

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JULY 6, 1892.—Ordered to be printed.

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

REPORT:

[To accompany H. R. 7520.]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7520) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments, and present herewith statements showing the amounts estimated for these purposes in the Book of Estimates, the amounts provided by the bill as passed the House of Representatives, the amounts recommended by the committee with the items in detail of increase and reduction of House bill, and the amounts of the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1892.

Appended to this report will be found various letters and papers considered by the committee bearing upon the bill and the amendments recommended thereto.

Sundry civil appropriations, 1893.

Amount of estimates for 1893.....	\$35,183,955.91
Amount of House bill.....	25,222,982.27
Increase made by Senate committee, net.....	11,574,816.43
Amount as reported to the Senate.....	36,797,798.70
Amount of act for 1892.....	37,410,363.99

The changes made in amounts of House bill by the Senate committee are as follows:

INCREASE.

International Monetary Conference	\$100,000.00
United States and Mexican boundary survey	50,000.00
Columbian Exposition at Madrid.....	15,000.00
	<u>165,000.00</u>

Public buildings, namely:

Alaska Territory.....	\$21,000.00
Aurora, Ill.....	25,000.00
Beatrice, Nebr.....	5,000.00
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	30,000.00
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	25,000.00
Chicago, Ill.....	75,000.00
Detroit, Mich.....	20,000.00
Erie, Pa.....	6,000.00
Milwaukee, Wis.....	17,085.37
New York, N. Y.....	100,000.00
Norfolk, Va.....	75,000.00
Omaha, Nebr.....	400,000.00
Sioux City, Iowa.....	75,000.00
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	75,000.00
Troy, N. Y.....	100,000.00
Washington, D. C.....	250,000.00
Treasury building, Washington, D. C.....	12,000.00
Repairs and preservation of public buildings.....	20,000.00

1,331,085.37

Light-houses, beacons, etc., viz:

Buffalo Breakwater, fog signal.....	4,300.00
Grays Harbor, Washington, light and fog signal.....	60,000.00
Cape Mendocino light station, California (increase).....	500.00
Key West light station, Florida (increase).....	1,500.00
Range light near Port Penn, Del.....	10,000.00
Range beacon, St. Simons, Ga.....	1,000.00
St. Mary's River range lights.....	5,000.00
Frankfort pierhead fog bell.....	1,000.00
Limekiln Crossing light-ships.....	1,000.00
Range lights above Grassy Island, Detroit.....	1,500.00
Detroit River light-vessels.....	8,600.00
Range light on Mamajuda Island.....	1,500.00
Range lights on Grosse Isle, Detroit.....	2,500.00
Light-ship at Bar Point, Lake Erie.....	25,000.00
Superior Bay lights, Wisconsin.....	1,200.00
Nantucket New South Shoal light-ship.....	70,000.00
Tender for ninth light-house district.....	95,000.00
Lighting of rivers.....	2,000.00

291,600.00

Life-Saving Service.....	200.00
Coast Survey.....	45,200.00
National Museum.....	42,000.00
National Zoölogical Park.....	45,500.00
Astro-physical Observatory.....	5,000.00
International Exchanges.....	8,000.00
North American Ethnology.....	5,000.00

150,000.00

Propagation of food-fishes.....	25,000.00
Distribution of food-fishes.....	15,000.00
Inquiry respecting food-fishes.....	5,000.00

Fish hatcheries, namely:

Maine.....	8,000.00
Michigan.....	3,000.00
Vermont.....	10,000.00
Colorado.....	15,000.00
Montana and Texas.....	20,000.00
South Dakota and Iowa.....	1,000.00

Fish Commission building.....	3,900.00
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135,900.00

Interstate Commerce Commission.....	16,000.00
World's Columbian Exposition, viz:	
For Government exhibit.....	183,500.00
For World's Columbian Commission.....	224,500.00

