mar. 13, 1884.	*14, 400	3, 000 Senate, 9, 500 House.
Hon. R. M. A. Hawk	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Feb. 24, 1882.	*13, 900	Do.
Vice-President T. A. Hendricks ..	Joint res., Mar. 13, and con. res., July 28, 1886.	*32, 900	10, 000 Senate, 20, 000 House, 500 Mrs. Hendricks, 500 State Dept.
Hon. Thomas Herndon	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., May 3, 1884.	*14, 400	3, 000 Senate, 9, 500 House.
Hon. B. H. Hill	Joint res., Feb. 23, 1883.	*13, 900	4, 000 Senate, 8, 000 House.
Hon. William D. Kelley	Joint res., May 26, 1890.	*26, 734	6, 000 Senate, 18, 900 House, 100 family of deceased.
Hon. John A. Logan	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Mar. 3, 1887.	*32, 400	10, 000 Senate, 20, 000 House, 500 Mrs. Logan.
Hon. William M. Lowe	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Feb. 23, 1883.	*13, 900	3, 000 Senate, 9, 000 House.
Hon. John F. Miller	R. S., sec. 3792; act of July 6, 1886.	*13, 734	4, 000 Senate, 8, 000 House.
Hon. Seth C. Moffatt	Joint res., May 21, 1888	*14, 234	3, 000 Senate, 9, 500 House.
Hon. M. P. O'Connor	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Mar. 15, 1882.	*13, 900	3, 000 Senate, 9, 000 House.
Hon. G. S. Orth	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Feb. 24, 1882.	*13, 900	Do.
Hon. Austin F. Pike	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Mar. 3, 1887.	*13, 734	4, 000 Senate, 8, 000 House.
Hon. W. T. Price	do	*14, 234	3, 000 Senate, 9, 500 House.
Hon. Samuel J. Randall	Joint res., Sept. 19, 1890	*26, 734	6, 000 Senate, 18, 950 House, 50 family of deceased.
Hon. Joseph Rankin	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., July 9, 1886.	*14, 400	3, 000 Senate, 9, 500 House.
Hon. E. W. Robertson	Joint res., Mar. 1, 1889.	*14, 234	Do.
Hon. J. W. Shackelford	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Mar. 2, 1885.	*13, 900	3, 000 Senate, 9, 000 House.
Hon. R. W. Townshend	Joint res., June 5, 1890.	*26, 734	6, 000 Senate, 18, 950 House, 50 family of deceased.
Hon. J. T. Updegraff	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Feb. 27, 1883.	*13, 900	3, 000 Senate, 9, 000 House.
Hon. Fernando Wood	Joint res., Feb. 13, 1882.	12, 050	4, 000 Senate, 8, 000 House, 50 Library of Congress.
European Dockyards, Report on, by Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn. Do	Joint res., Apr. 7, 1886. (quarto) ..	*5, 900	500 Senate, 1, 000 House, 2, 500 Navy Dept.
Executive Departments at the Centennial Exhibition, 1876, Report of Board on Behalf of the.	Joint res., Feb. 14, 1889.	4, 000	1, 000 Senate, 2, 000 House, 1, 000 Navy Dept.
Executive Departments, Methods of Doing Business in, Senate Report No. 507, in 3 parts, 1st sess. 50th Cong.	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Mar. 3, 1884.	*6, 900	1, 000 Senate, 3, 000 House, 500 Centennial Commission, 300 Central Board, 200 Smithsonian Inst.
Executive Departments, Methods of Doing Business in, Senate Report No. 507, in 3 parts, 1st sess. 50th Cong.	Con. res., Jan. 8, 1889 ..	*7, 734	2, 000 Senate, 4, 000 House.
Exhibition at Melbourne, Report of United States Commissioners.	Con. res., Sept. 26, 1890.	*4, 734	600 Senate, 1, 200 House, 1, 200 State Dept.
Expedition to Lady Franklin Bay, by Lieut. Greely, volumes 1 and 2.	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., July 3, 1886.	*6, 400	1, 250 Senate, 2, 500 House, 750 Signal Office.

List of documents printed, etc.—Continued.

Title of document.	By what authority printed.	Number of copies.	How distributed.
Expedition to Point Barrows, Alaska..	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Feb. 26, 1885.	*3, 900	2, 000 Signal Office.
Fish and Fisheries, Commissioner of, Report of the—			
1883	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., June 5, 1884.	*11, 900	2, 000 Senate, 6, 000 House, 1, 500 Fish Commission, 500 sale by Public Printer.
1884	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., July 2, 1884.	*12, 900	3, 000 Senate, 6, 000 House, 1, 500 Fish Commission, 500 sale by Public Printer.
1885	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Mar. 2, 1885.	*12, 284	3, 000 Senate, 6, 000 House, 1, 500 Fish Commission, 50 sale by Public Printer.
1886	Con. res., Mar. 2, 1887 ..	*12, 334	3, 000 Senate, 6, 000 House, 1, 500 Fish Commission, 100 sale by Public Printer.
1887	Con. res., Mar. 2, 1889 ..	*12, 734	3, 000 Senate, 6, 000 House, 1, 500 Com. Fish and Fisheries, 500 for sale.
1888	Con. res., Aug. 27, 1890.	*12, 734	3, 000 Senate, 6, 000 House, 2, 000 Fish Com.
Fish Commission, Bulletin of the—			
1883	Joint res., Feb. 14, 1881.	*6, 900	1, 000 Senate, 2, 500 House, 1, 500 Fish Commission.
1884	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Feb. 14, 1881.	*6, 900	Do.
1885	do	*6, 900	Do.
1886	do	*6, 734	Do.
1887	Joint res., Feb. 14, 1881.	*6, 734	Do.
1888	do	*6, 734	Do.
Fishing Industries of the United States (7 books).	Con. res., July 21, 1882.	*11, 900	2, 500 Senate, 5, 000 House, 1, 500 Fish Commission, 1, 000 Public Printer.
Flags of Maritime Nations	Con. res., July 28, 1882.	*4, 900	800 Senate, 1, 200 House, 1, 000 Navy Dept.
France and Spain, Statement Relative to Payments of Awards under Treaties with	Con. res., July 17, 1886.	*6, 900	1, 000 Senate, 2, 000 House, 2, 000 State Dept.
French Navy during Recent War with Tunis, Operations of	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Mar. 3, 1885.	*6, 400	1, 000 Senate, 2, 000 House, 1, 500 Navy Dept.
French Spoliation Claims	Con. res., Mar. 2, 1885 ..	*4, 900	1, 000 Senate, 2, 000 House.
French Spoliations, Revised List of Papers Relative to Unpaid Claims.	Con. res., July 17, 1886.	*6, 900	1, 000 Senate, 2, 000 House, 2, 000 State Dept.
Garfield Statue, Acceptance of the	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Mar. 20, 1886.	*13, 900	4, 000 Senate, 8, 000 House.
John Marshall, Report on Erection of Statue to	Joint res., June 11, 1884.	10, 550	3, 500 Senate, 7, 000 House, 50 Library of Congress.
Lewis Cass Statue, Proceedings in Accepting the	Joint res., Mar. 2, 1889.	*14, 234	3, 000 Senate, 9, 500 House.
Geographical and Geological Explorations. Surveys West of the One Hundredth Meridian, volume 1.	Acts June 23, 1884, and Feb. 15, 1885.	2, 000	250 Senate, 950 House, 800 War Dept.
Geological Survey West of the One Hundredth Meridian, Supplement to volume 3.	Con. res., Feb. 15, 1875.	2, 000	Do.
Government Publications of the United States from September 5, 1774, to March 4, 1881, Descriptive Catalogue of, by Ben. Perley Poore.	Joint res., Feb. 9, 1885.	7, 100	1, 500 Senate, 3, 000 House, 2, 100 as per resolution, 500 for sale.
Gulf of Mexico, Examination of Northwest Coast of	Con. res. Apr. 25, 1890.	*6, 234	1, 500 Senate, 3, 000 House.
Hayden's Atlas of Colorado	Joint res., Feb. 7, 1881.	3, 000	800 Senate, 1, 515 House, 685 Interior Dept.
Hayden's Final Reports—			
Volume 3, Cope	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res. Jan. 25, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1880.	*6, 100	750 Senate, 1, 500 House, 1, 575 Interior Dept., 375 Survey.
Volume 3, Lesquereux	do	*6, 100	Do.
Volume 13	Acts Jan. 25, 1879, and Mar. 19, 1880.	*5, 934	Do.
Hayden's Twelfth Annual Report, 1878 (2 volumes).	Con. res., Dec. 20, 1878.	*11, 900	2, 000 Senate, 5, 000 House, 2, 000 Interior Dept., 1, 000 Survey.
Health Officer of the District of Columbia, Report of the—			
1881	Joint res., Mar. 6, 1881.	2, 500	100 Senate, 300 House, 2, 100 Health Officer.
1882	Joint res., Mar. 3, 1883.	2, 500	Do.
1883	Joint res., Feb. 15, 1884.	2, 500	Do.
1884	Act Feb. 26, 1885	2, 500	100 Senate, 350 House, 2, 050 Health Officer.

List of documents printed, etc.—Continued.

Title of document.	By what authority printed.	Number of copies.	How distributed.
Health Officer of the District of Columbia, Report of the—Continued.			
1885	Con. res., Feb. 10, 1886.	2, 500	100 Senate, 350 House, 2,050 Health Officer.
1886	Joint res., Mar. 3, 1887.	2, 500	Do.
1887	Con. res., Feb. 1, 1888.	2, 500	Do.
1888	Con. res., Feb. 2, 1889.	2, 500	150 Senate, 350 House, 2,000 Health Officer.
1889	Con. res., Mar. 25, 1890.	2, 500	100 Senate, 350 House, 2,050 Health Officer.
Imported Merchandise entered for Consumption in the United States.	Joint res., Aug. 14, 1888.	20, 000	6,000 Senate, 13,000 House, 1,000 Treasury Dept.
Imports and Duties, 1867-1883, by Charles H. Evans.	R. S. sec. 3792; joint res., Apr. 23, 1884.	*6, 600	1,500 Senate, 3,000 House, 100 Ways and Means, 100 Finance.
Inauguration of George Washington, Chief Justice Fuller's Address on the.	Con. res., Mar. 20, 1890.	*26, 734	8,000 Senate, 16,000 House, 1,000 Chief Justice.
Indexes to the Reports of the Senate and House Committees.	Con. res., Mar. 3, 1887.	29, 065	Committees.
Interior, Secretary of, Report of—			
1884 (4 volumes, including Educational and Geological Survey Reports).	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1884	Requisition	750	Interior Dept.
1885 (5 volumes, including Geological Survey, Education, and Labor Reports).	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1885	Requisition	750	Interior Dept.
1886 (5 volumes, including Geological Survey, Education, and Labor Reports).	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1886	Requisition	750	Interior Dept.
1887 (5 volumes, including Geological Survey, Education, and Labor Reports).	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1887	Requisition	750	Interior Dept.
1888 (6 volumes, including Geological Survey, Education, and Labor Reports).	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1888	Requisition	750	Interior Dept.
1889 (5 volumes, including Geological Survey and Education Reports).	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1889	Requisition	750	Interior Dept.
1890 (5 volumes, including Geological Survey and Education Reports).	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1890	Requisition	750	Interior Dept.
Census—			
Report, 1889	Requisition	1, 000	Interior Dept.
Report, 1890	do	5, 000	Do.
Tenth Census	22 Stat. L., p. 637; 23 Stat. L., pp. 212, 213.	10, 000	3,000 Senate, 6,000 House, 1,000 Interior Dept.
Volumes 1 and 3	do	20, 000	6,000 Senate, 12,000 House, 2,000 Interior Dept.
Volume 2	do	10, 000	3,000 Senate, 6,000 House, 1,000 Interior Dept.
History of the National Loan	do	6, 000	Treasury Dept.
Report on Fish and Fisheries	do	1, 500	Fish Commission.
Compendium (2 volumes)	do	100, 000	30,000 Senate, 60,000 House, 10,000 Interior Dept.
Do	do	25, 000	8,000 Senate, 16,000 House, 1,000 Interior Dept.
9 monographs	do	3, 000	750 Senate, 1,500 House, 750 Census Bureau.
9 monographs	do	2, 500	625 Senate, 1,250 House, 625 Census Bureau.
14 monographs	do	2, 000	500 Senate, 1,000 House, 500 Census Bureau.
Civil Service Commission, Report of the—			
1884	Requisition	23, 500	Interior Dept.
1885	do	47, 500	Do.
1886	Con. res., July 17, 1886.	*27, 734	2,000 Senate, 4,000 House, 20,000 Civil Service Com.
1886	Requisition	21, 500	Interior Dept.
1887	do	15, 000	Do.
1888	do	11, 000	Do.
1889	Con. res., Sept. 25, 1890.	*32, 734	2,000 Senate, 4,000 House, 25,000 Civil Service Com.
1890	Requisition	500	Interior Dept.

List of documents printed, etc.—Continued.

Title of document.	By what authority printed.	Number of copies.	How distributed.
Education, Report of the Commissioner of—			
1880	R. S., sec. 3798; joint res., Feb. 23, 1881.	*29, 900	5,000 Senate, 10,000 House, 13,000 Com. of Education.
1881	R. S., sec. 3798; con. res., Mar. 3, 1883.	*34, 900	7,000 Senate, 14,000 House, 13,000 Com. of Education.
1882	R. S., sec. 3798; joint res., June 20, 1884.	*42, 900	7,000 Senate, 14,000 House, 20,000 Com. of Education.
1883	Joint res., June 20, 1884.	42, 900	Do.
1883-'84	R. S., sec. 3798; joint res., Mar. 2, 1885.	*42, 900	Do.
1884-'85	R. S., sec. 3798; con. res., June 24, 1886.	*42, 900	Do.
1885-'86	R. S., sec. 3798; con. res., Mar. 2, 1887.	*42, 900	Do.
1886-'87	R. S., sec. 3798; con. res., Feb. 8, 1888.	*36, 726	5,000 Senate, 10,000 House, 20,000 Com. of Education.
1887-'88	R. S., sec. 3798; con. res., Jan. 8, 1889.	*42, 764	7,000 Senate, 14,000 House, 20,000 Com. of Education.
1889	Con. res., Sept. 16, 1890.	*45, 734	8,000 Senate, 16,000 House, 20,000 Com. of Education.
Education, Bureau of, on Art and Industry, Report of the—	Con. res., Aug. 5, 1886.	*6, 900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House, 2,000 Com. of Education.
Education in Alaska	Con. res., Aug. 2, 1886	*7, 900	1,500 Senate, 3,500 House, 1,000 Com. of Education.
Geological Survey, Report of the—			
1881	R. S., sec. 3798; joint res., Aug. 5, 1882.	*15, 900	3,500 Senate, 7,000 House, 2,500 Geological Survey, 1,000 for sale.
1882	do	*15, 900	Do.
1883	R. S., sec. 3798; joint res., June 24, 1884.	*20, 400	4,500 Senate, 9,000 House, 5,000 Geological Survey.
1884	do	*20, 400	Do.
1885	R. S., sec. 3798; joint res., Mar. 2, 1885.	*20, 400	Do.
1886	do	*20, 234	Do.
1887	R. S., sec. 3798; con. res., July 28, 1888.	*20, 234	Do.
1888	do	*20, 234	Do.
Geological Survey—			
Bulletins Nos. 1 to 80, inclusive	Act Mar. 3, 1879	*4, 900	3,000 Geological Survey.
Monographs Nos. 1 to 16, inclusive	do	*4, 900	Do.
Geology of the Henry Mountain	Con. res., June 20, 1879.	5, 050	1,000 Senate, 3,000 House, 500 Interior, 500 Geological Survey, 50 Library.
Mineral Resources—			
1883	Act Mar. 3, 1879	*4, 900	3,000 Geological Survey.
1884	do	*4, 900	Do.
1885	do	*4, 734	Do.
1886	do	*4, 734	Do.
1887	do	*4, 734	Do.
1888	do	*4, 734	Do.
Indian Affairs, Commissioner of, Reports of the, 1884 to 1890, inclusive.	Requisition	3, 000	Interior Dept.
Labor, Commissioner of, Report of the—			
1885	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1885	Requisition	700	Interior Dept.
1886	do	15, 000	Do.
1887	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1887	Requisition	15, 000	Interior Dept.
1888	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
First Annual	Joint res., July 3, 1886.	54, 000	13,000 Senate, 26,000 House, 15,000 Interior Dept.
First Annual	Requisition	3, 000	Interior Dept.
First Annual	do	1, 000	Do.
First Annual	Con. res., Oct. 18, 1888.	5, 000	Dept. of Labor.
Second Annual	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
Second Annual	Con. res., Oct. 18, 1888.	5, 000	Dept. of Labor.
Third Annual	Con. res., Feb. 16, 1889.	10, 000	Do.
Third Annual	Joint res., Oct. 12, 1888.	39, 000	13,000 Senate, 26,000 House.
Fourth Annual	Joint res., Mar. 1, 1889.	39, 000	Do.
Fourth Annual	Requisition	15, 000	Interior Dept.
Fourth Annual	do	2, 000	Do.
Fifth Annual	Joint res., Mar. 2, 1891.	*36, 734	10,000 Senate, 20,000 House, 5,000 Dept. of Labor.
Land Office, Report of the Commissioner of the—			
1881	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1882	do	*4, 900	Do.
1883	do	*4, 900	Do.

List of documents printed, etc.—Continued.

Title of document.	By what authority printed.	Number of copies,	How distributed.
Land Office, Report of the Commissioner of the—Continued.			
1884	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 900	1, 000 Senate, 2, 000 House.
1884	Requisition	2, 500	Interior Dept.
1885	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 900	1, 000 Senate, 2, 000 House.
1885	Requisition	2, 500	Interior Dept.
1886	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1, 000 Senate, 2, 000 House.
1886	Requisition	2, 500	Interior Dept.
1887	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1, 000 Senate, 2, 000 House.
1887	Requisition	3, 000	Interior Dept.
1888	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1, 000 Senate, 2, 000 House.
1888	Requisition	2, 500	Interior Dept.
1889	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1, 000 Senate, 2, 000 House.
1889	Requisition	2, 500	Interior Dept.
1890	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1, 000 Senate, 2, 000 House.
1890	Requisition	2, 500	Interior Dept.
Land Laws, Codified, parts 1 to 4, inclusive.	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Aug. 7, 1882.	*10, 400	2, 000 Senate, 5, 000 House, 1, 500 Interior Dept.
Lands, Decisions of the Department of the Interior relating to Public—			
Volumes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7	Joint res., Oct. 18, 1888.	1, 409	76 Senate, 333 House, 1, 000 Interior Dept.
Volumes 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12	Joint res. Dec. 18, 1890.	1, 424	88 Senate, 336 House, 1, 000 Interior Dept.
Volumes 2 and 3	Requisition	500	Interior Dept.
Volumes 4 to 12, inclusive	do	1, 000	Do.
Patents, Commissioner of, Report of the—			
1884	do	*8, 234	Do.
1885	do	*8, 234	Do.
1886	do	*8, 234	Do.
1887	do	*8, 234	Do.
1888	do	*8, 234	Do.
1889	do	*8, 234	Do.
1890	do	*8, 734	Do.
Patent Cases, Decisions of the Commissioner of Patents and of United States Courts in, 1884 to 1890, inclusive (7 volumes).	do	1, 200	Do.
Pensions, Commissioner of, Report of the—			
1884	do	5, 000	Do.
1885	do	12, 000	Do.
1886	do	35, 000	Do.
1887	do	50, 000	Do.
1888	do	45, 000	Do.
1889	do	8, 500	Do.
1890	do	10, 500	Do.
Pensions, Decisions of the Interior Department relating to—			
Volumes 1 and 2	Joint res., Oct. 18, 1888.	1, 409	76 Senate, 333 House, 1, 000 Interior Dept.
Volumes 3 and 4	Joint res., Dec. 18, 1890.	1, 424	88 Senate, 336 House, 1, 000 Interior Dept.
Volumes 1, 2, 3, and 4	Requisition	500	Interior Dept.
Railroads, Commissioner of, Report of the, 1884.	do	3, 000	Do.
Registers of the Interior Department, Annual, 1884, 1886, 1887, 1889, and 1891.	do	1, 500	Do.
International Geographical Congress and Exhibition at Venice, Report on.	R. S. sec. 3792; con. res., Feb. 17, 1885.	*5, 400	1, 000 Senate, 2, 000 House, 500 War Dept.
International Marine Conference, Proceedings of the (3 volumes).	Con. res., Mar. 29, 1890.	*10, 134	2, 000 Senate, 4, 000 House, 1, 300 State Dept., 600 Treasury Dept., 500 Navy.
International Monetary Conference Report—			
1878	Joint res., Aug. 4, 1886.	*6, 734	1, 500 Senate, 3, 000 House, 500 sale by Public Printer.
1881	do	*6, 734	Do.
Monetary Commission, Report of, 1876.	do	*6, 734	Do.
International Law—			
Digest of, Wharton, first edition (3 volumes).	Joint res., July 28, 1886.	*5, 900	1, 000 Senate, 2, 000 House, 1, 000 State Dept.
Do. (second edition).	Con. res., Mar. 2, 1887 ..	4, 000	Do.
Interoceanic Communication, Report of Lieut. John T. Sullivan.	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Feb. 9, 1883.	*6, 900	1, 500 Senate, 3, 000 House 500 Navy Dept.
Interstate Commerce Commission, Report of the—			
First Annual	Con. res., Dec. 9, 1890 ..	*7, 734	2, 000 Senate, 4, 000 House.
Second Annual Report	Con. res., Feb. 19, 1889 ..	*7, 734	Do.
Third Annual	Con. res., Dec. 9, 1890 ..	*7, 734	Do.

List of documents printed, etc.—Continued.

Title of document.	By what authority printed	Number of copies.	How distributed.
Interstate Commerce Commission, Report of the—Continued.			
1887	Requisition	10,000	Interior Dept.
1887	do	600	Do.
1887	do	600	Do.
1888	Con. res., Feb. 8, 1888 ..	*16,900	5,000 Senate, 10,000 House.
	do	300	Do.
Interstate Commerce, with Testimony, Senate Select Committee on, Report of. (Senate Report No. 46, in 2 volumes, 1st sess. 49th Cong.			
Irrigation in Egypt. Translation by Maj. A. M. Miller.	Con. res., Mar. 2, 1889 ..	*4,734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
Jefferson's Desk, Proceedings upon the Presentation of	Con. res., May 26, 1880 ..	*11,900	3,000 Senate, 7,000 House.
Journal, House—			
Third session Forty-sixth Cong.	R. S., sec. 3798	3,160	1,550 Interior Dept.
First session Forty-seventh Cong.	do	3,160	Do.
Second session Forty-seventh Cong.	do	3,160	Do.
First session Forty-eighth Cong.	R. S., secs. 3792, 3798, 3799.	3,128	Do.
Second session Forty-eighth Cong.	do	3,128	Do.
First session Forty-ninth Cong.	do	3,128	Do.
Second session Forty-ninth Cong.	do	3,164	Do.
First session Fiftieth Cong.	Act Oct. 19, 1888	1,174	See act.
Second session Fiftieth Cong.	do	1,174	Do.
First session Fifty-first Cong.	do	1,174	Do.
Second session Fifty-first Cong.	do	1,174	Do.
Journal, Senate—			
Special and first sessions Forty-seventh Cong.	R. S., sec. 3798	3,220	1,550 Interior Dept.
Second session Forty-seventh Cong.	do	3,220	Do.
First session Forty-eighth Cong.	R. S., secs. 3792, 3798, 3799.	3,194	Do.
Second session Forty-eighth Cong.	do	3,194	Do.
First session Forty-ninth Cong.	do	3,194	Do.
Second session Forty-ninth Cong.	do	3,221	Do.
First session Fiftieth Cong.	Act Oct. 19, 1888	1,055	See act.
Second session Fiftieth Cong.	do	1,055	Do.
First session Fifty-first Cong.	do	1,055	Do.
Second session Fifty-first Cong.	do	1,055	Do.
Attorney-General, Report of the—			
1881	R. S., sec. 3798	*4,900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1882	do	*4,900	Do.
1883	do	*4,900	Do.
1884	do	*4,900	Do.
1885	do	*4,900	Do.
1885	Requisition	1,600	Dept. of Justice.
1886	R. S., sec. 3798	*4,734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1886	Requisition	1,700	Dept. of Justice.
1887	R. S., sec. 3798	*4,734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1887	Requisition	1,800	Dept. of Justice.
1888	R. S., sec. 3798	*4,734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1888	Requisition	2,000	Dept. of Justice.
1889	R. S., sec. 3798	*4,734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1889	Requisition	2,000	Dept. of Justice.
1890	R. S., sec. 3798	*4,734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1890	Requisition	2,000	Dept. of Justice.
Attorney-General, Digest of Opinions of the	R. S., sec. 3792; Stats. L., June 15, 1880.	*2,900	1,000 Dept. of Justice.
Volumes 17, 18, and 19	R. S., sec. 383	*2,734	1,000 each, Attorney-General.
Register of Department of Justice—			
1884	Requisition	1,500	Dept. of Justice.
1890	do	2,000	Do.
Labor in Europe—			
Letter of Secretary of State	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Jan. 21, 1885.	10,000	1,500 Senate, 2,500 House, 6,000 State Dept.
H. Ex. Doc. No. 54, second session Forty-eighth Congress (3 volumes).	do	*9,900	1,500 Senate, 2,500 House, 4,000 State Dept.
Laws, Slip, Forty-seventh to Fifty-first Congress, inclusive.	R. S., secs. 210, 3803, and 3805.	1,826	550 Senate, 1,000 House, 200 State Dept., 76 miscellaneous.
Laws, Pamphlet—			
First session Forty-seventh Congress.	R. S., sec. 3807; act June 20, 1874.	26,633	3,000 Senate, 10,000 House, 13,633 State Dept.
Second session Forty-seventh Congress.	do	26,633	Do.
First session Forty-eighth Congress	do	300	State Dept.
First session Forty-eighth Congress	do	26,691	3,000 Senate, 10,000 House, 13,691 State Dept.

List of documents printed, etc.—Continued.

Title of document.	By what authority printed.	Number of copies.	How distributed.
Laws, Pamphlet—Continued.			
Second session Forty-eighth Congress.	R. S., sec. 3807; act June 20, 1874.	26,691	3,000 Senate, 10,000 House, 13,691 State Dept.
First session Forty-ninth Congress.	.....do.....	26,691	Do.
Second session Forty-ninth Congress.	.....do.....	26,600	3,000 Senate, 10,000 House, 13,000 State Dept.
First session Fiftieth Congress.	.....do.....	26,691	3,000 Senate, 10,000 House, 13,691 State Dept.
Second session Fiftieth Congress.	.....do.....	25,445	3,000 Senate, 10,000 House, 12,445 State Dept.
Statutes at Large—			
Volume 21.....	Act June 20, 1874, sec. 7	3,050	3,000 State Dept., 50 Library of Congress.
Volume 22.....	Acts June 20, 1874, and Mar. 3, 1883.	2,590	2,540 State Dept., 50 Library of Congress.
Do.....	.....do.....	500	State Dept.
Do.....	.....do.....	600	Do.
Do.....	.....do.....	600	Do.
Volume 23.....	.....do.....	4,030	3,980 State Dept., 50 Library of Congress.
Volume 24.....	.....do.....	3,050	3,000 State Dept., 50 Library of Congress.
Do.....	.....do.....	500	State Dept.
Volume 25.....	.....do.....	3,050	3,000 State Dept., 50 Library of Congress.
Do.....	Act June 20, 1874.....	200	State Dept.
Volume 26.....	.....do.....	3,550	3,500 State Dept., 50 Library of Congress.
Revised Statutes.....	Act May 22, 1878.....	1,000	State Dept.
Supplement to.....	Act June 7, 1880.....	1,500	Do.
Do.....	.....do.....	250	Do.
Do.....	.....do.....	300	Do.
Laws relating to—			
Loans, Currency, Coinage, and Banking, Compilation of	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Aug. 5, 1886.	*6,900	2,000 Senate, 4,000 House.
Rivers and Harbors.....	Con. res., Mar. 2, 1887..	*2,734	1,000 War Dept.
Meat Products—			
Report on.....	Con. res., May 10, 1890.	*31,734	10,000 Senate, 20,000 House.
Testimony on.....	.....do.....	*7,734	2,000 Senate, 4,000 House.
Medical and Surgical History of the War—			
Volume 1, part 3.....	Acts Mar. 27, 1872, and Mar. 3, 1875.	10,050	2,000 Senate, 5,000 House, 3,000 Surgeon-General, 50 Library of Congress.
Volume 2, part 3.....	.....do.....	10,000	2,000 Senate, 5,000 House, 3,000 Surgeon-General.
Message, President's—			
1885.....	Con. res., Feb. 8, 1886..	25,000	House.
1886.....	H. R., Dec. 9, 1886.....	20,000	Do.
1887.....	H. R., Jan. 16, 1888.....	20,000	Do.
1888.....	H. R., Dec. 5, 1888.....	25,000	Do.
1889.....	H. R., Jan. 14, 1890.....	20,000	Do.
1890.....	H. R., Dec. 6, 1890.....	20,000	Do.
1889.....	S., Dec. 4, 1889.....	10,000	Senate.
1890.....	S., Dec. 5, 1890.....	25,000	Do.
Message, President's, and Reports of heads of Departments—			
1885.....	S., Dec. 10, 1885.....	1,000	Do.
1886.....	S., Dec. 9, 1886.....	1,000	Do.
1887.....	S., Dec. 20, 1887.....	1,000	Do.
1888.....	S., Dec. 10, 1888.....	1,000	Do.
Message, President's, and Foreign Relations—			
1881.....	R. S., sec. 3798.....	*7,900	2,000 Senate, 4,000 House.
1881.....	Requisition.....	2,000	State Dept.
1882.....	R. S., sec. 3798.....	*7,900	2,000 Senate, 4,000 House.
1882.....	Requisition.....	2,000	State Dept.
1883.....	R. S., sec. 3798.....	*7,900	2,000 Senate, 4,000 House.
1883.....	Requisition.....	2,000	State Dept.
1884.....	R. S., sec. 3798.....	*7,900	2,000 Senate, 4,000 House.
1884.....	Requisition.....	2,000	State Dept.
1885.....	R. S., sec. 3798.....	*7,900	2,000 Senate, 4,000 House.
1885.....	Requisition.....	2,000	State Dept.
1886.....	R. S., sec. 3798.....	*7,734	2,000 Senate, 4,000 House.
1886.....	Requisition.....	2,000	State Dept.
1887.....	R. S., sec. 3798.....	*7,734	2,000 Senate, 4,000 House.
1887.....	Requisition.....	3,000	State Dept.
1888, in 2 volumes.....	R. S., sec. 3798.....	*7,734	2,000 Senate, 4,000 House.
1888.....	Requisition.....	750	State Dept.
1889.....	R. S., sec. 3798.....	*7,734	2,000 Senate, 4,000 House.
1889.....	Requisition.....	1,000	State Dept.

List of documents printed, etc.—Continued.

Title of document.	By what authority printed.	Number of copies.	How distributed.
Message, President's, and Foreign Relations—Continued.			
1890	R. R., sec. 3798	*7, 734	2,000 Senate, 4,000 House.
1890	Requisition	1, 000	State Dept.
Message, President's, Reports of Pacific Railway Commission.	Con. res., Sept. 14, 1888.	*16, 734	5,000 Senate, 10, 000 House.
Messages, Veto, of the Presidents of the United States, Compilation of Military Academy, Report of Board of Visitors to—	Con. res., Feb. 9, 1887 ..	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1884	Requisition	2, 000	War Dept.
1884 .....	.....do	2, 000	Do.
1885 .....	.....do	1, 500	Do.
1886 .....	.....do	1, 500	Do.
1887 .....	.....do	1, 500	Do.
1888 .....	.....do	1, 500	Do.
1889 .....	.....do	2, 000	Do.
1890 .....	.....do	1, 800	Do.
National Academy of Sciences, Report of—			
1883	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Apr. 28, 1884.	*6, 400	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House, 1,500 Academy of Sciences
1884	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Feb. 28, 1885.	*6, 400	Do.
1885	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., July 17, 1886.	*6, 400	Do.
1887	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., July 28, 1888.	*6, 234	Do.
1888	Con. res., May 7, 1890 ..	*6, 234	Do.
1889	Con. res., Jan. 5, 1891 ..	*5, 234	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House, 500 Academy of Sciences.
National Academy of Sciences, Memoirs of the—			
1883	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Apr. 28, 1884.	*6, 400	1 000 Senate, 2,000 House, 1,500 Academy of Sciences.
1884	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Feb. 28, 1885.	*6, 400	Do.
1885	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., July 17, 1886.	*6, 400	Do.
1886	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., July 28, 1888.	*3, 234	1,500 Academy of Sciences.
1887 .....	.....do	*6, 234	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House, 1,500 Academy of Sciences.
National Academy of Sciences on Sorghum Sugar Industry, Report of	Con. res., Mar. 3, 1883.	*8, 400	2,000 Senate, 3,000 House, 1,000 Agricultural Dept., 500 Academy of Sciences.
National Board of Health, Report of—			
1879	Joint res., Feb. 1, 1881.	*7, 900	1,500 Senate, 3,000 House, 1,500 Board of Health.
1880	Joint res., July 5, 1884.	1, 000	Nat. Board Health.
1881 .....	.....do	1, 000	Do.
1882	Requisition	5, 000	Treasury Dept.
1882	Joint res., July 5, 1884.	1, 000	Nat. Board Health.
1883 .....	.....do	*2, 900	Do.
1883	Requisition	1, 000	Treasury Dept.
1884	Joint res., July 5, 1884.	*2, 900	1,000 Nat. Board Health.
1884	Requisition	500	Treasury Dept.
1885	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., July 5, 1884.	*2, 900	1,000 Nat. Board Health.
1885	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Mar. 3, 1885.	*6, 900	1,000 Senate, 4,000 House.
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.	Requisition	500	War Dept.
Soldiers' Home of District of Columbia, Commissioners of the, Report of, 1889.			
Navy, Secretary of the, Report of—			
1883	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1883	Requisition	2, 500	Navy Dept.
1884	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1884	Requisition	2, 000	Navy Dept.
1885	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1885	Requisition	1, 600	Navy Dept.
1886, vols. 1, 2	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1886	Requisition	1, 500	Navy Dept.
1887	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1887	Requisition	1, 500	Navy Dept.
1888	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1888	Requisition	2, 000	Navy Dept.
1889	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1889	Requisition	1, 900	Navy Dept.
1890 .....	.....do	1, 600	Do.
Surgeon-General, Reports of, 1883 to 1885, inclusive.	Con. res., July 25, 1882; R. S., sec. 3798.	*4, 900	1,000 House, 2,000 Senate.

List of documents printed, etc.—Continued.

Title of document.	By what authority printed.	Number of copies.	How distributed.
Newburg Monument and Centennial, Celebration of, 1883.	R. S., sec 3792; con. res., July 23, 1888.	*6, 234	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House, 1,500 Committee.
Nicaragua Canal, Menocal's Report on the	Con. res., July 17, 1886.	*6, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House, 2,000 Navy Dept.
Ordnance and War Ships, Report on....	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Mar. 23, 1886.	*13, 000	3,000 Senate, 6,000 House, 1,000 War Dept., 1,000 Navy, 100 Committee.
Panama Canal— Report on the, by Lieut. C. C. Rogers.	Con. res., Sept. 27, 1888.	*4, 734	500 Senate, 1,000 House, 1,500 Navy Dept.
Special Intelligence Report on the, by Lieut. Kimball.	Con. res., Aug. 5, 1886.	*4, 900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
Registers, Navy, January, 1884 to 1891, inclusive.	Requisition	7, 000	Navy Dept.
July, 1884	do	5, 000	Do.
1885	do	5, 000	Do.
1886	do	5, 000	Do.
1887	do	7, 000	Do.
Greely Relief Expedition— Report of	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Mar. 3, 1887.	*6, 734	500 Senate, 1,000 House, 3,500 Navy Dept.
Do	Requisition	450	Navy Dept.
Greely Party, Report on Reception of	do	3, 000	Do.
Harber, Lieutenant, Report of	do	2, 000	Do.
Naval Academy, Registers of, 1883 to 1891.	do	5, 000 5, 500 5, 500 3, 000 1, 100	Do.
Naval Academy, Reports of Board of Visitors to, 1883 to 1891.	do	800 350 100 3, 200	Do.
Medicine and Surgery, Bureau of, Report of, 1883 to 1891.	do	1, 000 1, 100 1, 500	Do.
General Information, Series—			
No. 5	do	1, 500	Do.
6	do	1, 500	Do.
7	do	1, 700	Do.
8	do	2, 000	Do.
9	do	2, 000	Do.
9	do	200	War Dept.
Postal Laws and Regulations	Act. Mar. 30, 1886	75, 000	Post-Office Dept.
Postmaster-General, Report of the—			
1883	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1883	Requisition	8, 000	Post-Office Dept.
1884	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1884	Requisition	8, 000	Post-Office Dept.
1885	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1885	Requisition	10, 500	Post-Office Dept.
1886	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1886	Requisition	4, 700	Post-Office Dept.
1887	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1887	Requisition	2, 277	Post-Office Dept.
1888	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1888	Requisition	3, 146	Post-Office Dept.
1889	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1889	Requisition	3, 675	Post-Office Dept.
1890	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1890	Requisition	3, 575	Post-Office Dept.
Presentation of Portraits of Speakers, Addresses delivered upon the	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Mar. 6, 1888.	*11, 734	2,000 Senate, 8,000 House.
Red Cross Association, Tenth International Conference of the, Report of	Con. res., Jan. 8, 1889.	*6, 734	5,000 President Red Cross Association.
Registers, Army, January, 1884 to 1890, inclusive.	Requisition	8, 000	War Dept.
Register, Biennial	R. S., sec. 3800; act Dec. 15, 1877.	2, 550	2,500 Interior Dept., 50 Library of Congress.
Do	do	2, 550	Do.
Do	do	*4, 400	2,500 Interior Dept.
Do	do	*4, 400	Do.
Do	do	*4, 400	Do.
Do	do	*4, 400	Do.
Do	do	*4, 234	Do.
Do	do	*4, 234	Do.
Do	do	*4, 234	Do.
Do	do	*4, 234	Do.
Regulations—			
Army	Requisition	10, 000	War Dept.
Pocket edition	do	10, 000	Do.
Navy	do	5, 000	Navy Dept.

List of documents printed, etc.—Continued.

Title of document.	By what authority printed.	Number of copies.	How distributed.
Report on Relations between Labor and Capital, Testimony (4 volumes).	Con. res., Feb. 20, 1885.	\$5,000	6,000 Senate, 13,000 House, 5,000 Bureau of Labor, 1,000 Senate Committee.
Royal Commission on Precious Metals, Final Report of	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Jan. 9, 1884.	*4,734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
Senate Manual	Res., July 5, 1884	900	850 Senate, 50 Library.
Do	Res., Feb. 28, 1885	1,050	1,000 Senate, 50 Library.
Do	Res., Apr. 1, 1886	1,000	Senate.
Do	Res., Feb. 9, 1888	1,550	Do.
Do	Res., Dec. 16, 1889	1,500	Do.
Do	Res., May 15, 1890	960	Do.
Senate Mis. Doc. No. 43, second session Fiftieth Congress, Sunday Rest Bill.	Con. res., Feb. 19, 1889.	32,000	10,000 Senate, 20,000 House, 2,000 Committee on Education and Labor.
Senate Report No. 1633, and Senate Ex. Doc. No. 55, Fisheries.	Con. res., Mar. 2, 1887.	6,000	2,000 Senate, 4,000 House.
Smithsonian Report— 1883, volumes 1 and 2	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., June 24, 1884.	*17,960	3,000 Senate, 6,000 House, 7,000 Smithsonian Inst.
1884, volumes 1 and 2	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Jan. 26, 1885.	*17,960	Do.
1885, volumes 1 and 2	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., July 17, 1886.	*17,794	Do.
1886, volumes 1 and 2	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Oct. 1, 1888.	*17,734	3,000 Senate, 6,000 House, 7,000 Smithsonian Inst.
1887, volumes 1 and 2	Con. res., Oct. 1, 1888.	*17,734	Do.
1888, volumes 1 and 2	Con. res., June 17, 1890.	*17,734	Do.
1889, volumes 1 and 2	do	*17,734	Do.
1890, volumes 1 and 2	Con. res., Mar. 3, 1891.	*20,734	3,000 Senate, 6,000 House, 7,000 Smithsonian Inst., 3,000 National Museum.
National Museum, Bulletins— No. 1 special	Requisition	2,000	Interior Dept.
21	do	1,000	Do.
22	do	1,000	Do.
23	do	1,000	Do.
24	do	1,000	Do.
25	do	1,000	Do.
26	do	1,000	Do.
27	do	1,000	Do.
28	do	1,000	Do.
29	do	1,000	Do.
30	do	1,000	Do.
31	do	1,000	Do.
32	do	500	Do.
33	do	1,000	National Museum.
34	do	1,000	Do.
35	do	1,000	Do.
36	do	1,000	Do.
37	do	1,000	Do.
38	do	1,000	Do.
39, A, B, C, D, and F	do	3,000	Do.
41	do	3,000	Do.
National Museum, Proceedings of the— 1883, volume 6	do	1,050	Interior Dept.
1884, volume 7	do	1,000	Do.
1885, volume 8	do	1,000	Do.
1886, volume 9	do	1,000	Do.
1887, volume 10	do	1,000	Do.
1888, volume 11	do	1,000	National Museum.
1889, volume 12	do	1,200	Do.
1890, volume 13	do	1,200	Do.
1891, volume 14	do	3,000	Do.
South American Commission, Reports of Cattle Breeding and Dairy Farming	Con. res., June 11, 1886.	*16,734	5,000 Senate, 10,000 House.
Do	Joint res., June 24, 1886.	*5,900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House, 1,000 State Dept.
Do	Joint res., Apr. 2, 1888.	25,000	8,000 Senate, 16,000 House, 1,000 State Dept.
Consular Officers, Reports of— Nos. 1, 2, and 3	Con. res., Feb. 23, 1881.	\$0,050	15,000 Senate, 35,000 House, 50 Library of Congress.
Nos. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$, 29, 37, 52, and 56	Requisition	*6,734	State Dept.
Nos. 26-28, 30-36, 38-41, 43-51, 54, 55, 57-62.	do	*11,734	Do.
No. 53	do	*2,734	Do.
Nos. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$, 53 $\frac{1}{2}$, 71-73	do	*7,734	Do.
Nos. 42, 81-87	do	*9,734	Do.
Nos. 63-70, 74, 75, 77-80, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	*9,234	Do.
No. 73 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	*5,734	Do.
No. 76	do	*8,734	Do.
Nos. 88, 89, 91-109, 106 $\frac{1}{2}$, 107 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	*10,234	Do.

List of documents printed, etc.—Continued.

Title of document.	By what authority printed.	Number of copies.	How distributed.
Consular Officers, Reports of—Cont'd.			
Nos. 90, 113-130	Requisition	*11, 234	State Dept.
Nos. 110 and 111, and 112	do	*10, 734	Do.
Beet Sugar Industry of Europe	do	*6, 734	Do.
Carpet Manufactures in Foreign Countries.	do	*6, 734	Do.
Cholera in Europe, 1884	do	*11, 734	Do.
"Cooking for Workingmen's Wives" and "Oatmeal Food."	do	*4, 734	Do.
Emigration from Europe	do	*6, 734	Do.
European Forestry	do	*6, 734	Do.
Files in Spanish-America	do	*3, 734	Do.
Fruit Culture	do	*7, 734	Do.
Gas and Gas Manufactures in Foreign Countries.	do	*7, 734	Do.
India Rubber	do	*6, 734	Do.
India Rubber in Foreign Countries.	do	*6, 734	Do.
Labor in Europe and the United States.	do	*11, 734	Do.
Malt and Beer in Spanish-America.	do	*5, 234	Do.
Olive Culture	do	*6, 734	Do.
Refrigerators in Foreign Countries	do	*6, 734	Do.
Rice in England and Germany	do	*4, 734	Do.
Scouring Wool in Belgium, etc.	do	*3, 234	Do.
Shoe and Leather Industry	do	*11, 734	Do.
Special Consular Reports	do	*6, 734	Do.
Streets and Highways	do	*7, 734	Do.
Technical Education in Europe	do	*5, 734	Do.
The Licorice Plant, etc.	do	*4, 734	Do.
Trade Guilds of Europe	do	*11, 734	Do.
Fishery Treaties, etc.	Con. res., June 14, 1888.	*16, 734	5,000 Senate, 10,000 House.
International Marine Conference, Proceedings of the	Con. res., Mar. 28, 1890.	*10, 134	2,000 Senate, 4,000 House, 1,300 State Dept., 600 Treasury Dept., 500 Navy.
Register of Department of State—			
1883	Requisition	2, 000	State Dept.
1884	do	2, 000	Do.
1886	do	1, 500	Do.
1888	do	2, 000	Do.
Treaties and Conventions between the United States and other Powers, 1776-1887.	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Mar. 3, 1885.	*11, 434	1,500 Senate, 3,000 House, 4,000 State Dept., 1,000 Interior Dept., 200 for sale.
Statistical Abstract of the United States—			
1885	Con. res., Mar. 18, 1886.	*16, 734	5,000 Senate, 10,000 House.
1886	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Mar. 3, 1887.	*16, 734	Do.
1887	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Mar. 19, 1888.	*16, 734	Do.
1888	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Mar. 2, 1889.	*16, 734	Do.
1889	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Sept. 16, 1890.	*17, 734	5,000 Senate, 10,000 House, 1,000 Bureau of Statistics.
1883 to 1890, inclusive.	Requisition	3, 025	Treasury Dept.
Surgeon-General's Office, Library of, Index Catalogue, volumes 4 to 12.	Requisition	1, 500	War Dept.
Tariff Bill No. 7313, House.	Con. res., Jan. 18, 1883.	6, 000	2,000 Senate, 4,000 House.
Tariff Bill No. 7313, House Report No. 1861 on	do	6, 000	Do.
Tariff Bill and Report (pamphlet)	Con. res., Apr. 25, 1890.	30, 000	10,000 Senate, 20,000 House.
Tariff Commission, Report of.	Con. res., Dec. 15, 1882.	20, 000	6,000 Senate, 14,000 House.
Tariff Commission, Report and Testimony taken by	Con. res., May 15, 1882.	*4, 650	2,400 Congress, 350 Tariff Commission.
Do	Con. res., Dec. 15, 1882.	4, 200	1,500 Senate, 2,500 House, 200 Tariff Commission.
Tariff Compilation for 1884	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Feb. 25, 1884.	*25, 900	8,000 Senate, 16,000 House.
Tariff Hearings before Committee on Ways and Means.	Con. res., Apr. 21, 1890.	*16, 734	5,000 Senate, 10,000 House.
Tariff Law with Proposed Amendments, etc.	Con. res., Aug. 8, 1888.	100, 000	25,000 Senate, 75,000 House.
Tests of Iron and Steel	Con. res., May 5, 1880.	*4, 900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
Do	Con. res., May 5, 1881.	*4, 900	Do.
1884	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Jan. 13, 1886.	*5, 400	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House, 500 War Dept.
1884	Requisition	140	War Dept.
1885	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Jan. 13, 1886.	*5, 400	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House, 500 War Dept.
1885	Requisition	140	War Dept.
1886	R. S., sec. 3792	1, 734	Congress.

List of documents printed, etc.—Continued.

Title of document.	By what authority printed.	Number of copies.	How distributed.
Tests of Iron and Steel—Continued.			
1886	Requisition	500	War Dept.
1886	do	140	Do.
1886	do	100	Navy Dept.
1887	R. S., sec. 3792	1, 734	Congress.
1887	Requisition	500	War Dept.
1887	do	140	Do.
1888	R. S., sec. 3792	1, 734	Congress.
1888	Requisition	500	War Dept.
1888	do	140	Do.
1889	R. S., sec. 3792	1, 734	Congress.
1889	Requisition	500	War Dept.
1889	do	140	Do.
1890	R. S., sec. 3792	1, 734	Congress.
Tide Tables, Atlantic Coast—			
1883	Requisition	2, 530	Treasury Dept.
1884	do	2, 500	Do.
1885	do	2, 525	Do.
1886	do	2, 025	Do.
1887	do	2, 025	Do.
1888	do	2, 025	Do.
1889	do	2, 025	Do.
1890	do	2, 025	Do.
1891	do	2, 025	Do.
Tide Tables, Pacific Coast—			
1883	do	2, 030	Do.
1884	do	2, 000	Do.
1885	do	2, 025	Do.
1886	do	1, 525	Do.
1887	do	1, 500	Do.
1888	do	2, 025	Do.
1889	do	3, 025	Do.
1890	do	3, 025	Do.
1891	do	3, 525	Do.
Tornadoes in the Western States	Joint res., July 19, 1882	3, 000	750 Senate, 1,500 House 750 Signal Service.
Transportation Routes to the Seaboard.	Con. res., Mar. 3, 1881	5, 000	2,000 Senate, 3,000 House.
Transportation Interests of the United States and Canada—			
Report on	Con. res., May 27, 1890	*16, 734	5,000 Senate, 10,000 House.
Testimony on	do	6, 000	2,000 Senate, 4,000 House.
Treasury, Secretary of the, Finance Report—			
1883	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House,
1884	do	*4, 900	Do.
1885	do	*4, 900	Do.
1886	do	*4, 734	Do.
1887	do	*4, 734	Do.
1888	do	*4, 734	Do.
1889	do	*4, 734	Do.
1890	do	*4, 734	Do.
Treasury, Secretary of the, Finance Reports for the years 1883 to 1890, inclusive.	Requisition	3, 500	Treasury Dept.
Book of Estimates of Appropriations—			
1883	R. S., sec. 3792, and requisition.	*2, 430	Do.
1884	do	*2, 430	Do.
1885	do	*2, 425	Do.
1886	do	*2, 425	Do.
1887	do	*2, 475	Do.
1888	do	*2, 675	Do.
1889	do	*2, 675	Do.
1890	do	*2, 675	Do.
Commissioner of Navigation, Report of the—			
1884	do	3, 025	Do.
1885	do	4, 025	Do.
1886	do	4, 025	Do.
1887	do	4, 025	Do.
1888	do	2, 025	Do.
1889	do	2, 025	Do.
1890	do	2, 025	Do.
Commerce and Navigation—			
1883	R. S. sec. 3798	*10, 050	2,000 Senate, 6,150 House.
1883	Requisition	1, 525	Treasury Dept.
1884	R. S. sec. 3798	*10, 050	2,000 Senate, 6,150 House.
1884	Requisition	4, 050	Treasury Dept.
1885	R. S. sec. 3798	*19, 050	2,000 Senate, 6,150 House.
1885	Requisition	3, 075	Treasury Dept.
1886	R. S., sec. 3798	*10, 050	2,000 Senate, 6,150 House.

List of documents printed, etc.—Continued.

Title of document.	By what authority printed.	Number of copies.	How distributed.
Commerce and Navigation—Continued—			
1886	Requisition	6, 900	Treasury Dept.
1887	R. S., sec. 3798	*9, 884	2,000 Senate, 6,150 House.
1887	Requisition	6, 800	Treasury Dept.
1888	R. S., sec. 3798	*9, 884	2,000 Senate, 6,150 House.
1888	Requisition	7, 250	Treasury Dept.
1889	R. S., sec. 3798	*9, 884	2,000 Senate, 6,150 House.
1889	Requisition	8, 650	Treasury Dept.
1890	R. S., sec. 3798	*9, 884	2,000 Senate, 6,150 House.
1890	Requisition	5, 550	Treasury Dept.
Internal Commerce—			
1883	.....do	4, 050	Do.
1884	R. S., sec. 3798; joint res., June 20, 1884.	*10, 050	2,000 Senate, 6,150 House.
1884	Requisition	2, 025	Treasury Dept.
1885	.....do	2, 025	Do.
1886	R. S., sec. 3798; joint res., June 20, 1884.	*9, 884	2,000 Senate, 6,150 House.
1886	Requisition	3, 025	Treasury Dept.
1887	R. S., sec. 3798	*9, 884	2,000 Senate, 6,150 House.
1887	Requisition	3, 025	Treasury Dept.
1888	.....do	3, 025	Do.
1889	R. S., sec. 3798	*9, 884	2,000 Senate, 6,150 House.
1889	Con. res., Feb. 21, 1887 ..	15, 000	5,000 Senate, 10,000 House.
1889	Requisition	3, 025	Treasury Dept.
1890	R. S., sec. 3798	*9, 884	2,000 Senate, 6,150 House.
1890	Requisition	3, 025	Treasury Dept.
Comptroller of the Currency, Report of the—			
1883	R. S., sec. 3798 and requisition.	*13, 425	Do.
1884	.....do	*12, 475	Do.
1885	.....do	*11, 350	Do.
1886	.....do	*12, 450	Do.
1887	.....do	*15, 259	Do.
1888	.....do	*15, 709	Do.
1889	.....do	*14, 044	Do.
1890	.....do	*22, 409	Do.
Digest of Appropriations—			
1883	Requisition	1 5 6	Do.
1884	.....do	780	Do.
1885	.....do	775	Do.
1886	.....do	775	Do.
1887	.....do	775	Do.
1888	.....do	1, 025	Do.
1889	.....do	1, 025	Do.
1890	.....do	1, 025	Do.
First Comptroller, Decisions of the—			
Volume 3	Joint res., Aug. 3, 1882.	*9, 100	See Stats. L., v. 22, p. 391.
Volume 4	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Aug. 3, 1882.	*9, 417	Do.
Volume 5	.....do	*9, 417	Do.
Volume 6	.....do	*9, 417	Do.
Internal Revenue, Commissioner of, Report of the—			
1883	R. S. sec. 3792 and requisition.	*5, 950	Treasury Dept.
1884	.....do	*4, 450	Do.
1885	.....do	*4, 950	Do.
1886	.....do	*4, 950	Do.
1887	.....do	*5, 784	Do.
1888	.....do	*5, 284	Do.
1889	.....do	*5, 259	Do.
1890	.....do	*5, 209	Do.
Life-Saving Service, Report of the—			
1881	Joint res., July 15, 1882.	*11, 900	10,000 Treasury Dept.
1883 to 1889, inclusive	Acts July 31, 1876, and June 18, 1878.	4, 125	Treasury Dept.
Light-House Board, Report of the—			
1883	Requisition	2, 525	Do.
1884	.....do	2, 525	Do.
1885	.....do	2, 525	Do.
1886	.....do	3, 525	Do.
1887	.....do	2, 525	Do.
1888	.....do	2, 525	Do.
1889	.....do	2, 525	Do.
1890	.....do	2, 525	Do.
Marine-Hospital Service, Report of Supervising Surgeon-General of the—			
1883	.....do	1, 525	Do.

List of documents printed, etc.—Continued.