Punishment for violations of internal-revenue laws.....	\$50,000.00
Contingent expenses, Independent Treasury.....	10,000.00
Mintage of uncurrent minor coins.....	1,000.00
Distinctive paper for United States securities.....	15,000.00
Pay of assistant custodians and janitors.....	75,000.00
Inspection of furniture.....	1,000.00
Furniture and repairs of furniture.....	25,000.00
Fuel, lights, and water, public buildings.....	50,000.00
Vaults, safes, and locks, public buildings.....	10,000.00
Plans for public buildings.....	1,000.00
Pressing counterfeiting and other crimes.....	15,000.00
Compensation in lieu of moieties.....	5,000.00
Expenses of local appraisers' meetings.....	1,300.00
Enforcement of Chinese exclusion act.....	100,000.00
Alaskan seal fisheries, agents and expenses.....	6,850.00
Alaskan salmon fisheries, protection of.....	5,000.00
Quarantine service.....	25,000.00
District of Columbia.....	11,139.00
Repairs of Interior Department building.....	3,000.00
Coal vault and special repairs, Pension building.....	7,035.00
Repairs, etc., Capitol building.....	10,000.00
Repairs, steam heating, etc., Senate wing.....	2,375.00
Improving ventilation of Senate wing.....	91,496.06
Improving Capitol grounds.....	5,000.00
Repairs engine house and Senate and House stables.....	500.00
	<hr/> 950,695.06 <hr/>
Salaries, etc., registers and receivers.....	50,000.00
Contingent expenses of land offices.....	25,000.00
Inspecting public lands.....	80,000.00
Producing plats of surveys.....	2,000.00
Surveying the public lands.....	175,000.00
Surveying public lands lying within land grants to railroads.....	250,000.00
Surveying boundary line between Nebraska and South Dakota (net).....	17,948.00
Surveying Crow Indian Reservation.....	15,000.00
	<hr/> 614,948.00 <hr/>
Geological Survey.....	47,000.00
Eleventh Census.....	950,000.00
Supreme Court reports.....	608.00
Government Hospital for the Insane.....	78,250.00
Columbia Institution for Deaf and Dumb.....	4,000.00
Howard University.....	8,300.00
Freedmen's Hospital.....	3,800.00
Rock Island Arsenal.....	124,130.00
Columbia Arsenal.....	4,000.00
Repairs of arsenals.....	20,000.00
Public grounds in and around Washington.....	3,500.00
Executive Mansion.....	12,000.00
Departmental and Capitol telegraph.....	500.00
Highways at Great Falls of the Potomac.....	15,000.00
Military posts.....	150,000.00
Yellowstone National Park, improvement.....	20,000.00
Yellowstone National Park, opening wagon roads in.....	27,500.00
Headstones for graves of soldiers.....	20,000.00
Public building at Fort Monroe, Va.....	15,000.00
Fort Leavenworth military prison.....	2,700.00
Pacific Branch Home.....	16,000.00
Back pay and bounty.....	165,000.00
Penitentiary.....	3,000.00
Pending suits in claims against the United States.....	10,000.00
Execution of crimes.....	5,000.00
Utah Territorial courts.....	15,000.00
Industrial Home, Utah.....	4,000.00
Defense in Indian depredation claims.....	15,000.00
	<hr/> 1,739,288.00 <hr/>

United States courts, namely:

Fees and expenses of United States marshals.....	\$225,000.00
Payment of United States district attorneys.....	25,000.00
Payment of district attorneys' special compensation.....	5,000.00
Payment of regular assistants, at fixed annual compensation.....	25,000.00
Payment of assistants in special cases.....	15,000.00
Payment of special attorney for Mission Indians.....	1,000.00
Fees of clerks.....	45,000.00
Fees of United States commissioners, etc.....	45,000.00
Fees of jurors.....	50,000.00
Fees of witnesses.....	400,000.00
Support of United States prisoners.....	75,000.00
Pay of bailiffs, jury commissioners, etc.....	14,400.00
Miscellaneous expenses of courts.....	65,000.00
Payments to widows of deceased justices Supreme Court.....	30,000.00

1,020,400.00

Botanic Garden..... 2,000.00

Increase as above..... 6,401,816.43

Aid to World's Columbian Exposition..... 5,103,000.00

Total increase..... 11,604,816.43

REDUCTION.