Title of document.	By what authority printed.	Number of copies.	How distributed.
Marine-Hospital Service, Report of Supervising Surgeon-General of the—Continued.			
1884	Requisition	1,525	Treasury Dept.
1885	do	1,525	Do.
1886	do	2,025	Do.
1887	do	2,025	Do.
1888	do	2,525	Do.
1889	do	2,525	Do.
1890	do	2,525	Do.
Merchant Vessels of the United States, List of—			
1883	do	5,025	Do.
1884	do	6,025	Do.
1885	do	3,025	Do.
1886	do	3,075	Do.
1887	do	4,025	Do.
1888	do	4,025	Do.
1889	do	4,025	Do.
1890	do	4,025	Do.
Mint, Director of the, Reports of the, for 1883 to 1890, inclusive.			
Mint, Director of the, on the Production of Precious Metals, Report of the—			
1880	Joint res., Mar. 3, 1881	*16,900	3,000 Senate, 8,000 House, 4,000 Treasury Dept.
1881	Con. res., July 28, 1882	*10,900	2,000 Senate, 4,000 House, 3,000 Director of the Mint.
1882	Con. res., Mar. 2, 1883	*10,900	Do.
1883	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., June 25, 1884	*10,900	Do.
1884	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Mar. 2, 1885	*10,900	Do.
1885	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Aug. 2, 1886	*10,900	Do.
1886	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Mar. 3, 1887	*10,734	Do.
1887	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Oct. 13, 1888	*10,734	Do.
1887	Con. res., Feb. 21, 1889	1,000	Director of the Mint.
1888	R. S., sec. 3792; con. res., Mar. 2, 1889	*10,734	2,000 Senate, 4,000 House, 3,000 Director of the Mint.
1889	Con. res., May 10, 1890	*10,734	Do.
Navigation and Customs Collection Laws Relating to Vessels, etc.	Con. res., July 31, 1886	*6,900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House, 2,000 Bureau Navigation.
Supervising Architect, Reports of the, 1883 to 1890, inclusive.	Requisition	2,025	Treasury Dept.
Supervising Inspector-General of Steam Vessels, Reports of, 1883 to 1890, inclusive.	do	1,025	Do.
Supervising Inspectors, Proceedings of Annual Meeting of—			
1883	do	750	Do.
1884	do	775	Do.
1885	do	775	Do.
1886	do	775	Do.
1887	do	775	Do.
1888	do	725	Do.
1889	do	725	Do.
1890	do	725	Do.
Trusts, House Report No. 3112, first session Fiftieth Congress.	Con. res., Jan. 8, 1889	*6,234	1,500 Senate, 3,000 House.
Union Pacific Railroad Company, Report of Government Directors of the—			
1884	Requisition	2,000	Interior Dept.
1885	Con. res., July 17, 1886	*4,900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1885	Requisition	1,000	Interior Dept.
1886	do	1,000	Do.
1888	do	1,000	Do.
1889	do	1,000	Do.
1890	do	1,000	Do.
War, Secretary of, Report of the—			
1883	R. S., sec. 3798	*4,900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1883	Requisition	650	War Dept.
1884	R. S., sec. 3798	*4,900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1884	Requisition	650	War Dept.
1885	R. S., sec. 3798	*4,900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1885	Requisition	650	War Dept.
1886	R. S., sec. 3798	*4,734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1886	Requisition	650	War Dept.
1887	R. S., sec. 3798	*4,734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.

List of documents printed, etc.—Continued.

Title of document.	By what authority printed.	Number of copies.	How distributed.
War, Secretary of, Report of the—Continued.			
1887	Requisition	650	War Dept.
1888	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1888	Requisition	650	War Dept.
1889	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1889	Requisition	650	War Dept.
1890	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1890	Requisition	650	War Dept.
Engineers, Chief of, Report of the—			
1883	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1883	Requisition	1, 500	War Dept.
1884	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1884	Requisition	650	War Dept.
1885	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1885	Requisition	1, 400	War Dept.
1885	do	650	Do.
1886	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1886	Requisition	1, 400	War Dept.
1886	do	650	Do.
1887	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1887	Requisition	1, 400	War Dept.
1887	do	650	Do.
1888	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1888	Requisition	1, 400	War Dept.
1888	do	650	Do.
1889	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1889	Requisition	1, 400	War Dept.
1889	do	650	Do.
1890	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1890	Requisition	1, 400	War Dept.
1890	do	650	Do.
Ordinance, Chief of, Report of the—			
1883	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1883	Requisition	650	War Dept.
1884	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1884	Requisition	2, 000	War Dept.
1884	do	650	Do.
1885	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1885	Requisition	650	War Dept.
1885	do	500	Do.
1886	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1886	Requisition	2, 500	War Dept.
1886	do	650	Do.
1887	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1887	Requisition	650	War Dept.
1887	do	500	Do.
1888	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1888	Requisition	2, 500	War Dept.
1888	do	650	Do.
1889	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1889	Requisition	2, 500	War Dept.
1889	do	650	Do.
1890	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1890	Requisition	2, 500	War Dept.
1890	do	650	Do.
Signal Officer, Chief, Report of the—			
1883	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1883	Requisition	1, 200	War Dept.
1884	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1884	Requisition	3, 000	War Dept.
1885	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 900	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1885	Requisition	3, 000	War Dept.
1886	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1886	Requisition	2, 500	War Dept.
1887	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1887	Requisition	2, 750	War Dept.
1888	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1888	Requisition	2, 500	War Dept.
1889	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1889	Requisition	2, 500	War Dept.
1890	R. S., sec. 3798	*4, 734	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House.
1890	Requisition	2, 500	War Dept.
Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, volumes 7 to 37, inclusive (65 books).	Act Aug. 7, 1882.	*12, 734	11,000 War Dept.
Registers of War Department from Forty-eighth to Fifty-first Congress.	} Requisition	{ 2,000 3,500 3,000 2,800	} War Dept.

List of documents printed, etc.—Continued.

Title of document.	By what authority printed.	Number of copies.	How distributed.
War on the Pacific Coast of South America, etc.	R. S., sec. 3792; joint res., Mar. 3, 1885.	*6,400	1,000 Senate, 2,000 House, 1,500 Navy Dept.
Washington Monument, Commission for Dedication of, Report and Proceedings of the—	E.S., sec. 3792; act Mar. 3, 1885.	*28,400	8,000 Senate, 16,000 House, 2,500 Monument Association, etc.
Wool and Manufactures of Wool, Special Report on	R. S., 3792; con. res., July 28, 1888.	*18,734	5,000 Senate, 10,000 House, 2,000 Treasury Dept.
Yorktown Centennial	Con. res., Mar. 3, 1883 ..	*11,900	4,000 Senate, 6,000 House.
Zoölogical Park Commission, Report of the—	Con. res., Mar. 24, 1890 ..	*2,734	250 Senate, 500 House, 250 Park Commission.

(5)

COST AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

Under the joint resolution of Congress approved June 20, 1874, the Congressional Printer is directed to keep a separate and exact account, in detail, of all expenditures for printing, mailing, and binding the Congressional Record, etc., and publish the amounts thus yearly expended in his next succeeding annual report, and each succeeding report, separately from the other disbursements of his office. This information is given in Table No. 7.

The number of bound volumes of the Record for the third session of the Forty-sixth Congress, including the index, is four, comprising 3,310 pages.

The number of each volume printed and bound is 7,050, aggregating 28,200 volumes. These have been disposed of as follows:

	Volumes.
Delivered to Senate folding-room	8,830
Delivered to House folding-room	18,072
Delivered to Library of Congress	208
Delivered to House Library	400
Delivered to officers of the House	36
Delivered to Justices and officers of the Supreme Court of the U. S.	44
Delivered to Official Reporter of the Senate	20
Delivered to Executive Departments on requisitions	60
Delivered to S. C. Parish on orders from members	88
On hand	392
Total	28,200

The number of copies of the Record authorized by law is 10,350 for each session, of which number 3,428 of the third session Forty-sixth Congress were delivered unbound to the order of members of Congress.

The cash receipts on account of Congressional Record for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are as follows:

From sale of Records	\$1,618.26
From sale of paper shavings (estimated)	447.58
The amount received for speeches printed from matter contained in the Record	6,863.46
	<hr/>
	8,931.30

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1881.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

Under the joint resolution of Congress approved June 20, 1874, the Congressional Printer is directed to keep a separate and exact account, in detail, of all expenditures for printing, mailing, and binding the Congressional Record, etc., and publish the amounts thus yearly expended

in his next succeeding annual report, and each succeeding report, separately from the other disbursements of his office. This information is given in Table No. 7.

The Record for the special sessions of the Senate, Forty-seventh Congress, made one volume, comprising 562 pages.

There were 8,100 copies of that volume printed and bound, which have been disposed of as follows:

	Volumes.
Delivered to Senate folding-room.....	2,214
Delivered to House folding-room.....	5,483
Delivered to Library of Congress.....	52
Delivered to House library.....	100
Delivered to officers of the House.....	9
Delivered to Justices and officers of the Supreme Court of the United States.....	14
Delivered to Official Reporter of the Senate.....	5
Delivered to Executive Departments on requisitions.....	4
On hand.....	219
Total.....	8,100

The number of copies of the Record for this session authorized by law to be printed and bound was as follows:

For Congress.....	10,350
For Library of Congress.....	52
For officers of the House.....	9
For Justices and officers of the Supreme Court of the United States.....	14
For Official Reporter of the Senate.....	5
Total.....	10,430

Of the copies authorized by law to be printed and bound for Congress, 2,653 were delivered unbound to the order of members of Congress.

The number of bound volumes of the Record for the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress, including the index, is eight, comprising 8,438 pages.

The number of copies of each volume printed and bound is 7,000, aggregating 56,000 volumes. These have been disposed of as follows:

	Volumes.
Delivered to Senate folding room.....	18,984
Delivered to House folding room.....	33,504
Delivered to Library of Congress.....	416
Delivered to House library.....	800
Delivered to officers of the House.....	72
Delivered to Justices and officers of the Supreme Court of the United States.....	112
Delivered to Official Reporter of the Senate.....	40
Delivered to State and Territorial libraries.....	376
Delivered to Executive Departments on requisitions.....	104
Delivered to S. C. Parrish on orders from members.....	16
On hand.....	1,576
Total.....	56,000

The number of copies of the Record for the session authorized by law to be printed and bound was as follows:

For Congress.....	10,675
For Library of Congress.....	52
For officers of the House.....	9
For Justices and officers of the Supreme Court of the United States.....	14
For Official Reporter of the Senate.....	5
For distribution to each State and Territorial library.....	50
Total.....	10,805

Of the copies authorized by law to be printed and bound for Congress, 4,114 were delivered unbound to the orders of members of Congress.

The cash receipts on account of Congressional Record for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, were as follows :

From sales of Records.....	\$2,714.75
From sales of paper shavings (estimated)	1,626.85
The amount received for speeches printed from matter contained in Record	23,192.93
Total.....	27,534.53

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

Under the joint resolution of Congress approved June 20, 1874, the Congressional Printer is directed to keep a separate and exact account, in detail, of all expenditures for printing, mailing, and binding the Congressional Record, etc., and publish the amounts thus yearly expended in his next succeeding annual report, and each succeeding report, separately from the other disbursements of his office. This information is given in Table No. 7.

The Record for the second session of the Forty-seventh Congress, including index, made five volumes, comprising 4,368 pages.

The number of copies of each volume printed and bound was 7,750, aggregating 38,750 volumes.

These have been disposed of as follows :

	Volumes.
Delivered to Senate folding-room.....	12,550
Delivered to House folding-room.....	23,500
Delivered to Library of Congress	260
Delivered to House library	500
Delivered to officers of the House.....	45
Delivered to Justices and officers of the Supreme Court of the United States.....	70
Delivered to Official Reporter of the Senate.....	25
Delivered to State and Territorial libraries.....	235
Delivered on orders from members.....	45
On hand.....	1,470
Total.....	38,750

The number of copies of the Record authorized by law to be printed and bound is as follows :

For Congress	10,675
For Library of Congress	52
For officers of the House.....	9
For Official Reporter of the Senate.....	5
For distribution to each State and Territorial library.....	50
For Justices and officers of the Supreme Court of the United States.....	14
Total.....	10,805

Of the copies authorized by law to be printed and bound for Congress 3,455 were delivered unbound to the orders of members of Congress.

The cash receipts on account of Congressional Record for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, were as follows :

From sales of Record.....	\$2,078.72
From sales of paper shavings (estimated).....	1,494.75
The amount received for speeches printed from matter contained in the Record	18,167.24
Total.....	21,740.71

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

Table showing the number and distribution of the bound volumes of the Congressional Record for the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress.

	Volumes.
Delivered to Senate folding room	15,352
Delivered to House folding room	22,680
Delivered to Library of Congress	364
Delivered to House library	700
Delivered to officers of the House	63
Delivered to justices and officers of the Supreme Court of the United States.	98
Delivered to Official Reporter of the Senate	35
Delivered to State and Territorial libraries	350
On hand	1,358
Total	42,000

The number of copies of the Record authorized by law to be printed and bound is as follows:

	Copies.
For Congress	10,675
For Library of Congress	52
For officers of the House	9
For Official Reporter of the Senate	5
For distribution to each State and Territorial library	50
For justices and officers of the Supreme Court of the United States	14
Total	10,805

Of the copies authorized by law to be printed and bound for Congress, 5,099 were delivered unbound upon the orders of members of Congress.

The cash receipts on account of Congressional Record for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, were as follows:

From sales of Record	\$3,181.85
From sales of paper shavings (estimated)	982.35
The amount received for speeches printed from matter contained in the Record	19,895.47
Total	24,059.70

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

Table showing the number and distribution of the bound volumes of the Congressional Record for the second session of the Forty-ninth Congress.

	Volumes.
Delivered to Senate folding room	9,952
Delivered to House folding room	16,124
Delivered to House library	400
Delivered to Library of Congress	208
Delivered to officers of the House	36
Delivered to justices and officers of the Supreme Court of the United States.	56
Delivered to Official Reporter of the Senate	20
Delivered to State and Territorial libraries	200
On hand	604
Total	27,600

The number of copies of the Record authorized by law to be printed and bound is as follows:

For Congress	10,675
For Library of Congress	52
For officers of the House	9
For Official Reporter of the Senate	5
For distribution to each State and Territorial library	50
For Justices and officers of the Supreme Court of the United States	14
Total	10,805

Of the copies authorized by law to be printed and bound for Congress, 4,156 were delivered unbound upon orders of members of Congress.

The receipts on account of Congressional Record for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, were as follows:

From sales of Record	\$1,604.27
From sales of paper shavings (estimated)	526.62
The amount received for speeches printed from matter contained in the Record	7,528.45
Total	9,659.34

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

Table showing the number and distribution of the bound volumes of the Congressional Record for the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress.

	Volumes.
Delivered to Senate folding-room	19,215
Delivered to House folding-room	26,325
Delivered to House library	900
Delivered to Library of Congress	468
Delivered to officers of the House	81
Delivered to Justices and officers of the Supreme Court of the United States	126
Delivered to Official Reporter of the Senate	45
Delivered to State and Territorial libraries	450
On hand	450
Total	48,060

The number of copies of the Record authorized by law to be printed and bound is as follows:

For Congress	10,675
For Library of Congress	52
For officers of the House	9
For Official Reporter of the Senate	5
For distribution to each State and Territorial library	50
For Justices and officers of the Supreme Court of the United States	14
Total	10,805

Of the copies authorized by law to be printed and bound for Congress, 5,614 were delivered unbound upon orders of members of Congress.

The receipts on account of Congressional Record for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, were as follows:

From sales of Record	\$3,791.07
From sales of paper shavings (estimated)	663.67
The amount received for speeches printed from matter contained in the Record	18,535.19
Total	22,989.93

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1886.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

Statement of the distribution of the bound and unbound volumes for the second session of the Forty-ninth Congress.

	Volumes.
Delivered to Senate folding room	6,507
Delivered to House folding room	10,560
Delivered to House library	900
Delivered to Library of Congress	468
Delivered to officers of the House	81
Delivered to justices and officers of the Supreme Court of the United States	126
Delivered to Official Reporter of the Senate	45
Delivered to State and Territorial libraries	450
On hand	1,468
Total	20,605

The number of copies of the Record authorized by law to be printed and bound is as follows :

For Congress	10,675
For Library of Congress	52
For officers of the House	9
For Official Reporter of the Senate	5
For distribution to each State and Territorial library	50
For justices and officers of the Supreme Court of the United States	14
Total	10,805

Of the copies authorized by law to be printed and bound for Congress, 4,986 were delivered unbound upon orders of members of Congress.

The receipts on account of Congressional Record for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, were as follows :

From sales of Record	\$1,675.57
From sales of paper shavings (estimated)	221.22
The amount received for speeches printed from matter contained in the Record	14,905.83
Total, fiscal year ending June 30, 1887	16,802.62

FIFTIETH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

Disbursements on account of Congressional Record during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.

232,906 pounds printing paper, equal to 48 pounds to the ream, at 5.1 cents.	\$11,878.20
160,144 pounds printing paper, equal to 48 pounds to the ream, at 5.2 cents.	8,327.49
119,376 pounds printing paper, equal to 48 pounds to the ream, at 5.3 cents.	6,326.93
3,313 pounds manilla paper, equal to 30 pounds to the ream, at 6.3 cents.	208.72
8,552 pounds manilla paper, equal to 35 pounds to the ream, at 8 cents.	684.16
5 reams pink printing-paper, at \$1.74	8.70
20 reams cream tissue paper, at \$3.00	60.00
40 reams white tissue paper, at \$2.60	104.00
15 reams stereotype backing-paper, at \$7.00	105.00
2,757 feet imitation Russia leather, at 17.5 cents	482.48
12,500 pounds binders' boards, at 2.4 cents	300.00
327½ yards unbleached cotton, at 11.9 cents	38.97
2,189 pounds book ink, at 15 cents	328.35
96 gallons benzine, at 7.4 cents	7.10
12 sheets glazed press-boards	6.15
18 cane-seat arm-chairs	33.00
18 extra high cane-seat chairs	21.00
16½ yards 2-ply rubber blankets, at \$8.40	137.20
13½ yards 3-ply rubber blankets, at \$7.60	105.55
1 pair horse blankets	10.00
1 clock	1.50
150 16-candle power lamps, at 85 cents	127.50
12 3-light plugs, and 12 9-light plugs	2.34

Disbursements on account of Congressional Record, etc.—Continued.

10 grooved composing sticks, 8-inch, at \$1.08	\$10. 80
40 screw composing sticks, 8-inch, at 72 cents	28. 80
5 screw composing sticks, 12-inch, at \$1.03½	5. 18
10 patent knee composing sticks, 6-inch, at 67½ cents	6. 75
4 double stands and racks, at \$4.05	16. 20
175 pounds brass leads, 6 to pica, at 45 cents	78. 75
35 pounds brass leads, 10 to pica, at 63 cents	22. 05
24 folding cylinder points, at 20 cents	4. 80
4 cutting cylinder rubbers	9. 62
2 12-inch roller stocks, one with frame	2. 12
10, 078 pounds bar lead, at 6 cents	604. 68
100 pounds Spanish whiting, at 2 cents	2. 00
2 carriage lamps, at \$6.50	13. 00
2 boxes candles, at 75 cents	1. 50
Sharpening mailing-machine blades	1. 00
Type, assorted	428. 11
Street-car tickets	10. 00
Telephone rent from November 26, 1887, to March 31, 1888	19. 09
Boxing .....	. 90
Coal	576. 17
Gas	364. 63
Ice	95. 00
New covered delivery cart	172. 50
New set harness	40. 00
Horse feed and stable supplies	121. 81
Horseshoeing	23. 65
Compiling index	4, 210. 20
Engraving	35. 00

Labor, pay of employes	36, 208. 65
	85, 238. 91
Total	121, 447. 56

NOTE.—All disbursements on account of the Congressional Record are included in general statement of disbursements for the fiscal year, page 20.

Receipts on account of Congressional Record for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, were as follows:

From sales of Record	\$4, 201. 67
From sales of paper shavings (estimated)	809. 25
The amount received for speeches printed from matter contained in the Record	24, 704. 56
Total	29, 715. 48

Statement of the distribution of the bound and unbound volumes for the first session of the Fiftieth Congress.

	Volumes.
Delivered to Senate folding room	19, 844
Delivered to House folding room	28, 314
Delivered to House library	1, 100
Delivered to Library of Congress	572
Delivered to officers of the House	99
Delivered to justices and officers of the Supreme Court of the United States	154
Delivered to Official Reporter of the Senate	55
Delivered to State and Territorial libraries	550
On hand	4, 312
Total	55, 000

The number of copies of the Record authorized by law to be printed and bound is as follows:

For Congress	10, 675
For Library of Congress	52
For officers of the House	9
For Official Reporter of the Senate	5
For distribution to each State and Territorial library	50
For justices and officers of the Supreme Court of the United States	14
Total	10, 805

Of the copies authorized by law to be printed and bound for Congress 6,297 were delivered unbound upon orders of members of Congress :

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

Disbursements on account of Congressional Record during fiscal year ended June 30, 1889.

706,659 pounds printing paper, equal to 48 pounds to the ream, at 5.1 cents.....		\$36,039.60
134,609 pounds printing paper, equal to 48 pounds to the ream, at 5. cents.....		6,999.66
5,311 pounds manilla paper, at 6 cents.....		318.66
10,687 pounds manilla paper, at 6.3 cents.....		673.28
47 reams German wave marble paper, at \$5.95.....	\$339.15	
20 reams cream tissue paper, at \$3.....	60.00	
20 reams white tissue paper, at \$2.60.....	52.00	
35 reams stereotype backing paper, at \$6.....	210.00	
24 screws for stereotype plates, at 60 cents.....	14.40	
7 galvanized-iron boxes.....	37.00	
3 boxes XXX bright tin, at \$13.....	39.00	
5 dozen 1-gallon crocks, at \$1.25.....	6.25	
24 pinions for holding plates on Record press.....	14.65	
6½ pounds brass castings.....	1.88	
400 pounds No. 20 wire, at 23 cents.....	92.00	
200 pounds No. 10 wire, at 23 cents.....	46.00	
200 pounds No. 26 wire, at 19 cents.....	38.00	
500 pounds No. 60 wire, at 23 cents.....	115.00	
1½ dozen blue tittle leather, at \$8.....	6.00	
1½ dozen cochineal tittle leather, at \$8.50.....	6.38	
25 dozen law sheep, extra, at \$8.50.....	212.50	
55,000 feet imitation Russian leather, at 15 cents.....	8,249.00	
80 dozen spools thread, No. 24, at \$1.50.....	120.00	
1,000 pounds glue, at 11.7 cents.....	117.00	
50,000 pounds binder's boards, No. 2, at 2.4 cents.....	1,200.00	
15½ yards 3-ply rubber blankets, at \$7.22.....	110.31	
Fixtures for Thompson stitching-machine.....	85.30	
100 16 candle-power lamps, at 85 cents.....	85.00	
206 packs XX gold-leaf, at \$6.75.....	1,390.00	
244 pounds 3 and 5 ply twine, at 31 cents.....	75.64	
500 yards crash, at 10 cents.....	50.00	
9 dozen sweet-oil (in half pints), at 62 cents.....	5.58	
76 pounds egg albumen, at 60 cents.....	45.60	
6 barrels flour, at \$4.19.....	25.14	
Sharpening mailing-machine blades.....	2.00	
Belts for mailing-machine.....	.50	
Right to use mailing-machine one year.....	15.00	
Type, assorted.....	442.89	
Telephone rent from April 1, 1888, to March 31, 1889.....	77.50	
Street-car tickets.....	30.00	
Repairing harness.....	4.65	
Compiling index.....	11,635.80	
Engraving.....	109.00	
Gas.....	818.88	
Coal.....	912.00	
Horse feed, etc.....	638.52	
Horseshoeing.....	97.19	
Ice.....	22.56	
	71,686.47	
Labor, pay of employes.....	154,137.42	
		225,823.89
Receipts on account of Congressional Record for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, were as follows:		
From sales of Record.....		\$2,459.94
The amount received for speeches printed from matter contained in the Record.....		32,941.29
Total.....		35,401.23

Statement of the distribution of the bound and unbound volumes for the second session of the Fiftieth Congress.

	Volumes.
Delivered to Senate folding-room.....	7,932
Delivered to House folding-room.....	13,820
Delivered to House library.....	400
Delivered to Library of Congress.....	208
Delivered to officers of the House.....	36
Delivered to justices and officers of the Supreme Court of the United States...	56
Delivered to Official Reporter of the Senate.....	20
Delivered to State and Territorial libraries.....	200
On hand.....	1,328
Total.....	24,000

The number of copies of the Record authorized by law to be printed and bound is as follows:

For Congress.....	10,675
For Library of Congress.....	52
For officers of the House.....	9
For Official Reporter of the Senate.....	5
For distribution to each State and Territorial library.....	50
For justices and officers of the Supreme Court of the United States.....	14
Total.....	10,805

Of the copies authorized by law to be printed and bound for Congress, 5,237 were delivered unbound upon orders of members of Congress.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

Statement of the distribution of the bound and unbound volumes of the Congressional Record for the first session of the Fifty-first Congress.

	Volumes.
Delivered to Senate folding-room.....	20,604
Delivered to House folding-room.....	33,972
Delivered to House library.....	1,200
Delivered to Library of Congress.....	624
Delivered to officers of the House.....	108
Delivered to justices and officers of the Supreme Court of the United States..	168
Delivered to Official Reporter of the Senate.....	60
Delivered to State and Territorial libraries.....	600
On hand.....	2,784
Total.....	60,120

The number of copies of the Record authorized by law to be printed and bound is as follows:

For Congress.....	10,675
For Library of Congress.....	52
For officers of the House.....	9
For Official Reporter of the Senate.....	5
For distribution to each State and Territorial library.....	50
For justices and officers of the Supreme Court of the United States.....	14
Total.....	10,805

Of the copies authorized by law to be printed and bound for Congress 6,127 were delivered unbound upon orders of members of Congress.

Receipts on account of Congressional Record for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, were as follows:

From sales of Record.....	\$4,324.25
The amount received for speeches printed from matter contained in the Record.....	15,295.35
Total.....	19,619.60

COST OF RECORD FROM 1874 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Statement of yearly expenditures and receipts on account of Congressional Record from first year of publication.

For fiscal year ending June 30—	Receipts from subscriptions and sales of copies.	Receipts from sales speeches printed from matter contained in Record.	Receipts from sales paper shavings—estimated.	Total receipts.	Total payments.
1874	\$4,787.22	(*)	(*)	\$4,787.22	\$134,297.97
1875	2,313.04	\$5,089.61	(*)	7,382.65	88,959.50
1876	4,913.02	16,674.04	\$1,315.81	22,902.87	188,198.84
1877	2,843.59	4,815.66	732.05	8,391.30	85,476.49
1878	2,935.00	17,350.00	1,757.47	22,042.47	125,173.41
1879	2,999.11	12,630.55	1,069.92	16,699.58	140,205.71
1880	3,054.87	9,151.58	1,463.57	13,670.02	130,741.29
1881	1,618.26	6,863.46	447.58	8,929.30	117,765.44
1882	2,714.75	23,192.93	1,626.85	27,534.53	150,902.19
1883	2,078.72	18,167.24	1,494.75	21,740.71	193,828.80
1884	3,181.85	19,895.47	982.38	24,059.70	123,645.48
1885	1,604.27	7,528.45	526.62	9,659.34	125,193.07
1886	3,791.07	18,536.19	663.67	22,989.93	125,615.05
1887	1,675.57	14,905.83	221.22	16,802.62	160,936.30
1888	4,201.67	24,704.56	809.25	29,715.48	121,447.56

* Not stated.

Statement showing the number of volumes or parts and pages of proceedings and index to each session and Congress from the Forty-third to the Fifty-first, both inclusive.

	Volumes or parts.	Pages.	Pages to session.	Pages to Congress.
Forty-third Congress:				
Special session of Senate	1	212		
First session, proceedings	6	5,954	212	
Index	1	366		
Second session, proceedings	3	2,478	6,320	
Index	1	221	2,699	
				9,231
Forty-fourth Congress:				
First session, proceedings	6	6,028		
Index	1	677		
Belknap impeachment	1	387		
Second session, proceedings	3	2,922	7,092	
Index	1	332		
Electoral Commission	1	309		
			3,563	
Forty-fifth Congress:				
First session (special) proceedings	1	889		10,655
Index		253		
Second session, proceedings	5	5,400	1,142	
Index	1	759		
Third session, proceedings	3	2,694	6,159	
Index	1	426		
			3,120	
				10,421
Forty-sixth Congress:				
First session (special), proceedings	2	2,602		
Index	1	439		
Second session, proceedings	5	4,976	8,041	
Index	1	1,083		
Third session, proceedings	3	2,737	6,059	
Index	1	560		
			3,297	
				12,397

Statement showing the number of volumes or parts and pages of proceedings and index to each session and Congress from the Forty-third to the Fifty-first, etc.—Continued.

	Volumes or parts.	Pages.	Pages to session.	Pages to Congress.
Forty-seventh Congress:				
Special session of Senate	1	508		
Index		40		
			548	
First session, proceedings	7	7,692		
Index	1	794		
			8,426	
Second session, proceedings	4	4,129		
Index	1	221		
			4,350	
				13,324
Forty-eighth Congress:				
First session, proceedings	6	6,688		
Index	1	790		
			7,478	
Second session, proceedings	3	2,770		
Index	1	261		
			3,031	
				10,509
Forty-ninth Congress:				
First session, proceedings	8	8,527		
Index	1	1,056		
			9,583	
Second session, proceedings	3	2,969		
Index	1	297		
			3,266	
				12,849
Fiftieth Congress:				
First session, proceedings	10	10,236		
Index	1	1,299		
			11,535	
Second session, proceedings	3	2,970		
Index	1	249		
			3,219	
				14,754
Fifty-first Congress:				
First session, proceedings	11	11,592		
Index	1	1,268		
			12,860	
Second session, proceedings	4	4,186		
Index	1	(*)		
			4,186	
				17,046

* Not yet printed.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SUGGESTIONS OF CHANGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 4, 1891.*

Hon. CHAS. F. MANDERSON,
Chairman Joint Committee on Printing:

SIR: By permission of the committee, I have the honor to submit the following suggestions bearing upon the subject of the proposed improvement of the Record, by reducing, as far as practicable, its bulk, and thus rendering it more convenient and accessible as a book of reference. That the present publication is cumbrous and unwieldy, not so much by reason of the volume of the debates themselves as by the insertion of a mass of extraneous and merely formal matter, belonging properly to the Journals (which, while undoubtedly of great convenience to members of the Senate and House when published in the daily Record, has no value in the library or bound edition), I think I will be able to demonstrate.

While the daily edition of the Record, to be of any practical value in legislation, should be a faithful transcript of the proceedings of the two Houses, and could not be materially curtailed without seriously impairing, if not actually destroying, its usefulness, yet by eliminating duplications of motions when possible and prohibiting the printing of bills (in those cases, of frequent occurrence in the House, where a bill covering perhaps many closely printed pages has been under consideration for a period of greater or less duration, has been amended, the hour for a vote fixed, and for the purpose of bringing the matter in its amended form before the House in advance of the vote, an order is obtained to print the bill as amended in the Record—when the same purpose could be attained more easily by having it reprinted in the ordinary bill form), its dimensions could be largely reduced without detriment.

As to the duplication of motions referred to above: this is a matter which should be left largely to the discretion of the reporters. Perhaps it would be more proper to speak of this as the "repetition of motions" by the presiding officer of either House, as, for instance:

Mr. KERNAN. I move that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business,

or,

Mr. ANDERSON. I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the Private Calendar.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois moves that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering bills upon the Private Calendar,

the latter statement in each case being entirely accurate but utterly superfluous. Manifestly it would be enough to say in either case:

The motion was agreed to,

or

The motion was rejected,

as warranted by the facts.

A further reduction could be made in the volume of the daily Record by abbreviating certain forms of stating the business, which have prevailed, without any apparent good reason, for many years. An instance of this may be cited in the House proceedings, where a bill or resolution is passed and the ordinary motion is made to reconsider and lay on the table. It is customary to state this as follows:

The bill (or joint resolution) was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and being engrossed it was accordingly read the third time and passed.

Mr. SAUNDERS moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill (or joint resolution) was passed, and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

This form takes up six lines of the Record, and is repeated many thousands of times during a session. It would seem that a statement similar to this would be sufficient:

The bill was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

or, simply,

The bill was engrossed and passed.

or,

The engrossed bill was read a third time and passed; its reconsideration, on motion of Mr. SAUNDERS, being tabled.

Another very material reduction might be made by referring to certain bills in certain cases, where no confusion could occur, by numbers, instead of printing the titles in full. In considering general appropriation bills in Committee of the Whole in the House, it is customary to state the title of the bill under consideration when the Committee begins its session (it is often stated also in the motion to go into Committee of the Whole), and again when the Committee rises the following form being employed:

The committee accordingly rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BLACKBURN reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had had under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 2) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes, and had come to no resolution thereon.

Where such a bill is under consideration daily for weeks, and often, by reason of the interposition of other business several times in a day, this form necessarily occupies no inconsiderable portion of the Record. I think it might safely and wisely be cut down to less than half its present dimensions. Again, messages between the two Houses are stated usually in about this form:

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. George M. Adams, its Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. No. 1343) to provide for certain expenses of the present session of Congress, and for other purposes; in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate.

The last clause, after the semicolon, being manifestly superfluous.

These various matters, and many similar ones, which occur many thousands of times in a session, add largely and needlessly to the bulk of the Record. As an illustration of this take the single item of "reconsideration," referred to on page 4, and apply it only to the bills and joint resolutions passed by the last Congress (and I refer now to House proceedings alone) and leaving entirely out of the count the thousands of times when this form is used with reference to simple motions, resolutions, or routine matters, or even amendments, and we find as follows:

Bills and joint resolutions which have actually become laws.....	2, 189
Six lines of the Record to reconsideration of each.....	6

Giving a total number of lines of..... 13, 134

or 131½ columns of the Record.

When to this is added the myriad number of times this form is used in reference to bills which do not become laws, to simple motions, or resolutions, etc., the number of columns will be largely more than doubled, and when there is also appended the duplication of motions, and the various other unnecessary forms, or rather redundant forms, of stating business in the House and in Committee of the Whole, this number will be at least quadrupled.

I come now to the second branch of the subject, viz, the curtailment of the volume of the bound edition by eliminating as far as practicable all matter which properly appears in the Journals, still leaving the daily Record, as now, a full and complete history of the legislative proceedings of each day. But before proceeding to show where this curtailment can properly be made, I would suggest the propriety—having in view always the value of the Record as a means of ready reference to legislative history—of causing the Records of the House and Senate to be bound separately.

To anyone who has had occasion to make reference to the proceedings of either House on any subject of legislation, the convenience of this arrangement, I apprehend, will scarcely require the support of argument. It has been suggested as a ground of opposition to this change that in searching for the history of a particular measure more than one volume would have to be consulted. I reply that the same is true now when that history is sought for, where it is most likely to be sought for, in the Journals; but it has never been suggested on this account or any other, so far as I know, to bind the House and Senate Journals together. Such a suggestion would doubtless be regarded as whimsical or even absurd, and yet there is just as good reason for binding these Journals in one volume as for so binding the Records.

But the objection to the change on the ground of the inconvenience above suggested has little or no foundation in fact, while the plan proposed has many points in its favor. In the first place it may be answered that this supposed "inconvenience" already exists. The present plan simply aggravates it. If legislation upon a particular subject were contemporaneous in the two Houses, then there might be some ground for the objection. But in the very nature of things this is almost impossible and in practice it rarely occurs. As a matter of fact, there is ordinarily on all important legislation a considerable lapse of time between the dates of consideration in the two Houses, and the chances are largely in favor of the "history" being found in more than one volume.

Besides, the slight disadvantage which may occasionally arise from this source is more than offset by the great convenience of being able to follow consecutively the debate in either House upon great public ques-

tions. I think the change proposed would do more than almost anything else that could be done to the Record to make it valuable in public and private libraries as a means of reference, and quotations from the utterances of public men on legislative measures would become almost household words, whereas now they are rarely heard, mainly because of this inaccessibility.

The second change proposed is to eliminate from the bound Record, as far as practicable, all matter that appears in the Journals, and, if desirable, issue a separate volume, as a supplement, made up of such matter. I would suggest, as material to be so eliminated and bound separately:

1. Petitions.
2. Bills introduced.
3. Reports of committees on bills which are referred to the several calendars.
4. Messages between the two Houses.
5. Enrolled bills.
6. Executive approvals of bills, etc.
7. Reports printed with House or Senate private bills.
7. Proposed amendments to be offered to a pending proposition.
9. Nominations and confirmations.
10. Conference reports.
11. Executive and other communications.

Of course in the very nature of things some items in each of these classes would have to remain in the bound Record, in the order of their presentation, being intimately connected with business then under consideration. But the great bulk of them could be transferred to the Supplement without confusion or inconvenience.

The amount of space consumed by the items enumerated, in comparison with the total bulk of the debates, is startling.

The Record, exclusive of the Appendix, for the last session of the Fifty-first Congress contains 3,921 pages. Under the heads of "Executive and other communications," "Petitions," "Bills introduced," and "Reports of committees" in the House, and "Petitions," "Nominations," and "Confirmations" in the Senate, an actual count shows a total of 575 columns, or nearly 8 per cent of the whole bulk!

But this does not include Senate committee reports or bills introduced; nor does it include "messages" between the two Houses, "approvals of bills" "enrolled bills," nor the reference of House bills in the Senate. It does not include conference reports, Senate bills referred in open House, nor House reports on private pension bills. All of these, if combined, would, I am convinced, swell the aggregate to fully 20 or possibly 25 per cent of the whole bulk.

On page 2317 of the Record of last session will be found a House message of fully two columns, and on page 2369 will be found a duplication of the same message under the head of "House bills referred."

But perhaps a more forcible illustration of the space occupied by some of the items above mentioned may be given by referring to the bills and joint resolutions presented during the Fifty-first Congress, which amounted to a grand total of 19,630. The average number of lines of the Record occupied by the title of each bill is slightly in excess of 2½, or a total of 49,075 lines, or 490 columns.

The total number of bills which were acted upon by the various committees of the two Houses, I am informed (though I have had no means of verifying the statement), was in the neighborhood of 7,000. The titles of these 7,000 bills being again printed in the Record gives

an addition of 175 columns. The bills, etc., which became laws number 2,189, and the title of each was printed as often as it was considered in either House, again when it was passed, when transmitted to the other House, when referred, when reported by the committee, when considered, when returned to the House in which it originated, when enrolled, and when approved. In other words, the title is printed at least nine times in addition to the record of its introduction and references.

Of course, this list would be greatly augmented in the case of bills amended by either House, where disagreements occur, and conference committees are appointed. But it is safe to assert that the titles of all such bills are printed ten times, where a little judicious editing could reduce the number to less than half, not only without confusion, but with absolute gain from the standpoint of convenience. Continuing, then, the calculation as to space needlessly taken up, and adding to the space occupied by the titles the formal motion to "reconsider," etc., which could be compressed into three lines, instead of six as now, we find that the 2,189 bills referred to occupy a space of at least 225 columns more than necessary, which, added to the totals above given, shows a total of 890 columns of the Record from this one source alone, which could readily be saved in the manner suggested.

The volume of the Record could also be reduced without detriment by taking the reports printed with private bills (as on pension bills in the House), and transferring them to the proposed supplement, appending to each bill passed a note as follows:

For report see supplement, p. —.

A material reduction could also be made in printing conference reports. At present they are duplicated—printed in each House, sometimes on the same page of the Record. It would seem to be sufficient to print them once and append a note to the proceedings in the other House.

See Senate (or House) Record, p. —.

Of course, to do this work properly and systematically, the services of an editor would be required. But in view of the importance and value of the work, this would seem to be a most appropriate subject for expenditure.

I regret that the brief time at my disposal does not permit a fuller and more carefully prepared communication upon a subject in which I feel a deep interest and to which I have given much thought, but hope that enough has been presented in this crude manner to show the advantage of, if not the necessity for, the changes proposed.

Very respectfully, etc.,

JNO. H. WHITE.

(7)

LETTER OF COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AS TO PRINTING FOR HIS
OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, January 9, 1892.

DEAR SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of a memorandum concerning the Patent Office printing, made by the Assistant Commissioner of Patents, which is thought to embody a careful study of the whole matter. I also inclose a rough draft of a section for your printing bill which embodies my ideas of the same.

I will appear and give any oral information or assistance in my power.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. E. SIMONDS,
Commissioner.

Hon. CHARLES F. MANDERSON,
United States Senate.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE—MEMORANDUM FOR COMMISSIONER.

LIST OF REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, TOGETHER WITH EXTRACTS FROM ACTS OF CONGRESS AND SECTIONS OF THE REVISED STATUTES RELATING TO THE PRINTING OF THE SAME.

I.—LIST OF REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS.

- (1) The fiscal year report to the Secretary of the Interior.
- (2) The report to Congress (annual report).
 - (a) Without list of patents, etc.
 - (b), With list of patents, etc. (bound).
- (3) Copies of specifications of each patent (current issues), including drawings (photolithographed).
- (4) Copies of specifications of each patent, for monthly volumes with indexes, including photolithographing of drawings and binding.
- (5) Official Gazette, including—
 - (a) Photolithographing of titles, claims, drawings, etc.
 - (b) Letter-press part of Official Gazette, which includes the first two pages and the decisions.
 - (c) Weekly and quarterly indexes.
 - (d) Binding.
 - (e) Copies of titles, briefs, claims, etc., preliminary to photolithographing.
- (6) Original letters-patent, including—
 - (a) Heads.
 - (b) Drawings (photolithographed).
 - (c) Specification and claims.

- (7) Copies of specifications, of design patents and trade-marks (current issues).
- (8) Original certificate of registration of trade-marks and labels.
- (9) Commissioner's decisions (bound and unbound).
- (10) Rules of practice (pamphlet).
- (11) Rules relating to the registration of trade-marks and labels (pamphlet).
- (12) Pamphlet patent laws.
- (13) Indexes to patents relating to electricity, etc.
- (14) Indexes to certain foreign patents.
- (15) Annual index (see 2 *b* above) and quarterly index. (See 5 *c* above.)
- (16) General index, lists of inventions, 1790-1873.
- (17) Index, 1790-1836, list of inventions (photolithographed from Patent Office Reports).
- (18) Catalogue of scientific library, edition of 1878.
- (19) Catalogue of additions to the scientific library, 1878-1883.
- (20) Catalogue of additions to the scientific library, 1882-1888.
- (21) Copies of specifications of old patents, including photolithographing of drawings.
- (22) Blanks, books, and other printing and binding.

II.—EXTRACTS FROM ACTS OF CONGRESS AND SECTIONS OF THE REVISED STATUTES RELATING TO THE PRINTING OF THE ABOVE PUBLICATIONS

- (1) The fiscal year report to the Secretary of the Interior.

This is a small octavo pamphlet covering the fiscal year ending June 30, and is distributed gratuitously. About 300 copies of these are printed. It is customary for the Commissioner to make this report upon request of the Secretary, but there is otherwise no specific law requiring him to make it.

There appears to be no specific act of Congress or section of the Revised Statutes which expressly authorizes the printing of this report. Requisition for the printing thereof is made by the Commissioner of Patents upon the Secretary of the Interior, who may or may not order it to be printed, as he sees fit.

Authority for the printing of this report may perhaps be implied from the wording of the last part of section 489 of the Revised Statutes, which section reads as follows:

The Commissioner of Patents may print or cause to be printed, copies of the claims of current issues, and copies of such laws, decisions, regulations, and circulars as may be necessary for the information of the public.

See also section 20, act of 1870, and 18 Statutes at Large, page 105 (Act of 20th June, 1874).

- (2) Report to Congress (Annual Report).
 - (a) Without list of patents, etc.
 - (b) With list of patents, etc. (bound).

This report is made pursuant to section 494 of the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows:

The Commissioner of Patents shall lay before Congress, in the month of January, annually, a report, giving a detailed statement of all moneys received for patents, for copies of records or drawings, or from any other source whatever; a detailed statement of all expenditures for contingent and miscellaneous expenses; a list of all patents which were granted during the preceding year, designating under proper heads the subjects of such patents; an alphabetical list of all the patentees, with their places of residence; a list of all patents which have been extended during the year; and such other information of the condition of the Patent Office as may be useful to Congress or the public.

See also section 9, act of 1870; section 14, act of 1837; section 1, act of July 3, 1832.

It appears that from 500 to 1,200 copies, without the list of patents, etc., are printed and are distributed gratuitously; that about 1,900 copies (with said list), are ordered printed by Congress for the use of its members, and that about 7,000 copies (with said list), or a number equal to

the edition of the Official Gazette (7,000), are printed upon requisition to the Secretary of the Interior as an annual index to the Gazette. The report, with index, contains 800 pages.

It is the practice to give each subscriber to the Gazette for the entire year a copy of this publication unbound. To other persons copies are sold, as set forth in the price list of the publications of the United States Patent Office.

There appears to be no specific authority of law for the printing of this report, either with or without the list of patents, etc., except, of course, the copies ordered printed by Congress for use of its members, unless such authority is to be implied from section 489 of the Revised Statutes, *supra*, or from the act of May 18, 1872 (17 Stat. L., p. 131), under which authority the Official Gazette is said to be published.

The Secretary of the Interior orders it printed upon requisition of the Commissioner of Patents.

(3) Copies of specifications of each patent (current issues) and drawings (photolithographed).

One hundred copies of each of these patents are now made, although the number heretofore has been 150. The estimate of the appropriations necessary to print the specification of these patents amounts to nearly one-half of the total amount of the appropriation necessary for the printing and binding of this office for one year.

There is no specific authority of law for the printing of these copies of specifications, unless it may be inferred from section 489, Revised Statutes. It may, perhaps, be fairly implied or inferred from the wording of section 493 of the Revised Statutes, which is as follows:

The price to be paid for uncertified printed copies of specifications and drawings of patents shall be determined by the Commissioner of Patents, within the limits of 10 cents as the minimum and 50 cents as the maximum price.

See also sections 1 and 2, patent act of March 24, 1871; joint resolution providing for publishing specifications and drawings of the Patent Office, approved January 11, 1871 (16 Stat. L., p. 590); section 20, patent act, 1870.

Authority to print may, perhaps, also be implied or inferred from that section of the Revised Statutes (4934) which relates to patent "fees."

The following shall be the rates for patent fees :

* * * * *

For certified copies of patents and other papers, including certified printed copies, 10 cents per hundred words. * * *

See also section 2, act of March 24, 1871 (17 Stat. L., p. 3); section 68, act of July, 1870.

It would seem that the authority to sell certified or uncertified "printed" copies might include the right to print the copies, but this is not clear.

The photolithographing of the drawings attached to these copies would seem to be covered by the wording of the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1892, as follows:

For photolithographing or otherwise producing copies of drawings of the weekly issues of patents, for producing copies of designs, trade-marks, and pending applications, and for the reproduction of exhausted copies of drawings and specifications. * * *

(4) Copies of specifications of each patent for monthly volumes with indexes, including drawings (photolithographed) and binding.

Two hundred copies of the above are printed and published pursuant to sections 490 and 491 of the Revised Statutes. These sections are as follows:

SEC. 490. The Commissioner of Patents is authorized to have printed, from time to time, for gratuitous distribution, not to exceed one hundred and fifty copies of the complete specifications and drawings of each patent hereafter issued, together with suitable indexes, one copy to be placed for free public inspection in each capitol of every State and Territory, one for the like purpose in the clerk's office of the district court of each judicial district of the United States except when such offices are located in State or Territorial capitols, and one in the Library of Congress, which copies shall be certified under the hand of the Commissioner and seal of the Patent Office, and shall not be taken from the depositories for any other purpose than to be used as evidence.

SEC. 491. The Commissioner of Patents is authorized to have printed such additional numbers of copies of specifications and drawings, certified as provided in the preceding section, at a price not to exceed the contract price for such drawings, for sale, as may be warranted by the actual demand for the same, and he is also authorized to furnish a complete set of such specifications and drawings to any public library which will pay for binding the same into volumes to correspond with those in the Patent Office and for the transportation of the same, and which shall also provide for proper custody for the same, with convenient access for the public thereto, under such regulations as the Commissioner shall deem reasonable.

See also joint resolution providing for publishing specifications and drawings of Patent Office, approved January 11, 1871 (16 Stat. L., p. 590); act of June, 1874 (18 Stat. L., p. 105); act of March 3, 1875 (section 12, 18 Stat. L., p. 402).

The photolithographing of the drawings attached to these copies is authorized by the extract above quoted from the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1892.

(5) Official Gazette, including—

- (a) Photolithographing of titles, claims, drawings, etc.
- (b) Letterpress part of Official Gazette, which includes the first two pages and the decisions.
- (c) Weekly and quarterly indexes.
- (d) Binding.
- (e) Copies of titles, briefs, claims, etc., preliminary to photolithographing.

This is said to be published pursuant to the act of May 18, 1872 (17 Stat. L., p. 131). This act, entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and for former years, and for other purposes," contains, among other things, the following:

Patent Office: To provide for the plates of an Official Gazette of the Patent Office, abstracts of the drawings of patents issued, thirteen thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents: *Provided,* That one copy of said Gazette shall be furnished to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress; and one copy shall be sent to eight such public libraries as may be designated by each Senator, Representative, and Delegate, and two copies to the Library of Congress: *Provided further,* That a subscription price of not less than five dollars per annum for said Gazette shall be charged to each subscriber; and all sums received from such subscription shall be, on or before the first day of each month, paid into the Treasury.

The words, "To provide for the plates of an Official Gazette of the Patent Office" are to be particularly noted. They may be said to fairly indicate the establishment of a permanent publication. Furthermore, in all of the appropriation acts subsequent to this act, relating to the Patent Office, the words, "For photolithographing or otherwise producing plates for the Official Gazette," or substantially the same words, occur. It has been said that this act has been repealed by the repeal provisions of the Revised Statutes. (See secs. 5595 and 5596.) This is, however, not entirely clear. (See last few lines of last-named section.)

Whether the act of May, 1872, above referred to, be recognized as being in force, and the true source of authority for publishing the Gazette, it was the intention at the time the first Gazette was issued (January 2, 1872) to publish "the various matters authorized to be published by section 20 of the patent act of 1870, with the exception of the specifications and drawings, which will continue to be published in separate form." (See 1 O. G., p. 1.)

Section 20 of the act of 1870 is as follows:

And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner may print, or cause to be printed, copies of the specifications of all letters patent and of the drawings of the same, and copies of the claims of current issues, and copies of such laws, decisions, rules, regulations, and circulars as may be necessary for the information of the public.

(See also secs. 489, 490, and 491, Revised Statutes, *supra*.)

The following is also found on page 1 of volume 1 of the Official Gazette:

The principal contents of the Gazette will be a list of all inventions patented in the United States, accompanied with a transcript of the claims, the names and residences of the patentees, and with appropriate indexes; a list of designs patented, of disclaimers filed, and of trade-marks registered; a list of all pending applications for the extension of patents, and of all extensions granted; decisions rendered by the Commissioner of Patents; current decisions of the courts in trade-mark and patent causes; and such miscellaneous matter, including changes in the rules of office practice, modifications of the patent law, special legislation affecting particular patents, and kindred subjects, as may seem to be of interest to inventors and patent attorneys, and properly to find place in an official journal.

The scope of the Gazette will be strictly limited as above indicated, its object being to keep the public informed as to all transactions of the Patent Office which under existing rules can properly be disclosed, and to give, in advance of the regular reports and in more convenient form, such decisions of the courts as in anyway affect patent interests; but it will not assume to trench upon the ground occupied by the various scientific journals of the day, or in anyway to enter into competition with private enterprise.

It would seem that sufficient authority, outside of the act of May, 1872, for the publication of the Official Gazette in all its parts, may be found in section 489 of the Revised Statutes, *supra*, which was evidently intended to take the place of section 20 of act of 1870, *supra*.

With reference to the distribution of the Official Gazette, the following appears in the act of May 18, 1872 (17 Stat. at Large, p. 131):

Provided, That one copy of said Gazette shall be furnished to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress; and one copy each shall be sent to eight such public libraries as may be designated by each Senator, Representative, and Delegate, and two copies to the Library of Congress.

The distribution to members of Congress, etc., has been continued since the approval of said act, and there is no authority, so far as I have been able to ascertain, for such distribution, if this act was not intended to be permanent in its nature or was repealed by the Revised Statutes (secs. 5595, 5596), then the only authority for such distribution would appear to be by custom.

(6.) Original letters patent, including—

- (a) Heads.
- (b) Drawings (photolithographed.)
- (c) Specification and claims.

There appears to be no specific authority for the engraving of the heads of the original letters patent. They are furnished by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to the Department of the Interior and furnished to the Patent Office on requisition of the Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior.

There is no specific authority for the printing of the specification and claims, unless they be considered as *one* of the copies of printed

patents of which the sale is authorized under sections 493 and 4934 of the Revised Statutes. The photolithographing of the drawings for the original patents is provided for in the appropriation acts. Perhaps authority may be implied from sections 4883-4886, and 4893, but this is not clear.

The right of the Secretary of the Interior to sign, and of the Commissioner of Patents to countersign, the patents (sec. 4883) issued by the Commissioner of Patents (sec. 4893) might, perhaps, be sufficient authority to warrant printing, etc., of the same. The same authority for the printing, etc., of design patents would exist as in the case of printing, etc., for mechanical patents.

(7) Copies of specifications of design patents, including drawings (photolithographed) and trade marks (current issues).

About ten copies of each of the above are made.

The same authority for printing the above and the necessary photolithographing would seem to exist as for furnishing the copies referred to in No. 3, *supra*.

(8) Original certificates of trade marks and labels.

These are considered as blanks, and are furnished by the Secretary of the Interior.

(9) Commissioner's Decisions (bound and unbound).

These are published annually, and contain the decisions of the Commissioner and of the courts, etc., that have been published in the Official Gazette.

There appears to be no authority for their publication except that which is found in section 489 of the Revised Statutes, *supra*.

The same may be said with reference to the remaining publications up to No. 21, except No. 15, for which see 2 *b* and 5 *c*.

(21) Copies of specifications of old patents, including photolithographing of drawings. Same authority for printing, etc., as No. 3, *supra*.

(22) Blanks, books, and other printing and binding.

This properly comes under the head of stationery, which is furnished upon requisition by the Secretary of the Interior.

With respect to "other printing and binding," such as, for example, briefs for the cases appealed to court and binding of Federal reports, this is furnished upon requisition.

With respect to photolithographing, it need only be stated that this is done under the supervision of the Commissioner of Patents, each appropriation act for a number of years containing the following language:

* * * said photolithographing or otherwise producing plates and copies referred to in this and the preceding paragraph to be done under the supervision of the Commission of Patents, and in the city of Washington, if it can there be done at reasonable rates; and the Commissioner of Patents, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be authorized to make contracts therefor, one hundred thousand dollars. And certified copies of such drawings and specifications may be furnished by the Commissioner of Patents to persons applying therefor upon payment of the present rates for uncertified copies, and twenty-five cents additional for each certification.

(See legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1892, pp. 939, 940.)

All printing is done by the Government Printing Office. All photolithographing is now done and has been done for some years under contract by the Norris-Peters Company, at Washington, D. C.

Respectfully submitted,

N. L. FROTHINGHAM,
Assistant Commissioner.

JANUARY 7, 1892.

The Commissioner of Patents is authorized to continue the printing of the following:

(1) The patents for inventions and designs issued by the Patent Office, including grants, specifications, and drawings, together with copies of the same and of patents already issued, in such number as may be needed for the business of the office.

(2) The certificates of trade-marks and labels registered in the Patent Office, including descriptions and drawings, together with copies of the same, and of trade-marks and labels heretofore registered, in such numbers as may be needed for the business of the office.

(3) The Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office, in numbers sufficient to supply all who shall subscribe therefor, at \$5 per annum; also, to exchange for other publications desirable for the use of the Patent Office; also, to supply one copy to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress; also, to supply one copy to eight public libraries having over 1,000 volumes, exclusive of Government publications, as shall be designated by each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, not already named as a designated depository, with 100 additional copies, together with bimonthly and annual indexes for all the same.

(4) The Commissioner of Patents' report for the fiscal year, not exceeding 500 in number; the Commissioner of Patents' annual report to Congress without the list of patents, not exceeding 1,500 in number; and the Commissioner of Patents' annual report to Congress, with the lists of patents, 3,500 in number, of which 2,000 shall be for the use of Congress.

(5) Copies of the specifications and drawings of each patent issued, bound in monthly volumes, one copy for each of the Executive Departments of the Government, one copy to be placed for free public inspection in each capitol of every State and Territory, one for the like purpose in the clerk's office of the district court of each judicial district of the United States except when such offices are located in State or Territorial capitols, and one in the Library of Congress, which copies shall be certified under the hand of the Commissioner and seal of the Patent Office, and shall not be taken from the depositories for any other purpose than to be used as evidence; also 100 additional copies of the same.