Improvement of Hot Springs Reservation..... 30,000.00

Net increase..... 11,574,816.43

Amount as reported to Senate..... 36,797,798.70

APPENDIX.

TREASURY BUILDING.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., June 10, 1892.

SIR: As verbally requested, I have the honor to inclose herewith the statement which was used as a basis in preparing estimates for the annual repairs to the Treasury, Winder, and Butler buildings, in this city, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, and would state in connection therewith that the iron fence surrounding the Treasury building, together with eight large lamps, skylights, and ventilators on roof, entrance doors, twelve hundred window sashes and frames, the corridors on four floors and thirty-four rooms therein, require painting, as a matter of preservation. The window sills and sashes particularly are in very bad condition and should receive attention as soon as possible.

There has been no painting on either the exterior or interior of the Treasury building for several years, except at intervals, and only then when the appearance of the rooms was so discreditable as to make their renovation imperative. The stone pavement in the area on the west front should be taken up and replaced by concrete. Its present condition, owing to the hauling of coal and heavy boxes of paper over it, makes it a source of annoyance to the employes located in its immediate vicinity, and the dust arising from the hauling of soft coal over its rough surface permeates books and papers of the different offices. The tiling forming the approaches on the north and south entrances of the building is very much out of repair; that on the north side should be taken up and relaid in cement before the beginning of winter. The most of the plumbing throughout the building is old and very much out of order, and needs overhauling. Portions of it are in such bad condition that ordinarily it would be condemned as being unfit, for sanitary reasons, for further use. The appearance of the east front of the building is very unsightly. Efforts having been made by the Department for several years to get appropriations for its complete renovation, and in view of the great number of visitors who will be in attendance at the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic in September next, it is earnestly requested that immediate action be taken toward its improvement.

It has been the practice of the Department to repair and replace, when necessary, the heating apparatus of this building from the general appropriation for heating and hoisting, which is under the control of the Supervising Architect, but it would be more satisfactory if a separate appropriation was made for this purpose and placed under the control of the superintendent's office. The machinery in the cabinet shop of this building is very old and out of repair, and should be replaced with new and modern inventions. Such action would very much add to the efficiency of the cabinet shop and enable the Department to perform work more expeditiously and economically.

The condition of the Winder building is no better than that of the Treasury, and it should be painted inside and out and repairs made, as set forth in the statement above referred to.

The Butler building, when purchased, was greatly out of repair, so much so as to be almost untenable, but by the judicious use of what money could be made available for that purpose its condition has in a degree been improved. All of the items enumerated are absolutely essential for the protection and preservation of the three buildings.

The subject has repeatedly been called to the attention of the various committees, but without securing the needful appropriations, and it is now thought that the period has been reached when further to delay making repairs and

renovating will be detrimental to the best interests of the property. Your attention is invited to the fact that the appropriations for this building alone for the fiscal years 1879, 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1889 were, respectively, \$40,100, \$50,000, \$28,000, \$25,000, and \$14,500.

Since my interview of yesterday it has been deemed expedient to increase the estimate for plumbing for this building from \$700 to \$2,200; to include an item of \$5,000 for the renovation of the east front of the Treasury building, and for the heating apparatus for the Winder and Butler buildings, the sum of \$5,000.

Respectfully, yours,

FRED A. STOCKS,
Chief Clerk.

Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

ANNUAL REPAIRS.

Statement in detail of necessary repairs to Treasury, Winder, and Butler buildings for fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

TREASURY BUILDING.

Painting 1,536 feet of iron fence surrounding the various portions of the Treasury building, and eight large gas lamps.....	\$200
Painting skylights and ventilators on roof.....	300
Painting doors at various entrances to the Treasury building.....	100
Painting corridors on four floors of the Treasury building.....	3,400
Painting 35 rooms, at \$40 each.....	1,400
Painting 1,200 window sashes and frames.....	1,800
Concreting roadway, west area, Treasury building.....	2,060
Resetting tiling on north and south fronts Treasury building, and in corridors in north and south fronts of building.....	300
For purchase of plumbing material.....	2,200
Repairing, cleaning, and painting east front of Treasury building.....	5,000

WINDER BUILDING.