(6) Pamphlet copies of the Rules of Practice, pamphlet copies of the Patent Laws, pamphlet copies of the Laws and Rules relating to Trade-Marks and Labels, and circulars relating to the business of the office, all in such numbers as may be needed for the business of the office.

(7) Annual volumes of the Decisions of the Commissioner of Patents and of the United States courts in patent cases, not exceeding 1,500 in number.

(8) Indexes to patents relating to electricity, and indexes to foreign patents in such numbers as may be needed for the business of the office. All printing for the Patent Office making use of lithography or engraved plates shall be contracted for and performed under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents under such limitations and conditions as the Joint Committee on Printing may from time to time prescribe, and all other printing for the Patent Office shall be done by the Congressional Printer under such limitations and conditions as the Joint Committee on Printing may from time to time prescribe.

(8)

THE PROPOSED BILL, WITH ANNOTATED SECTIONS.

[Fifty-second Congress, first session. S. 1549.]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 12, 1892.—Reported by Mr. Manderson, from the Committee on Printing of the Senate and the special committee of both houses appointed under concurrent resolution passed by the Fifty-first Congress. Read twice and placed upon the Calendar.

A BILL providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING—THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES.

SEC. 1. There shall be a Joint Committee on Printing, consisting of three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives, who shall have the powers hereinafter stated.

This is nearly identical with section No. 3756 of the Revised States of 1878. The change is an unimportant one, leaving out that the Joint Committee on Printing shall be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. The word "public" is omitted, making the committee a committee on printing instead of a committee on public printing. This change is made throughout the whole bill.

SEC. 2. The Joint Committee on Printing shall have power to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to remedy any neglect or delay in the execution of the public printing; and the committee shall have power to order reprinted not exceeding three hundred copies of a public bill pending before either House of Congress when the supply shall have become exhausted and the interests of the public service demand immediate action.

The committee has expunged from section No. 3757 of the Revised Statutes of 1878 the words requiring that as to measures to remedy neglect or delay in the execution of the public printing the approval of one or the other House of Congress, or of both when the printing delayed relates to the business of both, shall be obtained. It seemed to the committee that this approval of their action in each instance by Congress would produce delay and defeat rather than advance efforts to prevent neglect or delay. The committee have added to this section the power in the Committee on Printing of either House to order 300 copies of a public bill to be printed when the supply shall have become exhausted. This is new legislation, recommended by the superintendents of the document rooms of both Houses.

SEC. 3. The Joint Committee on Printing shall fix upon standards of paper for the different descriptions of public printing and binding, and the Public Printer shall, under their direction, advertise in two news-

papers, published in each of the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago, for sealed proposals to furnish the Government with paper, as specified in the schedule to be furnished to applicants by the Public Printer, setting forth in detail the quality and quantities required for the public printing. And the Public Printer shall furnish samples of the standard of papers fixed upon to applicants therefor who shall desire to bid.

This is substantially the present law, as found in sections No. 3767 and 3769 of the Revised Statutes of 1878. The committee have added the cities of St. Louis and Chicago as places for advertisement for the supply of paper.

SEC. 4. The advertisements shall specify the minimum portion of each quality of paper required for either three months, six months, or one year, as the Joint Committee on Printing may determine; but when the minimum portion so specified exceeds, in any case, one thousand reams, it shall state that proposals will be received for one thousand reams or more.

This section is identical with section No. 3768 of the Revised Statutes of 1878.

SEC. 5. The sealed proposals to furnish paper shall be opened in the presence of the Joint Committee on Printing, and the contracts shall be awarded by them to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government; but they shall not consider any proposal which is not accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person making it is a manufacturer of or dealer in the description of paper which he proposes to furnish.

This section is identical with section No. 3770 of the Revised Statutes of 1878.

SEC. 6. No contract for furnishing paper shall be valid until it has been approved by the Joint Committee on Printing, if made under their direction, or by the Secretary of the Interior if made under his direction according to the provisions of section nine of this act. The award of each contract for furnishing paper shall designate a reasonable time for its performance.

This section is identical with sections Nos. 3772 and 3771 of the Revised Statutes of 1878.

SEC. 7. The Public Printer shall compare every lot of paper delivered by any contractor with the standard of quality fixed upon by the Joint Committee on Printing, and shall not accept any paper which does not conform to it in every particular.

This is substantially the present law as found in section No. 3773 of the Revised Statutes of 1878.

SEC. 8. In case of difference of opinion between the Public Printer and any contractor for paper respecting its quality, the matter of difference shall be determined by the Joint Committee on Printing, or by the Secretary of the Interior when Congress is not in session.

This section is identical with section No. 3774 of the Revised Statutes of 1878, with the addition of "or by the Secretary of the Interior when Congress is not in session," to make it correspond with sections 9 and 11 of this bill and section No. 3775 of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 9. If any contractor shall fail to comply with his contract, the Public Printer shall report such default to the Joint Committee on Printing when Congress is in session, or to the Secretary of the Interior when Congress is not in session; and he shall, under the direction of the committee, or of the Secretary of the Interior, as the case may be, enter into a new contract with the lowest and best bidder for the inter-

est of the Government among those whose proposals were rejected at the last opening of bids, or he shall advertise for new proposals, under the regulations hereinbefore stated; and during the interval which may thus occur he shall, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, or of the Secretary of the Interior, purchase in open market, at the lowest market price, all paper necessary for the public printing.

This section is identical with section 3775 of the Revised Statutes of 1878, with this exception: The omission of the words "either as to time of delivery or as to quantity, quality, or weight of paper."

SEC. 10. In case of the default of any contractor to furnish paper, he and his sureties shall be responsible for any increase of cost to the Government in procuring a supply of such paper which may be consequent upon such default.

The Public Printer shall report every such default, with a full statement of all the facts in the case, to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who shall prosecute the defaulting contractor and his sureties upon their bond, in the circuit court of the United States in the district in which such defaulting contractors reside.

This section is identical with sections 3776 and 3777 of the Revised Statutes of 1878, except the substitution of the word "sureties" for "securities."

SEC. 11. The Joint Committee on Printing, or during the recess of Congress the Secretary of the Interior, may authorize the Public Printer to make purchase of paper in open market whenever they may deem the quantity required so small, or the want so immediate, as not to justify advertisement for proposals.

This section is identical with section 3778 of the Revised Statutes for 1878, except the substitution of the word "Public" for "Congressional." This change is made throughout the whole bill, as the word "Public Printer" is now his title instead of "Congressional Printer."

SEC. 12. The joint committee is authorized to give permission to the Public Printer to purchase material other than paper in open market, whenever in their opinion it would not promote the public interest to advertise for proposals and to make contracts for the same: *Provided, however,* That the purchases authorized by this act shall not in any term of six months exceed the sum of fifty dollars for any particular article required.

This section is identical with an act to further regulate the purchase of material for the public printing and binding, found in the Supplement to the Revised Statutes, chapter 10, page 305.

SEC. 13. The Joint Committee shall have control of the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings, shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional Record semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof.

This section is substantially the present law, as found in the Supplement to the Revised Statutes, page 617, or Statutes at Large, volume 21, page 516, joint resolution providing for printing and the distribution of the index to the Congressional Record semimonthly.

SEC. 14. The Joint Committee shall designate to the Public Printer a competent person to prepare the semimonthly and session index to the Congressional Record, and shall fix and regulate the compensation to be paid by the Public Printer for the said work and direct the form and manner of its publication and distribution.

This section is substantially the present law, as found in the Supplement to the Revised Statutes, page 617.

SEC. 15. When the probable total cost of the maps or plates accompanying one work or document exceeds twelve hundred dollars, the lithographing or engraving thereof shall be awarded to the lowest and best bidder, after advertisement by the Public Printer, under the direction of the joint committee, which may authorize him to make immediate contracts for lithographing or engraving whenever the exigencies of the public service do not justify advertisement for proposals.

This section is substantially the present law as found in the Supplement to the Revised Statutes, volume 1, second edition, page 397.

SEC. 16. The Public Printer shall prepare a schedule of materials required to be purchased, showing the description, quantity, and quality of each article, and shall invite proposals for furnishing the same, either by advertisement or circular, as the Joint Committee on Printing may direct, and shall make contracts for the same with the lowest responsible bidder, making a return of the same to the joint committee, showing the number of bidders, the amounts of each bid, and the awards of the contracts.

This section is substantially the same as the present law, as found on page 233 of the Supplement to the Revised Statutes, or in volume 19, Statutes at Large, page 102.

SEC. 17. At all times when there is no Committee on Printing of the House of Representatives the powers and duties under the law devolving upon the Joint Committee on Printing shall be exercised and performed by the Senate Committee on Printing.

This section is new and is urged for the reason that the interests of the public service require the existence and action of a committee when there is no Committee on Printing on the part of the House; for example, during the time existing between the opening of Congress and the appointment of committees of the House.

THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

SEC. 18. The President of the United States shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a suitable person, who must be a practical printer and versed in the art of bookbinding, to take charge of and manage the Government Printing Office.

The title of said officer shall be Public Printer. He shall receive a salary of \$4,500 per annum, and shall give bond in the sum of \$100,000 for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, said bond to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

This section is substantially the present law as found in sections 3758 and 3759 of the Revised Statutes of 1878, and on page 234 of the Supplement to the Revised Statutes. The changes made consist in providing that the President shall "nominate" instead of "appoint," to make the law conform to the language of the Constitution of the United States in such cases; and in substituting "Secretary of the Treasury" for "Secretary of the Interior" as the person to approve the bond.

SEC. 19. It shall be the duty of the Public Printer to purchase all materials and machinery which may be necessary for the Government Printing Office; to take charge of all matter which is to be printed, engraved, lithographed, or bound; to keep an account thereof in the order in which it is received, and to cause the work to be promptly executed; to superintend all printing and binding done at the Government Printing Office, and to see that the sheets or volumes are promptly delivered to the officer who is authorized to receive them. The receipt of such officer shall be a sufficient voucher for their delivery.

This section is identical with the present law as found in section 3760 of the Revised Statutes of 1878.

SEC. 20. The Public Printer shall make annual report to Congress, and in it specify the number of copies of each Department report and document printed upon requisition by the head of the Department for which the printing was done, and he shall also specify in said report the exact number of copies of books, giving the titles of the books, bound upon requisition for Senators, Representatives, Delegates, and other officers of the Government, and the cost thereof.

This section is new and was considered necessary by the committee in order that Congress might know from the official report of the Public Printer, in detail, what printing is done upon requisition for the Departments, and what binding is done upon requisition of Senators, Representatives, Delegates, and other officers of the Government.

SEC. 21. The chief clerk, the foreman of printing, and a person designated by the Joint Committee on Printing, shall constitute a board of condemnation, who, upon the call of the Public Printer, shall determine the condition of presses and other machinery and material used in the Government Printing Office, with a view to condemnation.

In case ruling machines, stitching machines, or other machinery or material used in the bindery shall become the subject of inquiry, with a view to condemnation, the foreman of binding shall be substituted on the board in place of the foreman of printing.

This section is new and is intended to properly guard the sale of property in the Government Printing Office. It meets the entire approval of the Public Printer and is recommended by him.

SEC. 22. Whenever any machinery or material in the Government Printing Office shall have been regularly condemned as unserviceable, the Public Printer may sell the same, after public advertisement, to the highest bidder, for cash, and turn the proceeds into the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That in case the sum or sums offered for such advertised property should be deemed by him too low, he may exchange said old machinery or material for new, paying the difference in money, and render appropriate vouchers for such expenditure.

This section is new. Although it has been the practice of the Public Printer to condemn machinery and material and sell the same, there has been no law directing how such property should be condemned or sold. This section is intended to define the powers and duties of the Public Printer respecting condemned machinery and to enable him to dispose of it at the best advantage to the Government. Hence he is allowed to exchange old for new machinery and pay the difference in cash when it has been demonstrated that the machinery or material would be sacrificed if sold for cash.

SEC. 23. The Public Printer shall, on the first day of each regular session, report to Congress the exact condition and the quantity and cost of all printing, binding, lithographing, and engraving; the quantity and cost of all paper purchased for the same; a detailed statement of all proposals and contracts entered into for the purchase of paper and other materials, and for lithographing and engraving; of all payments made during the preceding year under his direction; of the quantity of work ordered and done, with a general classification thereof, for each Department, and a detailed statement of each account with the Departments or public officers; a classified detailed statement of the number of hands employed and the sums paid to each; and such other information touching all matters connected with the Printing Office as may be in his possession.

This section is substantially the present law as found in section 3821 of the Revised Statutes of 1878.

SEC. 24. The employees of the Government Printing Office, whether employed by the piece or otherwise, shall be allowed leaves of absence

with pay to the extent of not exceeding thirty days in any one fiscal year, under such regulations and at such times as the Public Printer may designate. Such employees as are engaged on piecework shall receive the same rate of pay for the said thirty days leave as will be paid to day hands: *Provided*, That those regularly employed on the Congressional Record shall receive leave, with pay, at the close of each session, pro rata for the time of such employment: *And provided further*, That it shall be lawful to allow pro rata leave to those serving fractional parts of the year.

This section is substantially the present law as found on pages 499 and 600 of volume 1, second edition of the Supplement to the Revised Statutes, and in 24 Statutes at Large, page 91, act of June 30, 1886, and in 25 Statutes at Large, page 352, act of August 1, 1888. The only change in the language of the present law is the addition of the words "to the extent of not exceeding."

SEC. 25. There shall be reserved by the Public Printer from the quota of each Member of Congress and Delegate one copy of the Congressional Record in unstitched form, to be delivered upon demand of each Member or Delegate; and there shall be furnished to each standing committee of Congress one copy, which shall be bound promptly in paper when each semimonthly index shall be issued, and shall be delivered without delay; and the Public Printer shall supply, at the end of each session, to each standing committee filing requisition therefor, one set of the permanent Record bound in half Russia, with the name of the committee printed on the back.

This is new. Its object is to enable the Public Printer to hold in unstitched form Records to be bound upon requisition of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who may require them semimonthly, and thus avoid the expense of tearing them to pieces after they have been stitched and pressing them before they can be bound as required. It also provides for supplying the Record in bound form only to those committees whose chairmen make requisition therefor.

SEC. 26. The Public Printer shall cause to be stereotyped all matter when there is a reason to believe that it will be needed a second time.

This is new, and gives the warrant of law to the practice in the Government Printing Office to stereotype all matter that would probably be used a second time, or that would make thirty pages.

SEC. 27. The Public Printer shall, at the beginning of each session of Congress, submit to the Joint Committee on Printing estimates of the quantity of paper of all descriptions which will be required for the public printing and binding during the ensuing year.

This section is identical with section 3766 of the Revised Statutes of 1878.

SEC. 28. He shall prepare and submit to the Secretary of the Treasury annually, in time to have the same embraced in the estimates from that Department, detailed estimates of the sums which will be required for salaries, wages, printing, engraving, lithographing, binding, materials, and other necessary expense of said Printing Office for the ensuing fiscal year.

This section is substantially the present law as found in section 3814 of the Revised Statutes of 1878.

SEC. 29. There shall be advanced to the Public Printer, from time to time, as the public service may require it, and under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, a sum of money not exceeding, at any time, four-fifths of the penalty of his bond, to enable him to pay for work and material.

This section is the law contained in section 3816 of the Revised Statutes of 1878, with the change that instead of "two-thirds," the amount of money the Secretary

of the Treasury may advance to the Public Printer is increased to "four-fifths" of the penalty of his bond, or \$80,000. This change is found to be necessary in order to relieve the Public Printer from the embarrassment caused by the insufficiency of money advanced to him under the old law. The reason assigned by the Public Printer is that "there are times when the pay roll and the cost of material necessary to be purchased are larger than the amount to which the Public Printer is limited. The increase would serve to relieve the office, so that it would not be hampered in certain emergencies."

SEC. 30. Moneys received from sales of extra copies of documents, paper shavings, imperfections, waste gold leaf, and leather and book-cloth scraps shall be deposited by the Public Printer in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation for public printing and binding, and shall be subject to his requisitions in the manner prescribed by law.

This section is identical with section 3818 of the Revised Statutes of 1878, with the exception, that "waste gold leaf" and "leather and book-cloth scraps" are added to "extra copies of documents," "paper shavings," and "imperfections." This was considered by the committee a proper addition, for the reason that this class of waste properly belongs with that already provided for in the section referred to.

SEC. 31. The Public Printer shall settle the account of his receipts and disbursements in the same manner required of other disbursing officers.

This section is identical with section 3817 of the Revised Statutes of 1878.

SEC. 32. All printing offices in the Departments now in operation, or hereafter put in operation, by law shall be considered a part of the Government Printing Office, and shall be under the control of the Public Printer, who shall furnish all presses, types, imposing stones, and necessary machinery and material for said offices from the general supplies of the Government Printing Office; and all paper and material of every kind used in the said offices for departmental work, except letter and note paper and envelopes, shall be supplied by the Public Printer; and all persons employed in said printing offices and binderies shall be appointed by the Public Printer, and be carried on his pay roll the same as employees in the main office, and shall be responsible to him.

All work done in the said offices shall be ordered on blanks prepared for that purpose by the Public Printer, which shall be numbered consecutively, and must be signed by some one designated by the head of the Department for which the work is to be done, who shall be held responsible for all work thus ordered, and who shall quarterly report to the head of the Department a classified statement of the work done and the cost thereof, which report shall be transmitted to the Public Printer in time for his annual report to Congress. The Public Printer shall show in detail, in his annual report, the cost of operating each departmental office.

This section is new. At the present time there are four branch offices, namely, one in the Treasury Department, one in the Interior Department, one in the Navy Department, and one in the State Department, under the control of the Public Printer. These are branch offices of the Government Printing Office. Besides these there are printing establishments in the Post-Office, War, and Agricultural Departments, one in the Weather Bureau, and one in the Surgeon-General's Office, which are not branch offices and have been in operation some considerable length of time, without doubt in violation of the law, which reads, "That all printing and binding and blank books for the Senate and House of Representatives and Executive and Judicial Departments shall be done by the Government Printing Office, except in cases otherwise provided by law." It was deemed best by the committee, after a full investigation into the matter and visiting all of the Departments where printing was done, that it would be in the interest of the public service and on the line of economy to place all of these offices under the Public Printer and to denominate them "branch office of

the Government Printing Office," and to provide that all offices hereafter established by law shall be placed under his direction and be under his control. This seems to meet with the approval of the heads of the Executive Departments and of the Public Printer. The heads of the Departments have stated in writing that printing offices in the Departments are necessary, and their existence is in the interest of the public service and on the line of economy.

SEC. 33. The Public Printer shall charge himself with, and be accountable for, all material received for the public use. The foremen of printing and binding shall make out estimates of the quantity and kind of material required for their respective departments, and file written requisitions therefor when it is needed. The Public Printer shall furnish the same to them on these requisitions, as required for the public service, and they shall receipt to him and be held accountable for all material so received.

This section is identical with section 3783 of the Revised Statutes of 1878.

SEC. 34. If the Public Printer shall, by himself or through others, corruptly collude or have any secret understanding with any person to defraud the United States, or whereby the United States shall be made to sustain a loss, he shall, on conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, forfeit his office and be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term of not more than seven years, and fined in a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars.

This section is substantially the law as contained in section 3784 of the Revised Statutes of 1878. The committee changed the section so as to fix the maximum term of imprisonment and expunged the minimum, and fixed the fine at "not exceeding."

SEC. 35. Neither the Public Printer, chief clerk, foreman of printing, foreman of binding, nor any of their assistants shall, during their continuance in office, have any interest, direct or indirect, in the publication of any newspaper or periodical, or in any printing, binding, engraving, or lithographing of any kind, or in any contract for furnishing paper or other material connected with the public printing, binding, lithographing, or engraving; and for every violation of this section the party offending shall, on conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term of not less than one nor more than five years, and shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars.

This section is substantially the same as the present law, with the addition of "chief clerk," and "nor any of their assistants" and fixing the fine at "not exceeding."

SEC. 36. The Public Printer is hereby authorized, under great urgency, while in occupancy of the present Government Printing Office, to procure suitable storage room, as near said building as practicable, for the temporary storage of the property of the Government, with a view to relieving the said office from undue strain.

This section is substantially the present law as found in the Statutes at Large, volume 22, page 637.

SEC. 37. In case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the Public Printer the chief clerk of the Government Printing Office shall perform the duties of the Public Printer until a successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease; but the President may, in his discretion, authorize and direct any other officer of the Government, whose appointment is vested in the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to perform the duties of the vacant office until a successor is appointed or the sickness or absence of the Public Printer shall cease: *Provided*, That a vacancy occa-

sioned by death or resignation must not be temporarily filled under the provisions of this section for a longer period than ten days, and no temporary appointment, designation, or assignment of another officer to perform such duty shall be made except to fill a vacancy happening during a recess of the Senate.

This section is new so far as its application to the chief clerk of the Government Printing Office is concerned. It is substantially the law respecting other departments, as contained in sections 177, 178, and 179 of the Revised Statutes of 1878.

SEC. 38. It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver, upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof; and documents and reports of committees, with the evidence and papers submitted therewith, or any part thereof, ordered printed by Congress, may be reprinted by the Public Printer on order of any member of Congress or Delegate on prepayment of cost thereof.

This section, so far as it relates to extracts from the Congressional Record, is the present law, as found in the Supplement, volume 1, second edition, page 71. The remainder of the section is substantially found in the Statutes at Large, volume 24, page 341, or the Supplement to the Revised Statutes, volume 1, second edition, page 515.

SEC. 39. The Public Printer may purchase in open market, and without previous advertisement, such supplies as the Government Printing Office may require, of ink, rollers, composition for making rollers, tapes, press blankets, and lubricating oils, taking care that only the lowest market prices be paid; and when practicable he shall issue circulars inviting bids.

This section is substantially the present law, approved December 21, 1882, to be found in the Statutes at Large, volume 22, page 397.

SEC. 40. The Public Printer shall pay no greater price for composition than fifty cents per thousand ems and forty cents per hour for time work to printers and bookbinders: *Provided*, That the pay of all employees of the Government Printing Office engaged on night work (between the hours of five o'clock postmeridian and eight o'clock antemeridian) shall be twenty per centum in addition to the amount paid for day labor.

That part of this section relating to pay of printers and bookbinders is identical with the present law, act of February 16, 1877, to be found in the Statutes at Large, volume 19, page 231, and Supplement to the Revised Statutes, volume 1, second edition, page 129. That part relating to night work is identical with the present law as found in the act of March 3, 1891, Statutes at Large, volume 26, page 1084, and Supplement to the Revised Statutes, volume 1, second edition, page 934.

SEC. 41. The Public Printer, under the direction of the joint committee, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expense of such printing, the current Congressional Directory and the current numbers and bound sets of the Congressional Record. The money derived from such sales shall be paid into the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation for public printing, and no sales shall be made on credit.

This is substantially the present law as found in the Supplement to the Revised Statutes, volume 1, second edition, page 422.

SEC. 42. The Public Printer shall preserve in his office samples of the paper on which any engravings or lithographs are to be furnished by contract, and he shall not receive any engraving or lithograph which is not printed on paper equal to the sample, or which is not executed

in the proper manner or in the quantity contracted for, or within the time specified in the contract, unless, for special reasons, he may have extended the time. The contractor shall not be paid except upon the certificate of the Public Printer that his contract has been complied with.

This is the present law as found in section 3782 of the Revised Statutes of 1878.

SEC. 43. The Public Printer shall furnish to all applicants, giving notice before the matter is put to press, not exceeding 250 to any one applicant, copies of bills, reports, and documents, said applicants paying in advance the cost of such printing with ten per centum added: *Provided*, That the printing of such work for private parties shall not interfere with the printing for the Government.

This is substantially the present law as found in the Supplement to the Revised Statutes, volume 1, second edition, page 311, except that it limits the amount to be printed for any one person, and provides that work for private parties shall not interfere with the printing for the Government.

SEC. 44. The Public Printer shall, on the first day of July in each year in which a new Congress is to assemble, cause to be filed in the Department of the Interior a full and complete list of all officers, agents, clerks, and employees employed in his Department, or in any of the branch offices. He shall include in such list all the statistics peculiar to his Department required to enable the Secretary of the Interior to prepare the Biennial Register.

This section is substantially the present law as found in section 198 of the Revised Statutes of 1878. The only change is in the date from the last day in September to the first day of July.

EMPLOYEES OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

SEC. 45. There shall be appointed by the Public Printer a chief clerk, whose salary shall be two thousand four hundred dollars per annum; and a foreman of printing and a foreman of binding, who must be practically and thoroughly acquainted with their respective trades, who shall each receive a salary of two thousand one hundred dollars per annum.

This section, so far as it relates to the foreman of printing and foreman of binding, is identical with the present law as found in section 376 of the Revised Statutes of 1878. That relating to the chief clerk is new, although there has been practically such a clerk in the Government Printing Office for many years at the salary stated in this section. It is deemed well to authorize such official, who becomes the acting Public Printer in certain emergencies.

SEC. 46. It shall be the duty of the Public Printer to employ printers and binders who are thoroughly skilled in their respective branches of industry, as shown by trial of their skill under his direction.

This section is substantially the present law as found in the Supplement to the Revised Statutes, volume 1, second edition, page 114. The only change made is in substituting "printers and binders" for "workmen."

SEC. 47. The employees of the Government Printing Office shall be allowed the following legal holidays with pay, to wit: The first day of January, the twenty-second day of February, the fourth day of July, the twenty-fifth day of December, Inauguration Day, Memorial Day, and such day as may be designated by the President of the United States as a day of public fast or thanksgiving.

This is substantially the present law as found in the Supplement to the Revised Statutes, volume 1, second edition, page 303. The only change made is the addition of the words "Memorial Day," to make it conform to the present law as found in the supplement as above, page 600. Inauguration Day is a holiday by virtue of act of June 18, 1888. Supplement Revised Statutes, volume 1, second edition, page 592.

SEC. 48. The Public Printer shall cause work to be done on the public printing in the Government Printing Office at night as well as through the day, during the session of Congress, when the exigencies of the public service require it.

This is identical with the present law as found in section 3764 of the Revised Statutes of 1878.

SEC. 49. The Public Printer may employ two clerks of class four, at an annual salary of one thousand eight hundred dollars each; two clerks of class three, at one thousand six hundred dollars each per annum; one clerk of class two, at one thousand four hundred dollars per annum.

This is substantially the present law as found in section 3762 of the Revised Statutes of 1878. The only difference consists in reducing the aggregate amount paid for these clerks \$400 by reclassification complying with late appropriation bills.

SEC. 50. The Public Printer may employ, at such rates of wages as he may deem for the interest of the Government and just to the persons employed, such proof-readers, compositors, pressmen, binders, laborers, and other hands as may be necessary for the execution of the orders for public printing and binding authorized by law; but he shall not, at any time, employ in the office more hands than the absolute necessities of the public work may require.

This section is identical with the present law as found in section 3763 of the Revised Statutes of 1878.

SEC. 51. The Public Printer may employ such number of apprentices as in his judgment will be consistent with the economical service of the office.

This section is new. It was recommended by the Public Printer, and was approved by the entire committee on the theory that it is good American doctrine to give the American boy a chance to learn a trade. It was the practice for years in the Government Printing Office to employ apprentices, but was stopped by Public Printer Benedict on his construction of the law which required him to employ only skilled workmen, and the further reason that he thought there was not sufficient room in the Government Printing Office to employ apprentices.

SEC. 52. The forms and style in which the printing or binding ordered by any of the Departments shall be executed, and the material and the size of type to be used, shall be determined by the Public Printer, having proper regard to economy, workmanship, and the purposes for which the work is needed.

This section is identical with the present law as found in section 3790 of the Revised Statutes of 1878.

SEC. 53. The Public Printer may sell to any person additional or duplicate stereotype or electrotype plates from which any Government publication was printed, at a price not to exceed the cost of the metal and making to the Government and ten per centum added: *Provided*, That the full amount of the price shall be paid when the order is filed.