Scraping, cleaning, and plastering back end of walls to building.....	550
Painting exterior of building two coats.....	1,000
New floor in veranda, painting and railing of same.....	300
Repairing four outside cellar doorways, old brick walls to be taken down, relaid and raised 1 foot, and four new doors and painting.....	240
One storm door in vestibule at back door, and painting same.....	40
Repairing back passageway from stairs leading to basement.....	75
New iron grating over scuttle-hole to basement, bolted fast.....	10
Repairing steps to main entrance, Seventeenth street front.....	100
New heavy galvanized iron gutter and flashing for the veranda around front of building, and new gutter of heavy galvanized iron for porch in back yard, leading to water-closet, making 330 feet.....	130
Painting rooms, corridors, etc., inside building.....	1,500
Asphaltum pavement.....	950
Changing location of sewer trap and new trap with street grating.....	20
Putting in two ventilators in boiler-house roof.....	20
Furnishing and placing in position one iron ladder.....	15

BUTLER BUILDING.

Painting building inside, scraping floors, oiling and varnishing same, finishing stairs, wainscoting, and mantels in hard oil, and painting walls and ceiling, roof of cupola, etc.....	1,550
Carpenter work to follow plumbers' repairs.....	175
Laying new floor in kitchen and two closets in basement.....	60
Laying new pavement in front of new building used as storeroom, for driveway, of good granite blocks.....	195

Fifty-foot flag pole	\$60
New copper roof, 16 ounces	2,020
One trap for cesspool in area on west side of building; one cold-air vent for sewer in area in the rear of brick house on South Capitol street, also a cold air vent for sewer on B street front; removing pantry sink and putting in place a washstand from fourth floor; removing cast-iron stacks, hot and cold water pipes from basement to roof on both sides of building, and replacing them with 4-inch cast-iron soil pipe, 3-inch cast iron for vents, and galvanized pipe for hot and cold water; removing washstands on second and third floors and placing them within reach of vent pipe; one 4-inch lead trap and 5-inch lead pipe for tank and overflow on South Capitol street side, and connecting two large tanks; replace four old closets with short hopper and trap flushing closets, with tanks.....	478
Flooring, Treasury, Winder and Butler buildings.....	1,000
Heating apparatus:	
Repairs, etc., Treasury building.....	12,586
Repairs, Butler and Winder buildings.....	5,000
Total.....	44,834

LIGHTS ON THE GREAT LAKES AND CONNECTING RIVERS.

LAKE CARRIERS' ASSOCIATION,
Buffalo, N. Y., June 4, 1892.

DEAR SIR: I inclose herewith for your consideration a certified copy of resolutions passed at a meeting of the managers of the Lake Carriers' Association, at Cleveland, June 1. I trust that you will give the matters set forth in these resolutions your careful attention. The Lake Carriers' Association includes in its membership more than \$45,000,000 worth of vessel property. It comprises nearly all the first-class tonnage on the lakes, and a very large proportion of the smaller vessels. You will see that we have selected certain items of especial importance and comparatively small cost out of a bill providing for aids to navigation on the Great Lakes, which has already passed the Senate, and which has been favorably reported to the House of Representatives by the Commerce Committee. We had hoped that this bill would become a law at the present session of Congress. It now seems probable that it will have to go over to the next session; but we earnestly ask that a few items in it may not be allowed to go over till another year.

These items are mentioned in the accompanying resolutions. They are all of a very small cost, except two, which are a moderate expense. All of them are aids to navigation on the connecting rivers of the lakes and are indispensable to safe navigation. Three of the items are for lights which we are maintaining at our own expense until we can induce the Government to take them. One of these is an item for only \$1,000, for some small lights to mark the limits of an artificial channel which the Government itself has constructed. The two larger items are for lights to replace private lights which have been found necessary to guide vessels on approaching this same artificial channel. Vessel-owners have been maintaining these lights for three or four years, hoping each year that the Government would take them off their hands. Indispensable though they are, it becomes every year more and more difficult to maintain them at private expense. Vessel-owners feel that it is a burden which they ought not to be called upon to bear in so important a waterway to the country as the Detroit River.

When these lights are taken off our hands we shall still have some to maintain upon Canadian soil, where our Government can do nothing, and where the Canadian Government will not. If provision can be made for these lights at the present session of Congress, they can be put in operation as Government lights at the opening of navigation next year.

All these items have the full approval of the Light-House Board, and I send under a separate cover for your additional information with respect to them, a

printed pamphlet. The marked passages on pages 14, 17, and 23 give information with respect to the lights above referred to.

I shall be in Washington next week, and I trust that I may then have an opportunity to talk with you briefly with respect to this matter.

Very respectfully yours,

C. H. KEEP,
Secretary.

Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON,
United States Senate.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 1, 1892.

At a meeting of the managers of the Lake Carriers' Association the following action was taken:

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States is most earnestly requested to make provision, by means of amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill, or some other proper appropriation bill, providing at this session of Congress for certain aids to navigation most urgently needed in the connecting rivers of the Great Lakes.

With respect to these aids to navigation we submit the following considerations: During the present session of Congress a bill providing for a large number of aids to navigation on the Great Lakes, including all of the items hereinafter especially mentioned, was reported to the Senate by its Commerce Committee. This bill thereafter passed the Senate. A similar bill, also including all the items hereinafter mentioned, has been favorably reported to the House of Representatives from the House Committee on Commerce.

These bills provided for a large number of aids to navigation, requiring appropriations of more than half a million dollars. Neither of those bills will probably become a law at the present session. The sundry civil appropriation bill, which usually contains the appropriation for these objects, has left the House with no provision for necessary aids to navigation on the lakes. Under these circumstances we respectfully urge the Senate to incorporate in some proper appropriation bill provision for certain selected aids to navigation from these bills, inexpensive in character, but absolutely essential to safe navigation. These lights have received the approval of the Light-House Board and of the committees of commerce in both Houses, and are as follows:

- (1) Two floating lights at Limekiln Crossing, at a cost not exceeding \$8,600.
- (2) A lightship of suitable pattern to replace the private Bar Point lightship, near the mouth of the Detroit River, at a cost not exceeding \$25,000.
- (3) A light at Ballard's Reef to replace private light, at a cost not exceeding \$35,000.
- (4) On Grosse Isle, Detroit River, range lights, as recommended by the Light-House Board, at a cost not exceeding \$2,500.
- (5) On north end of Mama Juda Island, a light, as recommended by the Light-House Board, at a cost not exceeding \$1,500.
- (6) Above Grassy Island, Detroit River, range lights, at a cost not exceeding \$2,500.
- (7) Moving Upper St. Marys River ranges, as recommended by the Light-House Board, at a cost not exceeding \$5,000.

The total expense of these improvements is \$67,500. The necessity of the lights at Limekiln Crossing, Bar Point, and Ballards Reef can not be better shown than by the fact that for three or four years these lights have been maintained by vessel-owners at their own expense. It is certainly the duty of the United States Government to provide for the proper lighting of so important a water way as the Detroit River. The burden of maintaining lights at this point should not be thrown upon vessel-owners and underwriters.

The lights at Limekiln Crossing and Ballards Reef are both absolutely necessary to the safe navigation of the Limekiln cut, an artificial water way cut by the United States Government at an expense of nearly a million dollars, but never lighted. When these lights are taken by our Government vessel owners will still be obliged to maintain certain necessary lights in these rivers on Canadian soil. It is not, however, solely to relieve vessel-owners from expense that we ask the Government to establish these lights. A more important reason lies in the temporary character of private lights, the uncertainty of private service, and the absolute need in so important a water way of the safety which only Government lights adequately and systematically maintained can give: The private lights

were established at these points only because of heavy losses incurred in the vicinity, and because lights of some kind were indispensable. None of these lights are in any way local. They are all in the channel where the greatest commerce is concentrated, and will be constantly used by nearly every vessel navigating the lakes.