This section is new. It was formerly the practice to sell the stereotype plates as provided in this section. It is believed by the committee that this practice will aid in the circulation of knowledge without any detriment to the public service or cost to the Government.

SEC. 54. The Public Printer shall examine closely the orders of the Senate and House for printing, and in case of duplication he shall print under the order first received.

This section is new, and is intended to emphasize the duty of the Public Printer in examining carefully orders for printing of the Senate and House in order that he may be able to prevent duplication.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING.

SEC. 55. Whenever any document or report shall be ordered printed by Congress, such order to print shall signify the "usual number" of copies for binding and distribution among those entitled to receive them. No greater number shall be printed unless ordered by either House, or as hereinafter provided. When a special number of a document or report is ordered printed, the usual number shall also be printed, unless already ordered. The usual number of documents and reports shall be one thousand six hundred and eighty-two copies, which shall be distributed as follows:

OF THE HOUSE DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS, UNBOUND.—To the Senate document room, one hundred and fifty copies; to the office of the Secretary of the Senate, ten copies; to the House document room, four hundred and twenty copies; to the Clerk's office of the House, twenty copies.

OF THE SENATE DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS, UNBOUND.—To the Senate document room, two hundred and twenty copies; office of the Secretary of the Senate, ten copies; to the House document room, three hundred and sixty copies; to the Clerk's office of the House, ten copies.

That of the number printed, the Public Printer shall bind one thousand and eighty-two copies, which shall be distributed as follows:

OF THE HOUSE DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS, BOUND.—To the Senate Library, fifteen copies; to the Library of Congress, two copies, and fifty additional copies for foreign exchanges; to the House Library, fifteen copies; to the superintendent of documents, five hundred copies, for distribution to the State and Territorial libraries and designated depositories.

OF THE SENATE DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS, BOUND.—To the Senate Library, fifteen copies; to the Library of Congress, two copies, and fifty copies additional for foreign exchanges; to House Library, fifteen copies; to the superintendent of documents, five hundred copies, for distribution to State and Territorial libraries and designated depositories. These documents shall be bound in half Russia.

The remainder of said documents and reports shall be reserved by the Public Printer in unstitched form, and shall be held subject to be bound in the number provided by law upon orders from the Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, Delegates, Secretary of the Senate, Clerk of the House, and chairmen of committees, in such binding as they shall select, except full morocco or calf; and those selected by chairmen of committees to be bound for use of the committees shall be lettered on the back to show to what committee they belong. All of the "usual number" shall be printed at one time.

Section 3792 of the Revised Statutes of 1878 says: "Fifteen hundred and fifty copies of any document ordered by Congress shall be printed, and that number shall be known as the usual number." That is to say, under the operation of that statute, when a document was ordered printed, 1,550 copies were printed, or when a special number was ordered printed the usual number, or 1,550 copies, were printed in addition thereto. That number was changed by section 3799 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that 50 additional copies be printed for the purpose of exchange in foreign countries, and 7 additional copies, by the act of February 8, 1881, Statutes at Large, volume 21, page 322, for supplying soldiers' homes. This increased the usual number from 1,550 to 1,607. Upon the recommendation of the then Public Printer, Mr. Clapp, in 1874, the usual number was raised to 1,900. This was done to meet the demands of increased representation in the House and Senate. The usual number thus increased from 1,607 to 1,900 upon the recommendation of the then Public Printer, by order of the Joint Committee on Printing, was subsequently rec-

ognized by Congress as the usual number. Joint resolution, February 14, 1881, page 617 of the Supplement to the Revised Statutes, instructed the Public Printer to print from time to time the usual number of 1,900 copies of any matter furnished him by the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, etc. Nineteen hundred copies of documents and reports was recognized as the usual number from the Forty-third to the Forty-ninth Congress, inclusive. In the Fiftieth Congress the Public Printer ordered the number reduced to 1,734 copies of documents and reports, claiming that to be the number warranted by law.

The committee, after a careful investigation into the actual needs of Congress, fixed the number, as in this section, at 1,682 copies and revised the distribution. It is believed that this number will be quite sufficient for years to come, and that the distribution meets every requirement of Congress.

The radical changes made by this section consist in doing away with the reserve number, requiring the Public Printer to print the entire usual number at one time, and to bind the 1,082 copies of that number as soon as practicable for distribution. The form of binding is changed from full sheep to half Russia, believing that this will prove a more acceptable binding and cheaper in the end than full sheep. Five hundred copies of the usual number are to be held by the Public Printer in unstitched form, subject to be bound upon the order of the Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, Delegates, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House in such binding as they may select, except full morocco or calf. This will enable those having a right under this section to order public documents bound to bind all or to select such documents as they may desire to be bound, and will do away with the present practice of binding one copy of all public documents in sheep at the end of each Congress and forcing them upon Senators, Representatives, Delegates, and others whether they desire them or not. While the operation of this section will relieve the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates from the deluge of full sheep-bound documents not wanted, it will also save several thousand dollars each Congress to the Government, by enabling the Public Printer to bind documents upon special orders of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates without having first to tear to pieces documents that have already been stitched. It will also save to the Government a great many dollars by stopping the binding of thousands of documents in full sheep that are not wanted.

SEC. 56. There shall be printed of each Senate and House public bill, and joint, concurrent, and simple resolution, six hundred and twenty-five copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To Senate document room, two hundred and twenty-five copies; office of Secretary of Senate, fifteen copies; House document room, three hundred and eighty-five copies. There shall be printed of each Senate and House private bill two hundred and fifty copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To Senate document room, one hundred and thirty-five copies; to Secretary of Senate, fifteen copies; House document room, one hundred copies. The term private bill shall be construed to mean all bills for the relief of private parties, bills granting pensions, and bills removing political disabilities. All bills and resolutions shall be printed in bill form and unless specially ordered by either House shall only be printed when referred to a committee, when reported back, and after its passage by either House.

This authorizes the printing of concurrent and simple resolutions in the same number as bills and joint resolutions, and that all shall be printed in bill form. The Revised Statutes of 1878, section 3791, directs that there shall be printed 750 copies of every bill or joint resolution. This number was increased upon the recommendation of the Public Printer by order of the Joint Committee on Printing to 925 copies. The law proposed in this section under consideration reduces the number of public bills to 625, making a reduction of 300. This number is based upon the actual and ascertained needs of the public service. The distribution was agreed upon only after a most careful inquiry into the actual number required. The reduction in the number of private bills is very great and this change in the law will make a great saving in expense.

SEC. 57. There shall be printed in slip form one thousand eight hundred and ten copies of public and four hundred and sixty of private laws, postal conventions, and treaties, which shall be distributed as follows: To the House document room, one thousand copies of public and one hundred copies of private laws; to the Senate document room, five

hundred and fifty copies of public and one hundred copies of private laws; to the Department of State, two hundred copies of all laws; and to the Treasury Department, sixty of all laws. Postal conventions and treaties shall be distributed as private laws.

This section leaves the number of public laws in slip form the same as is now supplied, but reduces the number of private laws 1,350 copies. The distribution has been carefully investigated and is believed to be as it should be.

SEC. 58. There shall be printed of the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives one thousand one hundred and ten copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, ninety copies for distribution to Senators, and twenty-five additional copies; to the Senate Library, fifteen copies; to the House document room, three hundred and sixty copies for distribution to members, and twenty-five additional copies; to the Department of State, ten copies; to the superintendent of documents, five hundred copies; to the Library of Congress, fifty-two copies; to the Court of Claims, two copies, and to the Library of the House of Representatives, ten copies. The remaining number of the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-one copies, shall be furnished to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, as the necessities of their respective offices may require, as rapidly as signatures are completed for such distribution.

This section reduces the number of copies of the Journals of the Senate 45 copies, and the House Journals 64 copies below the late law of 1888, and changes somewhat the distribution. It cuts off nearly all the unbound Journals or signatures. There were 30 of the Senate and 50, of the House Journals in signature form supplied under the law of October 19, 1888. The committee, finding upon investigation that these were not needed, discontinued them, except a few for the use of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House. With these exceptions this section is substantially the same as the present law as found in the Supplement to the Revised Statutes of 1878, volume 1, second edition, page 634. This law, passed in October, 1888, made a very radical change in the existing law in the interest of economy. It cut off the printing of 1,550 copies of the bound Journals of the two Houses which had been printed for many years, owing to a mistake in the revision of the United States Statutes of 1878. It reduced, in addition to the 1,550 copies of the Senate Journals 66 copies, and of the House Journals 257 copies. By this section there is a further reduction made of 45 Senate Journals and 64 House Journals.

SEC. 59. Whenever printing not bearing a Congressional number shall be done for any Department or officer of the Government, except confidential matter, blank forms, and circular letters not of a public character or for use of Congressional committees, not of a confidential character, two copies shall be sent, unless withheld by order of the committee, by the Public Printer, to the Senate and House Libraries, respectively, and one copy each to the document rooms of the Senate and House, for reference; and these copies shall not be removed.

This section is new. The purpose of it is to preserve for reference copies of reports and papers printed for the use of committees, which, being given no document number and for temporary use, soon become lost and inaccessible, although they may contain much valuable information that will be sought for both by legislators and the public. To preserve such reports and papers it was deemed advisable by the committee to make it the duty of the Public Printer to deliver such reports and papers as directed herein.

Sec. 60. Orders for printing extra copies of Government publications shall be by simple, concurrent, or joint resolution. Either House may print extra copies to the amount of five hundred dollars by simple resolution; if the cost exceeds that sum, the printing shall be ordered by concurrent resolution, except when the resolution is self-appropriating, when it shall be by joint resolution. Such resolutions, when presented

to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on Printing, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer; and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported.

This section, so far as it affects the printing of extra copies, simply gives expression to what is now the practice and presents in somewhat different form the law as now contained in sections 3793 and 3795 of the Revised Statutes of 1878.

SEC. 61. There shall be one document room of the Senate and one of the House of Representatives, to be designated respectively the "Senate and the House document room." Each shall be in charge of a superintendent, who shall be appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and the Doorkeeper of the House, respectively, who shall also appoint the necessary number of assistants.

This section is new. It was found upon investigation by the committee that the existence of two document rooms in the House of Representatives led to confusion, and instead of facilitating really retarded the distribution of documents. At the present time the Clerk's document room is receiving 25 public bills and 100 documents. It also receives the reserved documents of the "usual number." For these purposes a file room and document room are maintained at considerable extra expense and without any commensurate benefits. The Clerk of the House of the Fiftieth Congress ruled that there was no law under which he might be expected to furnish to the Departments or the several branches of the Government bills when called for. The Clerk is charged under the statutes with the distribution of the bound copies of the usual number of documents to the members and to the Departments, while the unbound documents, bills, and resolutions are distributed by the Doorkeeper in the House document room, which results in more or less conflict between the Clerk and the Doorkeeper. The Clerk receives the orders for unbound documents and is compelled to send his orders to an officer under the Doorkeeper. It seems to be the opinion of those who have had large experience in handling documents for the House of Representatives that there is no justification for the existence of two document rooms in the House. It was therefore deemed wise and on the line of economy by the committee to dispense with one of said document rooms. The House document room as now constituted is under the control of the Doorkeeper of the House, as is also the folding room. The Clerk's document room is under the direction of the Clerk. The consolidation of the two document rooms in the House would place all of the work under one head and to be done in one room. This would undoubtedly enable the work to be done more promptly and more economically. This is the arrangement in the Senate, and it works satisfactorily in every particular.

SEC. 62. The President of the United States shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a superintendent of documents, who shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum. He shall have general supervision of the distribution of all public documents, and to his custody shall be committed all documents subject to distribution, excepting those printed for the use of the two houses of Congress, which are to be distributed on the order of Members and Delegates, or are for the special official use of the Executive Departments.

Sections 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, and 70 are new. They create a superintendent of documents, define his powers and duties, and provide for a force sufficient to do the work under him. These sections do away with the superintendent of documents in the Interior Department and of the force there employed under him. The salary proposed for the new officer is \$500 more per annum than that which is now paid the superintendent of documents in the Interior Department and is believed to be fair compensation for the intelligent work required. It is estimated that the reduction in the force of the folding rooms of the Senate and House under this new arrangement will considerably more than offset this difference in salary. It is probable that the entire business of the new office could be transacted with the force now employed in the Interior Department under the superintendent of documents. It is assumed that the work of distributing the documents, being consolidated under this official, every Department would be in a large degree relieved of the care of documents, and hence those employes now engaged in this work in the Department would either be dropped from the roll or assigned to other duty. It is probably safe to estimate that a sufficient amount will be saved by these changes to more than cover the entire expense of the office of superintendent of documents, exclusive

of the folding and mailing departments. This estimate is, of course, based upon the supposition that the document rooms kept up in the various Departments will be in a large measure done away with. In addition there will be the saving by the prevention of duplication which will amount to several thousand dollars each year, and the receipts from documents sold will be largely increased under the proposed arrangement. About \$3,500 were turned into the Treasury last year from the sales of documents by the superintendent of documents in the Interior Department. That officer concludes that in a very short time under this law the sales of public documents would reach \$10,000 per annum, which in itself would go far toward paying the expenses of the office. The preparation of a consolidated index as proposed in the bill would result in a saving of at least \$2,000 per annum, as the necessity of the preparation of any other index by the officers of the Senate or House will be obviated. On the whole it is reasonable to conclude that the new arrangement would be more economical than the present method, and at the same time would be vastly superior in every particular.

SEC. 63. He shall keep the document account of members of Congress and Departments, and on request of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate shall promptly furnish a statement of documents standing to his credit.

All orders for the distribution of documents by Senators, Representatives, or Delegates, and Departments, shall be sent to the superintendent of documents on franked or other labels or in lists, which shall be kept confidential and which shall give the name and address of each and every party to whom documents are ordered sent; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent of documents to establish such a system of registration by card index, or otherwise, as will prevent duplication in the distribution of documents, and such a system of notification by mail as will most effectually secure the reception of documents by parties in whose behalf they are ordered: *Provided*, That when the same document is ordered sent to the same party by two members of Congress or Departments the sender whose order is last received shall be notified of the fact that said order is a duplicate and it shall not be executed, except upon further special order.

Exchanges of documents among members of Congress shall, upon their request, be made by the superintendent of documents; and accounts of such exchanges shall be kept by him.

As soon as practicable after receiving and recording orders for the distribution of documents, the superintendent of documents shall transmit said orders to the superintendents of the folding rooms of Congress as the orders may be given by members of the two Houses, respectively, by which officers the documents shall be folded and mailed. To enable the superintendent of documents to assign their quotas to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates, the Public Printer shall inform him of the number of copies of each and every document delivered to the folding rooms of the Senate and House of Representatives. The superintendents of the folding rooms shall be under the general direction of the superintendent of documents as to the care and distribution of documents.

SEC. 64. The superintendent of documents is also charged with the sale of public documents, except the laws of the United States as herein provided; and all documents hitherto published for sale by other offices of the Government shall be turned over to him. He is hereby authorized to sell any publication of the Government at cost, as estimated by the Public Printer, and based upon printing from stereotyped plates, excepting old and rare volumes, which shall be sold at an appraised value, to be determined by the superintendent of documents, the Public Printer, and the Librarian of Congress, acting as a commission for this purpose; but only one copy of any document shall be sold to the same individual or other party, excepting in the case of libraries or

schools, by which additional copies are desired for separate departments thereof. All moneys received from the sale of documents shall be covered into the Treasury monthly and placed to the credit of the general fund for public printing.

SEC. 65. The superintendent of documents shall, at the close of each regular session of Congress, prepare and publish a comprehensive index of public documents, beginning with the Fifty-second Congress, upon such plan as shall be approved by the Joint Committee on Printing; and the Public Printer shall, immediately upon its publication, deliver to him a copy of each and every document printed by the Government Printing Office; and the head of each of the Executive Departments, bureaus, and offices of the Government shall deliver to him a copy of each and every document issued or published by such department, bureau, or office not confidential in its character. He shall also prepare and print in one volume a consolidated index of Congressional documents and shall index such single volumes of documents as the Joint Committee on Printing shall direct.

The indexing of Senate documents and reports of Senate committees under the present system is done by clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate. House documents and reports of House committees are indexed by clerks in the office of the Clerk of the House. The index prepared by these clerks is more of a catalogue of titles than an index, and is inserted in the front part of each volume of what is now known as the reserve number. It is not inserted in what is called the up number for the reason that the clerks depend upon the first print or up number for material out of which to make the index. This index, or catalogue of titles, more properly speaking, is made for each series of Senate Executive and miscellaneous documents, and Senate reports of committees, and House Executive and miscellaneous documents and House reports of committees, respectively, and indicates the volume in which any document may be found in the bound series of any particular Congress. The section under consideration proposes a general consolidated index of all publications by the Government, to be printed and bound in one volume annually. It also proposes a consolidated index of Executive and miscellaneous documents and reports of committees of both Houses of Congress to be bound in one volume and distributed with the bound sets.

The annual report and accompanying documents of heads of Departments contain, as a rule, a very satisfactory index. These individual indexes are printed with the reports as they appear in the up number, and also in the bound sets. Under the proposed law the individual indexes will be continued the same as heretofore. These, in connection with the consolidated index to be prepared by the superintendent of documents, will furnish a key to all Government publications, and will, it is believed by the committee, meet the demands of those who know the value of a complete index.

SEC. 66. The superintendent of documents shall report annually to Congress the number of documents received by him from the Public Printer, and the disposition made of the same; the aggregate number of volumes, orders for the distribution of which have been received from each House of Congress; the number of copies of each document sold by him, and the price per copy, and also the number of employees in his office, the duties assigned and wages paid them.

SEC. 67. Upon the appointment of the superintendent of documents, the office of the superintendent of documents in the Department of the Interior shall be abolished. The clerks and employees of said office shall be transferred to the office of the superintendent of documents herein established, and shall remain until their successors shall be appointed: *Provided*, That their salaries shall continue to be paid by the disbursing officer of the Department of the Interior from the appropriations already made, until other provisions for said salaries shall be made. The superintendent of documents shall appoint all employees authorized by Congress.

SEC. 68. All official correspondence of the superintendent of documents and all replies to the same shall be entitled to free transmission

by mail and he shall be entitled to frank public documents: *Provided*, That in the transmission of such mail matter envelopes, labels, or postal cards are used on which the name of the office and the penalty clause are printed.

SEC. 69. The Public Printer is hereby authorized and directed, upon the requisition of the superintendent of documents, to furnish such blanks and to do such printing and binding as are required by his office, the cost of the same to be charged against the appropriation for printing and binding for Congress.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, Doorkeeper of the House, and the Public Printer shall provide convenient office, storage, and distributing rooms for the use of the superintendent of documents.

SEC. 70. All documents at present remaining in charge of the several Executive Departments, bureaus, and offices of the Government not required for official use shall be delivered to the superintendent of documents, and hereafter all public documents accumulating in said Departments, bureaus, and offices not needed for official use shall be annually turned over to the superintendent of documents for distribution or sale. The Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and the Clerk and Doorkeeper of the House, shall cause an invoice to be made of all books stored in and about the Capitol other than those belonging to the quota of Members of Congress and Delegates; and all such documents, unless ordered to be retained by the chairmen of committees by which they have been stored, shall be transferred to the superintendent of documents for distribution and sale, as provided in this act, and such invoicing and transfer shall be made annually hereafter.

Where, in the division among Senators, Representatives, and Delegates, of extra copies of documents printed for the use of Congress there shall be a remainder beyond the number of twenty-five to each House of Congress, the surplus beyond twenty-five shall be turned over by the superintendents of the folding rooms to the superintendent of documents for distribution and sale by him under the provisions of this law. All documents delivered to the superintendent of documents from accumulations thereof in the Executive Departments, or received from officers of the two Houses, shall be distributed by him in such manner as he deems best for the public good, preference being given to libraries and to the completion of broken sets and to lists that may be furnished to him by Senators, Representatives, and Delegates, to all of whom he shall deliver printed statements of the documents in his possession for such distribution.

This section is new, and is intended to relieve the Departments, bureaus, and offices of the Government of those documents already accumulated, or that may accumulate, and to place them in the hands of the public by distribution or sale. In the Capitol are stored many thousand volumes that have been placed in charge of the officers of Congress by committees and members which should be thus disposed of. Where they now are they are occupying valuable room and are being destroyed.

SEC. 71. A catalogue of Government publications shall be prepared by the superintendent of documents on the first day of each month, which shall be printed in the Official Gazette of the Patent Office, and during sessions of Congress also in the Congressional Record, and shall show the documents printed during the month, where obtainable, and the price thereof. On the first day of July of each year he shall prepare and print in pamphlet form for distribution and sale two thousand copies of a catalogue of Government publications issued during the year, giving the price of each and where purchasable.

This section is new. There has been no catalogue since the completion of the Descriptive Catalogue of Government Publications in 1881. It is difficult to ascertain what public documents have been published since that date, and if it is ascertained that a certain document has been published it is very difficult to learn where it can be found among the mass of documents issued each year from the Government Printing Office. This section is intended to furnish this valuable information respecting all documents published in the future.

SEC. 72. When extra numbers in excess of five thousand of any document shall be ordered by Congress, there shall be delivered to the superintendent of documents five hundred copies, to be taken ratably from the two houses of Congress, and where less than five thousand extra numbers are ordered, the superintendent shall receive ten per centum of the number. Said copies shall be distributed by the superintendent of documents to free public libraries having more than one thousand volumes other than Government publications, which have not been designated as depositories, preference being given to those named by Senators, Representatives, and Delegates.

This section is new, and its purpose is to supply libraries throughout the country other than the designated depositories with a proportion to the extent named of the most valuable of the publications of the Government.

SEC. 73. The superintendent of documents shall thoroughly investigate the condition of all libraries that are now designated depositories, and whenever he shall ascertain that the number of books in any such library is below one thousand, other than Government publications, or it has ceased to be maintained as a free public library, he shall strike the same from the list, and the Senator, Representative, or Delegate shall designate another depository that shall meet the conditions herein required.

This section is new, and is believed important to prevent waste.

SEC. 74. All documents in excess of twenty-five copies of any one publication remaining in the folding room of the Senate or House at the expiration of two years, after being placed to the credit of a Senator or Representative or Delegate, shall be turned over to the superintendent of documents for distribution by him to public libraries or depositories or for sale, as in his judgment shall best subserve the public interest.

This section is new, and is intended to prevent the accumulation of Government publications in the folding rooms of the two houses and to put in circulation valuable works within a reasonable time after they have been issued that will be appreciated by the public. Heretofore there has been no law upon this subject. To meet this evil the committee deem it wise and in the interest of the public to ingraft this section.

SEC. 75. There shall be one folding room of the Senate and one folding room of the House of Representatives. They shall be in charge of superintendents, appointed respectively by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and Doorkeeper of the House, who shall also appoint the necessary assistants. All reports or documents to be distributed for Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall be folded and distributed from the folding rooms under the general direction of the superintendent of documents, and whenever in his opinion it is advisable to fold and distribute any documents from the Government Printing Office or the storehouses connected therewith, he shall so order.

There is but one folding room of the Senate and one folding room of the House of Representatives at the present time. These folding rooms are in charge of superintendents, who receive all extra copies of documents printed by order of Congress from the Government Printing Office and fold them for distribution and send them wherever ordered by those having authority. The books when received are apportioned equally among those entitled to receive them, and each Senator, Representa-

tive, and Delegate is given credit for the number apportioned to him, and they are charged with the books as they are sent out upon their order. It is a debit and credit system, and consists simply in indicating the number of books received and the number of books sent out. It is proposed by this bill, in the sections pertaining to the superintendent of documents, to inaugurate such a system of bookkeeping in the folding rooms of the two Houses as will show the number of books received and distributed, the person ordering the distribution, and the persons to whom they are sent, and requires the keeping of books by such a method that will prevent duplication and require a report that will show in detail books received, how and to whom distributed, and will prevent duplication.

SEC. 76. Any Senator, Representative, or Delegate having public documents to his credit at the expiration of his term of office shall take the same within nine months after his term has expired, and if he shall not do so within such period he shall forfeit them to his successor in office.

This section is new: There is no law that authorizes the superintendents of the folding rooms or anyone else to dispose of public documents belonging to members except upon the order of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates. In consequence of this, large numbers of such documents have accumulated in the folding rooms of the two Houses and have remained there until they were rotten from dampness and age. In some instances Senators and Representatives have distributed but few books during their terms of office, and after the expiration of their terms of service have given orders for the distribution of their books, while others have left them without any instruction. Whether such documents are to be considered as the personal property of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates, or whether they are believed to be held in trust for their constituents, matters little so far as the evil is concerned that this section is intended to correct. There evidently should be some provision of law that will compel the distribution of publications that are printed at the public expense within a reasonable time after their publication.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING.

SEC. 77. Extra copies of documents and reports shall be printed promptly when the same shall be ready for publication, and shall be bound in paper or cloth as directed by the Joint Committee on Printing, and shall be of the number following in addition to the usual number:

Of the Agricultural Report, three hundred thousand copies, of which fifty thousand shall be for the Senate, two hundred and twenty-five thousand for the House, and twenty-five thousand for distribution by the Agricultural Department.

Of the Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, forty thousand copies, of which ten thousand shall be for the Senate, twenty thousand for the House, and ten thousand for distribution by the Agricultural Department.

Of the Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac and of the papers supplementary thereto, one thousand five hundred copies; one hundred copies for the Senate, four hundred for the House, and one thousand for distribution by the Navy Department. The five hundred copies printed for Congress shall be for the calendar year next following, and those for the public service for the third year following.

Of the Astronomical and Meteorological Observations of the Naval Observatory, one thousand eight hundred copies; three hundred for the Senate, seven hundred for the House, and eight hundred for distribution by the Navy Department.

Of the Report of the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, two thousand eight hundred copies; two hundred copies for the Senate, six hundred copies for the House, and two thousand copies for distribution by the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Of Commercial Relations, and of Foreign Relations, three thousand copies of each; one thousand for the Senate and two thousand for the House.

Of the Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, eight thousand copies; one thousand for the Senate, two thousand for the House, and five thousand for distribution by the Bureau of Ethnology.

Of the Report of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, eight thousand copies; two thousand for the Senate, four thousand for the House, and two thousand for distribution by the Fish Commission.

Of the Bulletins of the Fish Commission, four thousand copies; one thousand for the Senate, two thousand for the House, and one thousand for distribution by the Commission.

Of the Report of the Health Officer of the District of Columbia, one thousand five hundred copies; one hundred for the Senate, three hundred and sixty for the House, and one thousand and forty for distribution by the Health Officer.

Of the Report of the Civil Service Commission, twenty-three thousand copies; one thousand for the Senate, two thousand for the House, twenty thousand for distribution by the Civil Service Commission.

Of the Report of the Commissioner of Education, thirty-five thousand copies; five thousand for the Senate, ten thousand for the House, and twenty thousand for distribution by the Commissioner of Education.

Of the Report of the Geological Survey, twelve thousand copies; three thousand for the Senate, six thousand for the House, three thousand for distribution by the Geological Survey.

Of the Report of the Commissioner of Labor, twenty thousand copies; five thousand for the Senate, ten thousand for the House, and five thousand for distribution by the Commissioner of Labor.

Of the Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, five thousand copies; one thousand for the Senate, two thousand for the House, and two thousand for the use of the Commission.

Of the Reports and Decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission provided for in the act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, three thousand copies; five hundred for the Senate, one thousand for the House, and one thousand five hundred for distribution by the Commission.

The Secretary of State shall cause to be printed and bound at the Government Printing Office as many volumes of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the supplement to the Revised Statutes published under the act of June seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty, and the second supplement to the Revised Statutes authorized under the act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety, as he may deem needful for public distribution and for sale by his office at the cost thereof.

The Secretary of State shall cause to be edited, printed, published, and distributed pamphlet copies of the statutes of the present and each future session of Congress to the officers and persons hereinafter provided for; said distribution shall be made at the close of every session of Congress, as follows:

To the President and Vice-President of the United States; two copies each; to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, one copy; to the Librarian of the Senate for the use of Senators, one hundred copies; to the Librarian of the House, two hundred copies, for the use of Representatives and Delegates; to the Library of Congress, fourteen copies; to the Department of State, including those for the use of legations and consulates, six hundred copies; to the Treasury Department, three hundred copies; to the War Department, two hundred copies; to the Navy Department, one hundred copies; to the Department of the Interior, including those for the use of the surveyors-gen-

eral and registers and receivers of public land offices, two hundred and fifty copies; to the Post-Office Department, fifty copies; to the Interstate Commerce Commission, ten copies; to the Department of Labor, five copies; to the Civil Service Commission, three copies; to the Department of Justice, including those for the use of the Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court and the judges and the officers of the United States and Territorial courts, five hundred copies; to the Department of Agriculture, fifty copies; to the Smithsonian Institution, five copies; to the Government Printing Office, two copies; to the governors and secretaries of Territories, one copy each.

The Secretary of State is authorized to have printed as many additional copies of the pamphlet laws as he may deem needful for distribution and sale by him, at cost price, not exceeding one thousand copies of the laws of any one session in any one year.

The Public Printer shall deliver to the folding rooms of the Senate and House of Representatives seven thousand copies of the pamphlet laws, two thousand copies of which shall be for the Senate and five thousand copies for the House.

After the close of each Congress the Secretary of State shall have edited, printed, and bound a sufficient number of the volumes containing the Statutes at Large enacted by that Congress to enable him to distribute copies, or as many thereof as may be needed, as follows:

To the President of the United States, four copies, one of which shall be for the library of the Executive Mansion; to the Vice-President of the United States, one copy; to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, one copy; to the Librarian of the Senate, for the use of Senators, one hundred copies; to the Librarian of the House, for the use of Representatives and Delegates, two hundred copies; to the Library of Congress, fourteen copies, including four copies for the Law Library; to the Department of State, including those for the use of the legations and consulates, three hundred and eighty copies; to the Treasury Department, including those for the use of officers of customs, three hundred copies; to the War Department, seventy-five copies; to the Navy Department, seventy-five copies; to the Department of the Interior, including those for the use of surveyors-general and registers and receivers of public land offices, two hundred and fifty copies; to the Post-Office Department, fifty copies; to the Interstate Commerce Commission, ten copies; to the Department of Labor, five copies; to the Civil Service Commission, three copies; to the Department of Justice, including those for the use of the Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court and the judges and the officers of the United States and Territorial courts, five hundred copies; to the Department of Agriculture, fifty copies; to the Smithsonian Institution, two copies; to the Government Printing Office, one copy. And the Secretary of State is authorized to have as many additional copies printed and bound as may in his opinion be needed for distribution and sale at cost thereof, not exceeding in any one year one thousand copies of the laws of any one Congress.

The pamphlet copies of the statutes and the bound copies of the acts of each Congress shall be legal evidence of the laws and treaties therein contained in all the courts of the United States and of the several States therein. The said pamphlet and the Statutes at Large shall contain all laws, joint and concurrent resolutions passed by Congress, and also all conventions, treaties, proclamations, and agreements.

The message of the President, without the accompanying documents and reports, shall be printed, immediately upon its receipt by Congress,

in pamphlet form. Fifteen thousand shall be printed, of which five thousand shall be for the Senate and ten thousand for the House.

Of the President's Message and accompanying documents and of the annual reports of the Departments to Congress there shall be printed one thousand copies for the Senate and two thousand for the House: *Provided*, That of the reports of the Chief of Engineers of the Army, the Commissioner of Patents, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the report of the Chief Signal Officer of the War Department, and of the Chief of Ordnance, the usual number only shall be printed.

The following reports required by law to be made to Congress shall not be printed unless the printing be recommended by the head of the Department making the same, and ordered by concurrent resolution of Congress, viz: Report of contracts for conveying the mails, report of fines and deductions in the Post-Office Department, and accounts of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, and the report of the proceedings of the annual meetings of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels.

Of the Report of the National Academy of Sciences, two thousand copies; five hundred for the Senate, one thousand for the House, and five hundred for distribution by the Academy of Sciences.

Of the Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences, two thousand five hundred copies; five hundred for the Senate, one thousand for the House, and one thousand for distribution by the Academy of Sciences.

Of the Registers of the Army and Navy, fifteen hundred copies of each; five hundred for the Senate and one thousand for the House.

Of the Report of the Smithsonian Institution, ten thousand copies; one thousand for the Senate, two thousand for the House, five thousand for distribution by the Smithsonian Institution, and two thousand for distribution by the National Museum.

Of the Reports of Consular Officers, one thousand five hundred copies; five hundred for the Senate, one thousand for the House.

Of the Statistical Abstract of the United States, twelve thousand copies; three thousand for the Senate, six thousand for the House, and three thousand for distribution by the Bureau of Statistics.

Of the Tests of Iron and Steel, five hundred, for distribution by the War Department.

Of the Finance Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Report on Commerce and Navigation, on Internal Commerce, of the Director of the Mint on the Production of Precious Metals, and of Mineral Resources of the United States, there shall be printed one thousand of each for the Senate and two thousand for the House, in addition to those published as a part of the departmental reports.

Of the Report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railways, one thousand five hundred copies; five hundred for the Senate and one thousand for the House.

There shall be printed of eulogies of deceased Senators, Representatives, and Delegates five thousand copies; of which number one-half shall be delivered to the Senators, Representatives, or Delegates of the State or Territory represented by the deceased. The remaining number shall be distributed equally among the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of other States and Territories. The engraving for such eulogies shall be done at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and paid for out of the appropriation for that Bureau. Of the "usual number," the bound volume shall contain in one volume for each

House all eulogies during the session of Congress upon Senators and Representatives, respectively.

Of the Senate Manual and of the Digest and Manual of the House of Representatives, each House shall print as many copies as it shall desire, even though the cost exceed five hundred dollars.

There shall be prepared under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing a Congressional Directory, of which there shall be three editions during each long session and two editions during each short session of Congress. The first edition shall be distributed to Senators, Representatives, Delegates, the principal officers of Congress, and heads of Departments on the first day of the session, and shall be ready for distribution to others within one week thereafter. The number and distribution of such Directory shall be under the control of the Joint Committee on Printing. Official correspondence concerning the Directory may be had in penalty envelopes under the direction of the Joint Committee.

The Joint Committee on Printing shall appoint a competent person, who shall edit such portion of the reports and documents accompanying the annual message of the President as they may deem suitable for popular distribution, and prepare an alphabetical index thereto. The Public Printer shall furnish to the person so designated copies of all the said reports and documents as soon as printed; and the abridgment of the message and documents shall be prepared for the printer by the first day of January of each year, and shall be printed by the Public Printer as soon as copy is furnished him. There shall be printed of such abridgment twelve thousand copies, of which four thousand shall be for the Senate and eight thousand for the House.

The Public Printer shall furnish the Congressional Record as follows:

To each Senator, thirty-seven copies; to each Representative and Delegate, twenty copies; to be supplied daily as originally published or in the revised and permanent form bound only in half Russia, or part in each form, as each may elect.

To each Senator, Representative, and Delegate there shall be furnished two copies of the daily Record, one to be delivered at his residence and one at the Capitol.

To the President, for use of the Executive Office, four copies of the daily and one bound copy.

To the Vice-President, one copy of the daily and one bound copy.

To the Chief Justice and each of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the marshal and clerk of the said court, one daily and one bound copy.

To the official reporter of the Senate and each of his assistant reporters, and to the official reporters of the House, each two copies of the daily and one copy of the bound Record.

To the elective officers of the Senate and House, each one copy of the daily and one bound copy.

To the Library of Congress, forty-five bound copies.

To the Senate and House libraries, ten bound copies to each.

To each standing committee of the Senate and House, one bound copy, where the chairman makes requisition therefor, to be filed with the Public Printer during the first sixty days of the session.

To the library of each of the eight Executive Departments, one bound copy.

To the Soldiers' Home, and to each of the national homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, one copy of the daily.

To the superintendent of documents, five hundred bound copies for distribution to depositories of public documents.

To each of our legations abroad, one copy of the daily Record, to be sent through the Secretary of State.

To each foreign legation in Washington whose government extends a like courtesy to our legations abroad, one copy of the daily Record, to be sent through the Secretary of State and furnished upon his requisition.

The Public Printer is authorized to furnish to subscribers the daily Record at eight dollars for the long and four dollars for the short session, or one dollar and fifty cents per month, payable in advance. The "usual number" of the Congressional Record shall not be printed.

The Secretary of War is hereby directed to ascertain what number of copies of the first five volumes of the Rebellion Record is required to complete sets of this series in the possession of libraries or other parties supplied with subsequent volumes under existing provision of law, whether such distribution has been through the War Department or otherwise; and the Public Printer is authorized and directed to furnish, upon the requisition of the Secretary of War, the number of copies of each volume required for this purpose, which shall be used exclusively by the Secretary of War for completing such sets.

There shall be printed of the Annual Report of the Public Printer one thousand copies, to be distributed under his direction, and he may retain out of all documents, bills, and resolutions printed the number of copies absolutely needful for the official use of the Government Printing Office.

To enable the officer charged with the duty of preparing the Official Register of the United States to publish the same, the Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the head of each Executive Department of the Government, and the chief of each and every bureau, office, commission, or institution not embraced in an Executive Department, in connection with which salaries are paid from the Treasury of the United States, shall, on the first day of July in each year in which a new Congress is to assemble, cause to be filed with the Secretary of the Interior a full and complete list of all officers, agents, clerks, and other employees of said Department, bureau, office, commission, or institution connected with the legislative, executive, or judicial service of the Government, or paid from the United States Treasury, including military and naval officers of the United States, cadets, and midshipmen.

Said lists shall exhibit the salary, compensation, and emoluments allowed to each of said officers, agents, clerks, and other employees, the State or country in which he was born, the State or Territory and Congressional district and county of which he is a resident and from which he was appointed to office, and where employed.

A list of the names, force, and condition of all ships and vessels belonging to the United States, and when and where built, shall also be filed with the Secretary of the Interior by the heads of the Departments having supervision of such ships and vessels, for incorporation in the Official Register.

The Postmaster-General shall furnish a statement of all allowances made, during the period of two years next preceding said first day of July above mentioned, to each contractor on contracts for carrying the mails, discriminating the sum paid as stipulated by the original contract, and the sums paid as additional allowances.

The Secretary of the Interior shall cause the Official Register to be edited, indexed, and published, by the appointment clerk of the Interior

Department, on the first day of December following the first day of July above mentioned.

Of the Official Register three thousand copies shall be printed and bound, which shall be distributed as follows: To the President of the United States, four copies, one copy of which shall be for the library of the Executive Mansion; to the Vice-President of the United States, two copies; to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, one copy; to the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, to the Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, one copy each; to the library of the Senate, fifty copies, of which one copy shall be supplied to such standing committees of the Senate as shall make requisition therefor; to the library of the House of Representatives, seventy-five copies, of which one copy shall be supplied to such standing committee of the House as shall make requisition therefor; to the Library of Congress, twenty-five copies; to the Department of State, one hundred copies; to the Treasury Department, one hundred and fifty copies; to the War Department, fifty copies; to the Navy Department, twenty copies; to the Department of Justice, twenty copies; to the Department of the Interior, two hundred copies; to the Post-Office Department, one hundred copies; to the Department of Agriculture, fifteen copies; to the Smithsonian Institution, four copies; to the Department of Labor, four copies; to the Government Printing Office, four copies; to the Interstate Commerce Commission, two copies; to the Civil Service Commission, four copies; to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, two copies; to the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, two copies; and the remaining copies shall be delivered to the superintendent of documents, who is hereby authorized to send one copy to each designated depository and to such public college or school library not a depository of public documents, and one copy to such other person as shall be designated by each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, and shall hold the remainder for sale under the provisions of this law. The usual number of the Official Register shall not be printed.

The Commissioner of Patents is authorized to continue the printing of the following:

First. The patents for inventions and designs issued by the Patent Office, including grants, specifications, and drawings, together with copies of the same, and of patents already issued, in such number as may be needed for the business of the office.

Second. The certificates of trade-marks and labels registered in the Patent Office, including descriptions and drawings, together with copies of the same, and of trade-marks and labels heretofore registered, in such numbers as may be needed for the business of the office.

Third. The Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office in numbers sufficient to supply all who shall subscribe therefor at five dollars per annum; also to exchange for other scientific publications desirable for the use of the Patent Office; also to supply one copy to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress; also to supply one copy to eight such public libraries having over one thousand volumes, exclusive of Government publications, as shall be designated by each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, not already named as a designated depository, with one hundred additional copies; together with bimonthly and annual indexes for all the same; of the Official Gazette the usual number shall not be printed.

Fourth. The Commissioner of Patents, report for the fiscal year, not exceeding five hundred in number, for distribution by him; the Commissioner of Patents' annual report to Congress, without the list of pat-

ents, not exceeding one thousand five hundred in number; and of the Commissioner of Patents' annual report to Congress, with the list of patents, the usual number only shall be printed.

Fifth. Copies of the specifications and drawings of each patent issued, bound in monthly volumes, one copy for each of the Executive Departments of the Government, one copy to be placed for free public inspection in each capitol of every State and Territory, one for the like purpose in the clerk's office of the district court of each judicial district of the United States, except when such offices are located in State or Territorial capitols, and one in the Library of Congress, which copies shall be certified under the hand of the Commissioner and seal of the Patent Office, and shall not be taken from the depositories for any other purpose than to be used as evidence; also one hundred additional copies of the same for sale by him at a price to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior. The "usual number" shall not be printed.

Sixth. Pamphlet copies of the rules of practice, pamphlet copies of the patent laws, and pamphlet copies of the laws and rules relating to trade-marks and labels, and circulars relating to the business of the office, all in such numbers as may be needed for the business of the office. The usual number shall not be printed.

Seventh. Annual volumes of the decisions of the Commissioner of Patents and of the United States courts in patent cases, not exceeding one thousand five hundred in number, of which the usual number shall be printed, and for this purpose a copy of each shall be transmitted to Congress promptly when prepared.

Eighth. Indexes to patents relating to electricity, and indexes to foreign patents, in such numbers as may be needed for the business of the office. The usual number shall not be printed.

All printing for the Patent Office making use of lithography or photolithography, together with the plates for the same, shall be contracted for and performed under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents, under such limitations and conditions as the Joint Committee on Printing may from time to time prescribe, and all other printing for the Patent Office shall be done by the Public Printer under such limitations and conditions as the Joint Committee on Printing may from time to time prescribe.

This section is new, although it in some respects embodies in statutory form present provisions of law.

(1) Agricultural Report. This section authorizes the printing of 800,000, which is 100,000 less than has been printed for many years by joint resolution. The distribution of the 300,000 is proportionately the same as heretofore made.

(2) Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry. This report for many years has been printed by authority of joint resolution, and the number printed has usually been 50,000 copies. This section reduces the number to 40,000, and leaves the distribution proportionately the same as heretofore. Upon mature consideration, and after full inquiry, the committee came to the conclusion that this reduction would in no way conflict with the public interest and would be a saving to the Government.

(3) The Ephemeris or Nautical Almanac, and papers supplementary thereto. These publications have been printed by authority of joint resolutions and the number usually ordered and the distribution of the same have been about as stated in this section. The provision respecting the 500 printed for Congress is made upon the suggestion of Prof. Simon Newcomb, Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac.

(4) Astronomical and Meteorological Observations. This section provides for the printing and distribution of the same number of copies as is authorized by concurrent resolution of January 8, 1889.

(5) Report of the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. This section reduces the number of copies of the report 2,200 by taking that number from the number printed heretofore by concurrent resolution for use of the Senate and House, leaving the same number of copies, 2,000, for distribution by the Coast and Geodetic Survey. After inquiry by the committee concerning the demand by the public for

this report the public came to the conclusion that the Senate and House received more than they had use for, and that it would not be prudent to cut down the number heretofore allowed the Survey.

(6) Commercial Relations and Foreign Relations. Under section 3798 of the Revised Statutes, 1878, 5,000 copies of Commercial Relations and 6,000 copies of Foreign Relations have been printed. The change to a much less number is believed to be desirable.

(7) Report of the Bureau of Ethnology. This section reduces the number of copies 7,500 from what has heretofore been published by authority of joint resolution, the reduction coming out of the number of copies for Congress, leaving the number of copies for the Bureau of Ethnology the same as heretofore, namely, 5,000 copies.

(8) Report of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. This section reduces the number of copies 3,000, leaving the same number of copies heretofore printed by authority of concurrent resolution for distribution by the Fish Commission. This report has been printed to the number of 11,000 besides the usual number by annual concurrent resolution.

(9) Bulletins of the Fish Commission. This section provides for 1,000 less copies than has heretofore been published by joint resolution, the last resolution being joint resolution of February 14, 1881, authorizing the printing of 5,000 copies; 1,000 for the Senate, 2,500 for the House, and 1,500 for the Fish Commission. The reduction made by this section, after an investigation, seems fully warranted.

(10) Report of the health officer of the District of Columbia. This section provides for 1,000 less copies than printed heretofore by concurrent resolutions, the last resolution being March 25, 1890. A slight change is made in the distribution to accommodate the increased representation in the House, and about 1,000 less are given to the health officer for distribution.

(11) Report of the Civil Service Commission. This section reduces the number from 31,000 to 23,000, making a reduction of 8,000 copies. Heretofore the report has been printed by concurrent resolution, the last one being September 25, 1890. After a careful investigation the committee were of the unanimous opinion that 20,000 copies would be sufficient to supply the legitimate needs of the Civil Service Commission, and that 3,000 would be sufficient for Congress.

(12) Report of the Commissioner of Education. This section reduces the number of copies from 44,000 to 35,000. Forty-four thousand copies of the report of 1889 were printed by concurrent resolution of September 16, 1890. We take from the apportionment to the Senate and House, leaving the number of copies for distribution by the Commissioner of Education the same, 20,000 copies.

(13) Report of the Geological Survey. This section reduces the number of copies from 18,500 to 12,000, a reduction of 6,500 copies. Heretofore the report has been printed by joint or concurrent resolution, the last being of July 28, 1888. The reduction was made by taking proportionately from the apportionment to the Senate, House, and Geological Survey.

(14) Report of the Commissioner of Labor. This section reduces the number authorized to be printed by joint resolution of March 2, 1891, from 35,000 to 20,000 copies, leaving the number to be distributed by the Commissioner of Labor the same as heretofore.

(15) Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This section reduces the number of copies printed for Congress and for the Department of the Interior from 6,000 up to 21,000 of each annual report down to 5,000 copies, which the committee deems a sufficient number to supply the public demand and serve the public interest.

(16) The Revised Statutes, Supplement to the Revised Statutes, Statutes at Large, and Session Laws are to be prepared, printed, and sold substantially as under the present law respecting them as found in the Supplement to the Revised Statutes, volume 1, second edition, pages 20, 21, 22, 57, 63, 77, 133, 134, 153, 204, 205, 261, 311, 312, 411, 712, and 713. The section provides for the printing of all concurrent resolutions, conventions, treaties, proclamations, and agreements, which the committee, after mature deliberation, concluded should be printed with the laws. The committee reduce the number of Session Laws to be distributed by Congress from 13,000 to 7,000, believing this sufficient in view of the fact that the usual number is to be printed under this bill.

(17) Message of the President without accompanying documents. This section is new and proposes to authorize by statute the printing of the President's message promptly in sufficient number to supply Congress and the public without waiting for the passage of a simple or concurrent resolution. The number printed for either House has varied from 15,000 to 25,000.

(18) Of the President's Message and Accompanying Documents. Three thousand copies have heretofore been printed under authorization of section 3798 of the Revised Statutes of 1878, 1,000 of which were for the use of the Senate and 2,000 for the use of the House. The provision that the reports of the Chief of Engineers,

the Commissioner of Patents, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Chief Signal Officer of the War Department, and the Chief of Ordnance shall be printed only in the usual number was deemed wise because of the small demand by the public for these reports. It appeared upon investigation that these reports were called for infrequently, and that Senators and Representatives had failed to send them out, presumably because there was no demand for them. The usual number would be quite sufficient to meet the public demand.

(19) This provision was suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury in a letter to the committee that certain documents might be typewritten and bound for reference without being printed. This leaves it with the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Treasury to determine whether these reports shall be printed or not. Their printing entails an enormous expense clearly unnecessary.

(20) Report of the National Academy of Sciences. The last report was printed by concurrent resolution of January 5, 1891, which authorized 3,500 copies to be printed; 1,000 copies for the Senate, 2,000 for the House, and 500 copies for the Academy of Sciences. Prior to that time, for several years, 5,000 copies had been printed. This section reduces the number to 1,500, leaving the number of copies for the use of the Academy of Sciences the same, but reducing the apportionment for the Senate and House.

(21) Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences. The number of copies of this document of 1887 ordered printed by concurrent resolution of July 28, 1888, was 4,500 copies. The bill proposes a reduction of 2,000 copies, cutting down the number to be distributed by the Senate, House, and Academy proportionately.

(22) Heretofore the Army and Navy Register has been printed on requisition by the War and Navy Departments, and paid for out of their printing fund. The bill proposes to print 500 of each for the Senate and 1,000 of each for the House for their use, so that Senators and Representatives may be able to supply demands upon them for these documents without depending upon the Departments.

(23) Report of the Smithsonian Institution. This report has heretofore been printed by concurrent resolution, that of 1890 being authorized by concurrent resolution of March 3, 1891, which authorized the printing of 19,000 copies. The bill reduced this number to 10,000, taking most of the reduction out of the apportionment to the Senate and House. The committee is of the opinion that this number is amply sufficient.

(24) Reports of consular officers. Heretofore reports of consular officers have been printed upon requisition of the Department of State and paid for out of the printing fund of that Department. The bill proposes to print 500 for the use of the Senate and 1,000 copies for the use of the House, in order that Senators and Representatives may have these valuable documents without depending upon the Department of State for them.

(25) Statistical Abstract. Sixteen thousand copies of this report for 1889 were printed by concurrent resolution of September 16, 1890. The bill reduces the number of copies for the Senate and House and increases the number of copies for use of the Bureau of Statistics. The reduction made is 4,000 copies.

(26) Tests of Iron and Steel. The bill authorizes the printing of the same number of this document as has been printed heretofore by requisition of the War Department, namely, 500 copies. Besides these the usual number will be printed, but no extra copies for distribution, as heretofore.

(27) Finance Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, etc. The bill authorizes the printing of the same number of copies of the Finance Report of the Secretary and other valuable reports named as has been heretofore printed under authorization of section 3798 of the Revised Statutes, but reduces the number of the Report on Commerce and Navigation from 2,000 to 1,000 copies for the Senate, and from 6,150 to 2,000 for the House, and makes the same reduction in the number of the Report on Internal Commerce. The Report of the Director of the Mint on the Production of Precious Metals, heretofore printed by concurrent resolution, the last being of March 2, 1880, and under authority of section 3792, Revised Statutes of 1878, is reduced from 2,000 to 1,000 copies for the Senate, and from 4,000 to 2,000 copies for the House. It is proposed to cut off the printing of 3,000 of the Report on Mineral Resources by the Department of the Interior and distribute 3,000 through Congress.

(28) Report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway. This report, when printed for use of the Senate and House, was by concurrent resolution of July 17, 1886, which authorized the printing of 1,000 copies for the Senate and 2,000 copies for the House. The bill proposes a reduction of 1,500, which it is deemed by the committee will be sufficient.

(29) Eulogies on Deceased Members of Congress. Eulogies heretofore have been printed by joint resolution, the printing and binding to be paid for out of the general printing fund, but the frontispiece or engraving was provided for by special appropriation, \$500. The number of copies heretofore printed has increased from 4,500

copies in 1876 to 25,000 copies. The number of copies printed for a considerable length of time was 12,500. After a full consideration of the subject, the committee arrived at the conclusion that 5,000 was amply sufficient if properly distributed; and this section attempts to make such distribution of the 5,000 copies as will serve as good if not a better purpose than a larger number improperly distributed. The Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in a letter addressed to the committee, stated that it was quite unnecessary for Congress to make a specific appropriation for the engraving, for the reason that the work could be done and paid for out of the appropriation for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The practice has been to bind in the usual number or reserve documents eulogies of Senators and Representatives in single volumes. This section is intended to bind all of the eulogies of the Senate and House, respectively, in one volume, and thus save great expense.

(30) Senate and House Manuals. This is new, and is intended to enable each House to print its own Manual in such editions as it may deem proper.

(31) Congressional Directory. This section embodies the present law as contained in section 3801 of the Revised Statutes of 1878 with additions. It provides that the first-edition shall be ready for distribution to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates on the first day of the session, and the remainder of the edition within one week thereafter; and provides that the distribution shall be under the control of the Joint Committee on Printing. The section simply expresses what has been the practice in the preparation of the printing and the distribution of the Directory for some time past.

(32) The Abridgment. This section is substantially the present law as contained in section 75 of the Revised Statutes of 1878. The addition made to the present law in this section consists in the direction to the Public Printer to furnish copies of the reports to be abridged as soon as printed, and fixing a time when the copy of the Abridgment shall be delivered to the Public Printer, and making it peremptory on the Public Printer to print the Abridgment as soon as the copy is furnished him. The number of copies is also reduced by the bill from 35,000 to 12,000 copies. It was ascertained by the committee that while the Abridgment was of sufficient importance to be continued, the number of copies hitherto printed was too large, hence this reduction.

(33) The Congressional Record. The present law authorizing the printing and distribution of the Congressional Record is contained in section 78 of the Revised Statutes of 1878, and in the Supplement to the Revised Statutes, volume 1, second edition, pages 328, 387, 422, 423, 424, and 516. These statutes provide for the printing of the Record, its distribution to States and Territories, to legations abroad, to the justices of the Supreme Court, the clerk, and marshal, the preparation of the semimonthly index, and the distribution and sale of the Record by the Public Printer. This section follows, in the main, the present law. It increases the number of copies to meet the requirements of increased representation in the Senate and House of Representatives and the increase of State libraries, the total increase being about 800 copies. The bill makes a new provision, to the effect that the Record shall be furnished only to foreign legations in Washington whose governments extend a like courtesy to our legations abroad, and provides for the distribution of Records to depositories in the States by the superintendent of documents.

(34) This section is new. Its purpose is to complete the sets of Rebellion Records now being issued to those who failed to receive the first five volumes. Maj. Davis, in his testimony, says: "There is a great demand for the first five volumes of the Rebellion Records. In making our estimates for each year we have to look ahead and make the estimate sufficiently large to do the work, but we can not tell precisely what the size of the volume is going to be, and I think that we would be able each year, from the volumes not coming quite up to the standard, to print those five volumes during the next two years without increasing our appropriation at all if Congress would give us the authority to do it." (See Maj. Davis's Evidence, page 204. Investigation of the Public Printing.)

(35) This section embodies substantially sections 510, 511, and 3800 of the Revised Statutes of 1878, and acts of Congress to be found in the Supplement of the Revised Statutes, volume 1, second edition, pages 150, 298, 376, and 575. The changes made consist in charging the appointment clerk of the Interior Department with the duty of preparing, editing, and indexing the Official Register, which work is now done by the superintendent of documents of that Department. This change is made for the reason that if this bill becomes a law the superintendent of documents in the Interior Department will be done away with, that officer and his force being transferred as provided for in this bill. The number of copies authorized to be printed by this section is 1,234 less than are now authorized to be printed by law. The distribution has been rearranged in such a manner as to place the Register in the hands of those needing it, and provision is made for the supply of libraries throughout the country for use of the public.

(36.) The provisions of the bill pertaining to the Patent Office are substantially

those provided for by existing law. By reference to the communication from the Commissioner of Patents, printed with the testimony, it will be seen that there has been much question in that office whether the printing has been by virtue of law or because of custom. The object of the section is to legalize all proper printing for that Bureau and to furnish to Congress for distribution simply that that will probably be needed by the general public.

SEC. 78. Government publications furnished to judicial and executive officers of the United States for their official use shall not become the property of these officers, but on the expiration of their official term shall be by them delivered to their successors in office, and all Government publications delivered to designated depositories or other libraries shall be for public use without charge.

The first part of this section is substantially the present law as contained in Supplement to Statutes at Large, volume 1, second edition, page 382. The addition is advisable.