We also earnestly urge the Senate to carry out the recommendations of the Light-House Board, and to provide at this session, in some appropriation bill, that the sum of \$ 0,000 heretofore appropriated for establishing a light-house on Eleven-Foot Shoal, Green Bay, Lake Michigan, be made available for the establishment of one or more light-ships on Eleven-Foot Shoal and neighboring shoals, as recommended by the Light-House Board. This money has been already appropriated, and no addition is asked. While it is insufficient for the construction of a light-house, and has therefore remained unused, it will not only purchase a proper and sufficient light-ship for Eleven-Foot Shoal, but will also be sufficient to take care of neighboring dangerous shoals in Green Bay.

Resolved further, That the secretary of the association be directed to go to Washington and to urge the considerations hereinbefore set forth upon the attention of Senators, and that copies of these resolutions be mailed to the members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and to the Senators from the various States bordering on the Great Lakes.

LAKE CARRIERS' ASSOCIATION,
By M. A. BRADLEY,

President.

H. M. HANNA,
Chairman Finance Committee.

A true copy.

C. H. KEEP,
Secretary.

UNDER SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., June 21, 1892.

MY DEAR SENATOR ALLISON: In returning the stenographer's report of my remarks last week in regard to the appropriations to the Smithsonian Institution, it has occurred to me that the discrepancy between the columns of the Book of Estimates and the amounts I had actually estimated as necessary for the various Government interests under the Smithsonian Institution is not made entirely clear, and at the risk of unnecessary repetition, I venture to call attention to the fact that the Treasury Department in submitting these estimates merely gave as the "estimated amount required" the sum that was appropriated for the previous year, whereas I had estimated that an increase in certain items was necessary for the proper administration of these interests.

The total amount by which the estimates were reduced in this way by the Treasury Department was \$71,500, as appears in the footnotes (Ex. Doc. No. 5, Fifty-second Congress, first session, pp. 229-231) inserted by the Department.

I am, my dear sir, very truly yours,

S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary.

Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON,
United States Senate.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, *June 14, 1892.*

DEAR SIR: Referring to the supplemental or additional estimates for carrying into effect the "act to regulate commerce," which were the subject of a letter to the House Committee on Appropriations, a copy of which letter is herewith inclosed, we are advised that the House committee has duly considered and may

act on, the item of \$15,000 deficiency for current fiscal year, but no action was taken as to the \$30,000 item for next year.

The attention and favorable consideration of your committee is, therefore, respectfully asked to said last-mentioned item, which if approved the Commission asks may be added to the amount appropriated by the sundry civil bill as passed by the House.

The suits now pending or to be instituted in the next fiscal year to enforce the orders of the Commission, do or will involve:

(1) The constitutionality of said act or most of its vital provisions, including the power of the Commission to fix or determine what is a maximum reasonable rate.

(2) The right of carriers to charge more for the carriage of domestic than imported goods from seaboard to interior points.

(3) The legality of a greater charge for a shorter distance whenever there is competition to the longer distance point, the carriers insisting that competition between roads makes the dissimilar circumstances which justifies such greater charge.

The urgency for suitable counsel to represent the Commission in all such cases will hardly be questioned.

Respectfully yours,

W. R. MORRISON, *Chairman.*

Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

DETAIL OF ARMY OFFICERS, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, June 11, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of this date inquiring as to the necessity for the provision found on page 31 of House bill No. 7520, making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, authorizing the Secretary of War to detail for special duty at the World's Columbian Exposition officers of the Army, and in reply beg to invite your attention to the inclosed copy of Department letter to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, returning to him with favorable recommendation House bill 618 of the present Congress on this subject in response to his request for the views of the Department thereon. The language of that bill is identical with that contained in the sundry civil bill relative to such details. It is not known that any details authorized by the proposed law will be made. None are now in contemplation. But there have been two or three applications made and earnestly urged for officers of the Army to be detailed to assist in the preparation of important exhibits for the World's Columbian Exposition; one, particularly, in reference to scientific subjects, another in reference to the American Indians. The officers were peculiarly fitted for the positions, and had superior knowledge and advantages of the respective subjects.