SEC. 79. Documents and reports may be furnished to foreign legations to the United States upon request specifying those desired and requisition made upon the Public Printer by the Secretary of State: *Provided*, That such gratuitous distribution shall only be made to legations whose Governments furnish to legations from the United States copies of their printed and legislative documents desired.

This section is new. It has been customary to send copies of all public documents to each of the foreign legations in Washington, about forty in number, each receiving every session from thirty to thirty-five volumes of public documents bound in full sheep. Upon investigation it was found that in most cases these were not wanted. The legation in keeping up with the current work of Congress have obtained public documents required for this purpose through the Department of State. Our legations abroad have to pay for such publications. If our Department of State gets a document in London it has to pay for it, and it would seem fair and just that foreign Governments should pay for our Government publications when they require them. This section is made upon the recommendation of the present Secretary of State, as also ex-Secretary of State Hon. Hamilton Fish, who wrote a strong letter upon the subject to Hon. H. B. Anthony in 1874, then chairman of the Committee on Printing.

SEC. 80. The charts published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be sold at cost; and there shall be no free distribution of such charts except to the departments and officers of the United States requiring them for public use; but on the order of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates not to exceed ten copies to each may be distributed through the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

This is substantially the present law as found in the Supplement to Revised Statutes, volume 1, second edition, pages 202 and 250.

SEC. 81. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to cause to be prepared at the Hydrographic Office attached to the Bureau of Navigation, in the Navy Department, maps, charts, and nautical books relating to and required in navigation, and to publish and furnish them to navigators at the cost of printing and paper, and to purchase the plates and copyrights of such existing maps, charts, navigators' sailing directions and instructions as he may consider necessary and when he may deem it expedient to do so, and under such regulations and instructions as he may prescribe.

All moneys which may be received from the sale of maps, charts, and nautical books shall be paid by the Secretary of the Navy into the Treasury of the United States, to be used in the further preparation and publication of maps, charts, navigators' sailing directions, and instructions for the use of seamen, to be sold at the cost of printing and paper.

This section is identical with the present law as found in sections 432 and 433 of the Revised Statutes of 1878.

SEC. 82. All appropriations made for the preparation or publication of foreign hydrographic surveys shall only be applicable to their object, upon the approval by the Secretary of the Navy, after a report from three competent naval officers to the effect that the original data for proposed charts are such as to justify their publication; and it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to order a board of three naval officers to examine and report upon the data before he shall approve of any application of moneys to the preparation or publication of such charts or hydrographic surveys.

This section is identical with the present law as found in section 3686 of the Revised Statutes of 1878.

SEC. 83. The scientific reports known as the monographs and bulletins of the Geological Survey shall not be published until specific and detailed estimates are made therefor and specific appropriations made in pursuance of such estimates; and no engravings for the annual reports for such monographs and bulletins, or of illustrations, sections, and maps, shall be done until specific estimates are submitted therefor and specific appropriations made based on such estimates.

This section is identical with the present law as found in the Statutes at Large, volume 24, page 255.

SEC. 84. Registered bonds and written records may be bound at the Treasury Department.

This section is identical with the present law, act of July 20, 1868, Statutes at Large, volume 15, page 111.

SEC. 85. No document or report to be illustrated or accompanied by maps shall be printed by the Public Printer until the illustrations or maps designed therefor shall be ready for publication; and no order for public printing shall be acted upon by the Public Printer after the expiration of one year, unless the entire copy and illustrations for the work shall have been furnished within that period.

This section is new, and was made upon the recommendation of the Public Printer, and after full investigation by the committee. It has happened in the Government Printing Office that the printing of the text of books has been completed and the sheets stored away for months and years before the copy for the maps or illustrations was furnished. This has led in some instances to a great waste by the sheets being so damaged that they could not be used, and thus necessitating the reprinting of those damaged. It is believed that this section will remedy that evil. The section also will prevent the delay in furnishing copy to the Public Printer. Only recently the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory applied to the Public Printer to have printing done under an order passed in 1854, the copy for which had not been furnished during that long period. The Public Printer very properly refused to do the printing without a revival of the order by Congress, or that authority be given him to act upon the old order by the Joint Committee on Printing. This section will remedy that evil.

SEC. 86. Every public document of sufficient size on any one subject shall be bound separately, and receive the title suggested by the subject of the volume, which shall be the chief title, and the classification of the volume shall be placed on the back at the bottom, as simply indicating its classification and not as a part of the title.

The executive and miscellaneous documents and the reports of each House of Congress shall be designated as "House Documents," "Senate Documents," "House Reports," "Senate Reports," thus making two classes for each House.

This section is new. The purpose of it is that the title on the back of public documents shall be made uniform and less confusing, and to simplify and relieve public documents of the confusion now shrouding them.

SEC. 87. The Public Printer shall bind four sets of Senate and House of Representatives bills, joint and concurrent resolutions of each Con-

gress, two for the Senate and two for the House, to be furnished him from the files of the Senate and House document room, and the volumes when bound to be kept there for reference.

This is identical with the present order of the Senate.

SEC. 88. The Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House shall procure and file for the use of their respective Houses copies of all reports made by committees, and they are hereby directed at the close of each session of Congress to cause such reports to be indexed and bound, one copy to be deposited in the library of each House and one copy in the room of the Committee from which the reports emanate.

This section is substantially a part of a joint resolution passed July 29, 1886, as found in Supplement to the Revised Statutes, volume 1, second edition, page 688, and is designed to give to each committee the reports that emanate from it.

SEC. 89. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives may send and receive through the mail all public documents printed by order of Congress; and the name of each Senator, Representative, Delegate, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House shall be written thereon, with the proper designation of the office he holds; and the provisions of this section shall apply to each of the persons named therein until the first day of December following the expiration of their respective terms of office.

Members and members-elect of Congress shall have the privilege of sending free through the mails, and under their frank, letters to any officer of the Government when addressed officially.

The first part of this section is the present law as found in the Supplement to the Revised Statutes, Volume 1, second edition, page 245. The last clause is the provision passed in an appropriation bill at the second session of the Fifty-first Congress.

SEC. 90. No printing or binding shall be done at the Government Printing Office except authorized by law.

This is the present law as found in section 3785, Revised Statutes of 1878.

SEC. 91. The Public Printer shall execute such printing and binding for the President as he shall order and make requisitions for, and deliver to the Executive Mansion two copies each of all documents, bills, and resolutions as soon as printed and ready for distribution.

This section is new.

SEC. 92. No printing shall be done for the Executive Departments in any fiscal year in excess of the amount of the appropriation, and none shall be done without a special requisition, signed by the chief of the Department and filed with the Public Printer.

No report, publication, or document shall be printed in excess of the number of one thousand of each in any one fiscal year without authorization therefor by Congress, except that of the annual report of the head of the Department without appendices there may be printed in any one fiscal year not to exceed five thousand copies, bound in pamphlet form; and of the reports of chiefs of bureaus without appendices there may be printed in any one fiscal year not to exceed two thousand five hundred copies, bound in pamphlet form.

Heads of Executive Departments shall provide by order and direct whether reports made to them by bureau chiefs and chiefs of divisions shall be printed, typewritten, or written.

The Public Printer shall include in his annual report a full statement of the number of each and every publication or document printed upon

requisition of the Executive Departments, and the cost thereof, and in the annual report of every head of the Executive Departments there shall appear a statement of all publications printed upon requisition of the Department, and the number in each instance.

The first paragraph of this section is substantially the present law as found in sections 3786, 3789, and 3802 of the Revised Statutes of 1878. The second, third, and fourth paragraphs are substantially new. The second paragraph fixes the maximum limit, based upon the number of copies heretofore printed upon requisition of the heads of Departments, and paid for out of their printing fund. The third paragraph was made upon the suggestion of the head of a Department, and it seems to the committee that it comes very properly within the province of the Department chief to determine whether a report of a subordinate to him shall be printed or not; hence it is left to the heads of Departments to determine this matter, having in view the public interest. The fourth paragraph is intended to supply to Congress information not heretofore furnished, and which seems absolutely necessary to have in order to form any intelligent conclusion with reference to how the public money is expended for Departmental printing.

SEC. 93. The heads of Executive Departments, and such executive officers as are not connected with the Departments, respectively, shall cause daily examination of the Congressional Record for the purpose of noting documents, reports, and other publications of interest to their Departments, and shall cause an immediate order to be sent to the Public Printer for the number of copies of such publications required for official use, not to exceed, however, the number of bureaus in the Department and divisions in the office of the head thereof. The Public Printer shall send to each Executive Department and to each executive office not connected with the Departments, as soon as printed, five copies of all bills and resolutions. Where the head of a Department desires a greater number of any class of bills or resolutions for official use, they shall be furnished by the Public Printer on requisition promptly made.

This section is new. The present practice of supplying the Executive Departments with documents, bills, and resolutions from the document and folding rooms of the two Houses has proved very unsatisfactory. The Postmaster-General in speaking on this subject says: "It is now the practice * * * to send to the several bureaus of this Department one copy of every bill, resolution, and other document printed by order of the Senate. The intention in sending these documents, it is presumed, is mainly to give information to the Department of pending legislation or other business affecting its interest; but I am informed that there is and always has been so much delay in furnishing them that when received they are, in a majority of cases, of but little practical value. I think it would be better if they were distributed by the Public Printer at the same time that he makes his distribution for the two Houses of Congress. This would enable the several officers of this Department to make prompt examination of them and formulate such recommendations or action concerning them as might be found appropriate." (See page 79 of Investigation of the Public Printing.) The Secretary of the Treasury, speaking on this subject, at page 22 of the Investigation of the Public Printing, says: "Copies of all reports, bills, etc., ordered printed are sent to a number of the bureaus of this Department, while other bureaus are overlooked. Their reception by this Department serves no good purpose, as they are received as a rule long after the order was given to print, and probably after they have been by the officer."

This seems to be the opinion of heads of Departments respecting the distribution of documents, bills, and resolutions to the Departments, and acting upon these suggestions the committee formulated this section, which, it is believed, will fully regulate the matter and enable the Departments to get such documents, bills, and resolutions promptly as are needed in the transaction of Departmental business.

SEC. 94. The annual reports of executive officers shall be printed in the same type and form as the report of the head of the Department which it accompanies, unless otherwise ordered by the Joint Committee on Printing.

This section is new. All annual reports, with the exception of the Report of the Superintendent of the Geological Survey, are now printed uniform with the reports of heads of Departments. It is desirable for appearance as well as convenience that all reports should be thus printed.

SEC. 95. Government publications printed for or received by the Executive Departments, whether for official use or for distribution, shall be distributed by a competent person detailed to such duty in each Department by the head thereof. He shall keep an account in detail of all publications received and distributed by him. He shall prevent duplication, and make detailed report to the head of the Department, who shall transmit the same annually to Congress.

This section is new and aims at systematizing the distribution of documents in the Departments, and to place the public documents in the hands of those who are entitled to receive them and prevent duplication.

SEC. 96. When any Department, the Supreme Court, the Court of Claims, or the Library of Congress shall require printing or binding to be done, it shall be on certificate that such work be necessary for the public service; whereupon the Public Printer shall furnish an estimate of the cost by the principal items for such printing or binding so called for, after which requisitions shall be made upon him therefor by the head of such Department, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, or the Librarian of Congress; and the Public Printer shall place the cost thereof to the debit of such Department in its annual appropriation for printing and binding.

This section combines in its provision substantially the present law as contained in sections 3789 and 3802 of the Revised Statutes of 1878, and act of June 20, 1878, contained in the Supplement to the Revised Statutes, page 381.

SEC. 97. No head of any Executive Department, or of any bureau, branch, or office of the Government, shall cause to be printed, nor shall the Public Printer print, any document or matter except that which is authorized by law and necessary to the public business, and executive officers, before transmitting their annual reports, shall carefully examine the same and all accompanying documents, and exclude therefrom all matter, including engravings, maps, drawings, and illustrations, except such as they shall certify in their letters transmitting such reports are necessary and relate entirely to the transaction of the public business.

This section is substantially the present law as contained in sections 3785 and 3789 of the Revised Statutes of 1878, Statutes at Large, volume 23, page 226, and in the Supplement to the Revised Statutes, pages 98 and 381. These several sections have been thrown together in this one section for the purpose of compactness and convenience.

SEC. 98. The Postmaster-General shall contract for all envelopes, stamped or otherwise, designed for sale to the public, or for use by his own or other Departments, and may contract for them to be plain or with such printed matter as may be prescribed by the Department making requisition therefor: *Provided*, That no envelope furnished by the Government shall contain any business address or advertisement.

That part of this section which authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract for envelopes for other Departments than his own is new, and is made upon his suggestion, which is as follows: "Our contracts for official envelopes provide that the envelopes shall be supplied with such printing as the Department may prescribe, and the printing is done at the time the envelopes are manufactured, and forms one step in their manufacture. It therefore costs but a trifle. The official envelopes supplied to the other Executive Departments are bought in blank and are afterwards printed either at the main Government Printing Office or at one of the branch offices. This involves considerable expense for printing, a large portion of which could be saved if authority were given to each of the Departments to pursue a course with reference to its envelopes similar to that now followed by the Post-Office Department with regard to envelopes for the postal service. This arrangement would result, first, in a large saving by reason of the lower price obtained by the greater quantity supplied; second, the further saving already pointed out, of the cost of extra printing upon such envelopes as are not now printed at the time of manufacture; and third, a mini-

mizing of the risk of counterfeiting the penalty clause through confining the manufacture to one establishment and one oversight." (Postmaster-General's letter, page 82, Investigation of Public Printing.) The provisional clause of this section is substantially the present law as found in section 3915 of the Revised Statutes of 1878.

SEC. 99. All blanks and letter heads for use by the judges and other officials of the United States courts other than such as are required to be paid for by any of these officers out of the emoluments of their offices shall be printed at the Government Printing Office upon forms prescribed by the Department of Justice, and shall be distributed by it upon requisition.

This section is new and is formulated upon the suggestion of the Attorney-General in his answer to the circular letter found on page 96 of the Investigation of the Public Printing. He says: "It would be in the line of economy and in the interest of the public service to have all blanks, letter heads, and envelopes for the use of the judges and other officials of the United States courts throughout the country, other than such as are by law required to be paid for by any of these officers out of the emoluments of their offices, printed under the direction of the Department of Justice and distributed by it, for the reason that uniformity would be secured in the size, style, and expense of returns and reports; and no excuse would exist for failure on the part of any officer to render his reports and returns promptly. The handling and consideration of accounts and returns by the officials of the Treasury Department would be greatly facilitated, and there would probably be a saving of 25 to 30 per cent to the Government.

SEC. 100. The libraries of the United States Military Academy and United States Naval Academy are hereby constituted designated depositories of Government publications, and the superintendent of documents shall supply one copy of said publications, in the same form as supplied to other depositories, to each of said libraries.

This section is substantially new. Section 1332 of the Revised Statutes of 1878 provides that the Secretary of the Senate shall supply the Military Academy with copies of all documents published by the Senate. The provisions of the present law are simply enlarged so as to embrace all public documents, and places the Naval Academy on an equal footing with the Military Academy respecting public documents.

SEC. 101. All future orders or requisitions for printing shall be governed by the provisions of this act; and hereafter all orders for printing by any of the Committees of the Senate or House of Representatives or any of the officers thereof, shall receive the approval of the Committee on Printing of each House respectively. No Government publications shall be delivered to officers and employees of Congress unless authorized by this act or upon requisition approved by the Joint Committee on Printing.

SEC. 102. All laws in conflict with the provisions of this bill are hereby repealed.

(9)

STATEMENT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SENATE FOLDING ROOM.

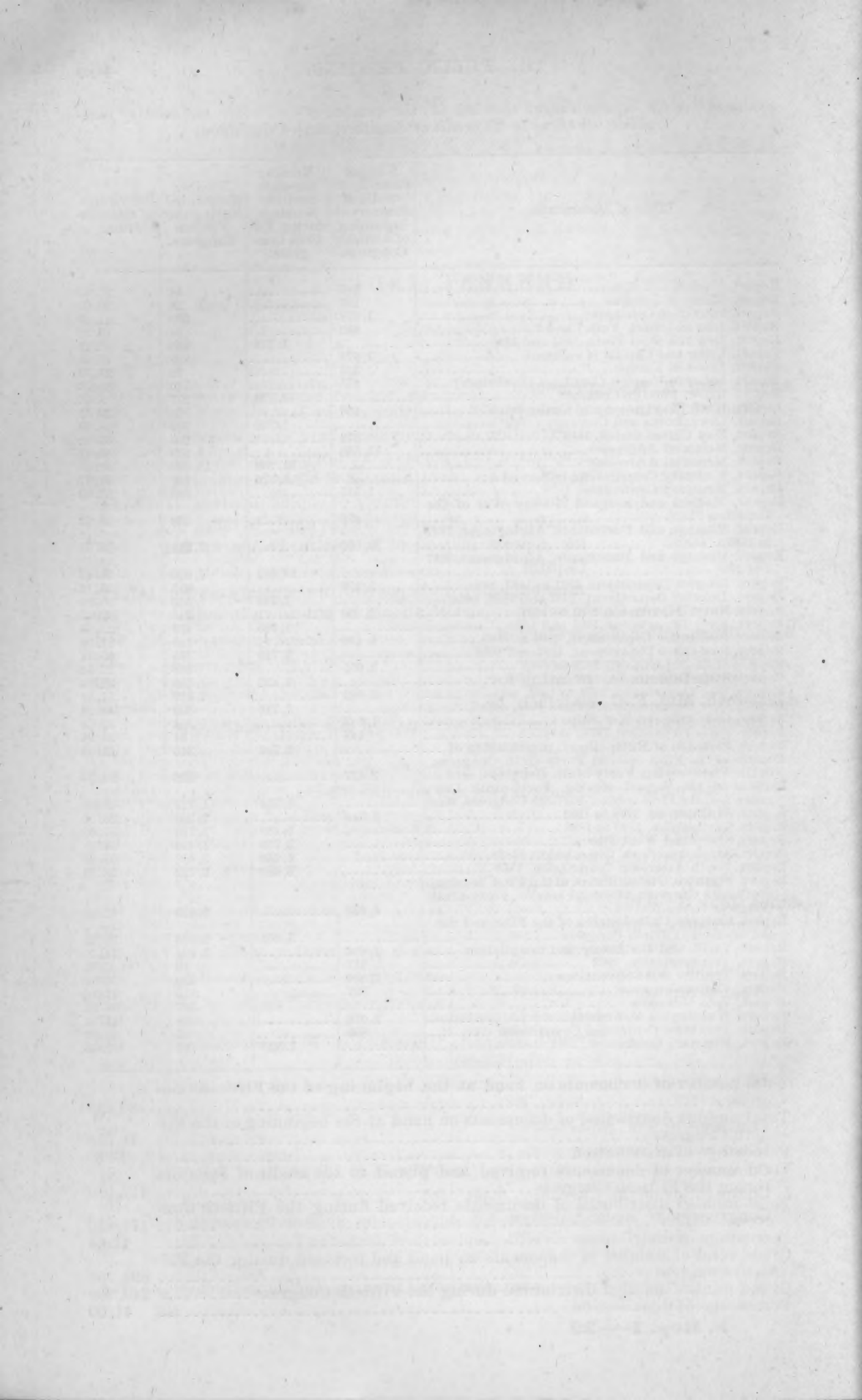
Showing (1) the number of documents, exclusive of pamphlets, standing to the credit of Senators at the beginning of the Fiftieth Congress in the folding room of the United States Senate; (2) the number received and placed to their credit during the said Congress, and (3) the number distributed during the same period, with percentage of distribution.

Title of documents.	Number standing to credit of Senators at beginning of Fiftieth Congress.	Number placed to credit of Senators during Fiftieth Congress.	Number distributed during the Fiftieth Congress.	Percentage of distribution.
Report, Department of Agriculture, 1875 to 1885	39,130		15,745	40.23
Report, Department of Agriculture, 1886, 1887, 1888		212,439	82,137	38.66
Report, Alaska, Education in	1,228		829	67.50
Report, Alaska, Schwatka on	280		150	53.67
Report, Alaska, Turner on		858	521	60.72
Report, Alaska, Allen on		858	508	59.20
Report, Alaska, Nelson on		858	429	50.00
Report, Animal Industry, 1884 and 1885	6,027		2,888	47.92
Report, Animal Industry, 1888		9,516	4,645	48.80
Report, Art and Industry		858	617	72.00
Report, Astronomical Observations, 1881 and 1882	187		127	67.54
Report, Astronomical Observations, 1883		187	115	61.49
Report, Attorney-General, 1881 to 1886	1,853		826	44.57
Report, Attorney-General, 1887 and 1888		1,716	1,111	64.74
Report, British Military and Naval operations in Egypt	294		139	47.27
Report, Catalogue of Government Publications	458		172	37.55
Report, Canal, Interoceanic, Sullivan	195		43	22.05
Report, Canal, Panama, Kimball		858	527	61.30
Report, Canal, Nicaragua, Menocal		858	560	65.15
Report, Cattle and Dairy Farming (2 volumes)	8,095		3,886	48.00
Report, Coast Survey, 1886		858	324	37.64
Report, Commissioner of Labor, First Annual	5,163		2,260	43.77
Report, Commissioner of Labor, Second and Third Annual		25,428	10,974	43.16
Report, Commerce and Navigation, 1875 to 1886	3,675		1,410	38.36
Report, Commerce and Navigation, 1887 and 1888		3,432	793	23.10
Report, Commerce, Internal, 1879 to 1885	1,316		232	17.62
Report, Commerce, Internal, 1886 and 1887		8,112	4,561	56.22
Report, Commercial Relations, 1876 to 1884	1,122		123	10.96
Report, Commercial Relations, 1885 and 1886		3,432	793	23.10
Report, Consular, 1880 and 1881	1,409		184	13.05
Report, Digest of International Law (3 volumes)	1,088		765	70.40
Report, Diseases of Swine and Other Domestic Animals, 1879 to 1881	3,666		1,958	54.11
Report, Education, 1878 to 1884	5,429		651	11.99
Report, Education, 1885 to 1887		17,012	8,974	52.74
Report, Ethnology, First, Second, and Third Annual	1,454		625	42.98
Report, Ethnology, Fourth and Fifth Annual		6,552	2,786	42.52
Report, Ethnology, Contributions to	150		33	22.00
Report, Election Cases, Senate	344		100	29.06
Report, European Dock Yards	1,086		61	5.62
Report, Exhibit of Executive Departments at Centennial (2 volumes)	486		68	12.96
Report, Finance (Secretary of the Treasury), 1876 to 1885	2,105		567	27.36
Report, Finance (Secretary of the Treasury), 1886 and 1887		1,716	710	41.37
Report, First Comptroller	928		185	19.93
Report, Fish Bulletin, 1881 to 1885	932		268	28.75
Report, Fish Bulletin, 1886		858	533	62.12
Report, Fish Commission, Vols. 1 to 12	3,305		1,127	34.09
Report, Fish Commission, Vol. 13		2,730	1,474	53.95
Report, Fish Industry, Sec. 1	554		339	61.19
Report, Fish Industry, Secs. 2, 3, and 4		4,524	1,390	30.73
Report, Forestry, 1877 and 1882	412		110	26.70
Report, Geology, Second to Fifth Annual	3,546		1,985	55.97
Report, Geology, Sixth Annual		3,234	1,249	38.62
Report, Gold and Silver, Production of, in United States, 1880 to 1885	2,440		140	5.73
Report, Gold and Silver, Production of, in United States, 1886 to 1887		3,432	756	22.02
Report, Greeley, Schley's Search for	478		355	74.26
Report, Greeley, Polar Expedition, Parts 1 and 2	2,184		1,012	46.33
Report, Growth of Industrial Art		1,014	761	74.85
Report, Hayden's Atlas of Colorado	81		17	20.98
Report, Hayden's Annual	353		112	31.72
Report, Hayden's, Vol. 3	171		48	28.07

Statement of the superintendent showing (1) the number of documents, exclusive of pamphlets, standing to the credit of Senators, etc.—Continued.

Title of Documents.	Number standing to credit of Senators at beginning of Fiftieth Congress.	Number placed to credit of Senators during Fiftieth Congress.	Number distributed during the Fiftieth Congress.	Percentage of distribution.
Report, Hayden's, Vol. 8	186		44	23.65
Report, Henry Mountains	100		26	26.00
Report, Interstate Commerce	1,378		570	41.36
Report, Iron and Steel, Vols. 1 and 2	223		34	15.24
Report, Iron and Steel Tests, 1884 and 1885		1,716	896	52.21
Report, Labor and Capital (4 volumes)	1,677		822	49.01
Report, Labor in Europe	338		72	21.30
Report, Labor in Foreign Countries (3 volumes)	455		140	30.76
Report, Labor, Foreign Contract		3,198	277	8.66
Report, Laws, Navigation and Customs	436		130	29.81
Report, Laws, Loans and Currency		1,736	849	48.90
Report, Map United States, 1885	373		250	67.02
Report, Memorial Addresses	17,580		8,909	50.67
Report, Memorial Addresses		31,200	15,080	48.33
Report, Monetary Commission, 1876		1,326	729	54.97
Report, Monetary Conference, 1878	1,515		803	53.00
Report, Medical and Surgical History War of the Rebellion	470		230	48.93
Report, Message and Documents, Abridgment, 1877 to 1886	20,097		7,911	39.31
Report, Message and Documents, Abridgment, 1887 and 1888		18,832	7,629	40.45
Report, Interior Department, 1881 to 1887, sets	2,256		815	36.12
Report, Interior Department, 1887 and 1888, sets		1,716	519	30.24
Report, Navy Department, 1881 to 1887	2,256		745	33.02
Report, Navy Department, 1888 and 1889		1,716	489	28.49
Report, Post-Office Department, 1881 to 1886	1,436		315	21.93
Report, Post-Office Department, 1887 and 1888		1,716	785	45.74
Report, State Department, 1878 to 1886	3,051		688	22.54
Report, State Department, 1887 and 1888		3,432	1,556	45.34
Report, War Department, 1881 to 1886, sets	3,162		1,818	57.49
Report, War Department, 1887 and 1888, sets		1,716	603	35.13
Report, Ordnance and War Ships	1,083		334	30.84
Report, Paris Exposition, 1878, sets	148		31	20.94
Report, Portraits of Ex-Speakers, presentation of		2,730	345	12.63
Records of the First session, Forty-sixth Congress, to the First session, Forty-ninth Congress, sets	3,677		528	14.38
Records of the Second session, Forty-ninth Congress, and the First session Fiftieth Congress, sets		3,514	1,718	48.89
Report, Smithsonian, 1878 to 1884	4,340		1,229	28.31
Report, Smithsonian, 1885 to 1886		5,460	3,114	57.03
Report, Sheep and Wool Fibers		2,730	1,443	52.85
Report, South American Commission, 1885		4,680	2,686	57.39
Report, South American Commission, 1886		4,680	2,722	58.20
Report, Statutes, United States, of the First session, Forty-fifth Congress, to Second session, Forty-ninth Congress	6,653		2,827	42.49
Report, Statutes, United States, of the First and Second sessions, Fiftieth Congress		5,460	1,605	29.39
Report, Tariff, and Testimony, and compilation	1,886		1,301	74.28
Report, Transportation, 1873	217		12	5.52
Report, Treaties and Conventions	1,326		220	16.59
Report, Venice Congress	397		110	27.70
Report, Veto Messages		858	587	68.41
Report, Washington Monument	2,078		868	41.57
Report, Yorktown Centennial Commission	809		205	25.33
Report, Monetary Conference, 1881		1,326	730	55.05

Total number of documents on hand at the beginning of the Fiftieth Congress	180,919
Total number distributed of documents on hand at the beginning of the Fiftieth Congress	71,640
Percentage of distribution	39.60
Total number of documents received and placed to the credit of Senators during the Fiftieth Congress	412,080
Total number distributed of documents received during the Fiftieth Congress	171,610
Percentage of distribution	41.64
Grand total of number of documents on hand and received during the Fiftieth Congress	592,999
Grand total of number distributed during the Fiftieth Congress	243,250
Percentage of distribution	41.00



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