The details were declined on account of sections 1222 and 1224 of the Revised Statutes which provide, in substance, that no officer on the active list shall accept any civil office without vacating his commission, and that no such officer shall be employed by any incorporated company or others if it shall separate him from his command. The War Department was subjected to considerable unjust criticism because it declined to comply with the requests of the managers of the Exposition, and the object of the proposed law is to give the Secretary of War authority to make such details should they be deemed important.

There is no desire to make such details, for the details already required by law for other purposes call largely upon the services of army officers, but it would be well if the Secretary of War had authority to do it should it seem necessary to help on the great enterprise.

Very respectfully,

L. A. GRANT,
Acting Secretary of War.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

United States Senate.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 23, 1892.

SIR: I return herewith House bill 618, Fifty-second Congress, first session, "Authorizing the Secretary of War to detail certain officers of the Army for special duty in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition," which was referred to this Department on the 19th instant, and beg to commend the same to favorable legislation in view of the fact that there is no existing law by which officers of the Army can be detailed as contemplated by the bill.

Very respectfully,

L. A. GRANT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
House of Representatives.

DISTINCTIVE PAPER FOR UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., June 9, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your committee the following facts relative to the appropriation for "distinctive paper" for United States securities for the ensuing fiscal year as provided for in the sundry civil bill. The amount estimated for by this Department (p. 233, Book of Estimates) was \$66,455.21, which, including salaries of the necessary force at the mill, expressage, and sundry expenses during an estimated period of ten months, would purchase 10,465,000 sheets of distinctive paper.

The bill as passed by the House appropriates for this object only \$45,000, which is a reduction from the estimate of \$21,455.21, and with which only 7,000,000 sheets of paper can be purchased instead of the 10,465,000 sheets required.

The estimate of \$66,455.21 as submitted was based upon the statement of the Treasurer of the United States as to the number of sheets required to meet the demands of his office for notes during the next fiscal year. As an indication that his statement is a conservative one, I would inform the committee that during the first eleven months of the present fiscal year there has been delivered to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the printing of United States notes and silver certificates 10,505,406 sheets. The consumption of paper may be expected to increase rather than diminish, and it is evident that the supply which can be purchased under the reduced appropriation will be exhausted long before the expiration of the next fiscal year. There should be a sufficient quantity of paper provided not only for current use, but for at least a three months' supply at the close of the fiscal year, in order that the paper may be properly seasoned and to provide against contingencies.

In view of the facts above presented and the serious embarrassment which will result to this Department and the people from exhaustion of the supply of distinctive paper, I earnestly recommend and request that such action be taken by the Senate as will restore the amount to be appropriated for this object to the sum stated in the estimate, viz, \$66,455.21.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

PUNISHMENT FOR VIOLATIONS OF INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., June 11, 1892.

SIR: In response to the inquiry of the Committee on Appropriations relative to the usual appropriation for the discovery of and punishment for violations of the internal-revenue laws, you are informed that the sum of \$41,406.59 has been

expended up to May 31 of the present fiscal year. The largest portion of this sum has been expended through the revenue agents.

A very considerable proportion of the amount appropriated is used for the discovery of stills illicitly operated, principally in the Southern States. During the present year there has been expended for that purpose in the division embracing the collection districts in Georgia and Alabama the sum of \$4,435.50, in the division embracing the collection districts in Virginia, North and South Carolina the sum of \$10,463.07, in the division embracing the collection districts in Kentucky and Tennessee \$3,263.23.

In reply to the statements made by the honorable Mr. Culberson in the House of Representatives, as reported in House Record, page 4778, I have to state that the agents are assigned to territorial divisions usually embracing the collection districts in several States. For instance, one division embraces the collection districts in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina. Agents are assigned to these divisions for the purpose of discovering and bringing to punishment violators of the laws and to see that the laws are enforced. It has been found that by far the best results can be obtained in the use of this appropriation by the revenue agents. A person having information of violations of laws, especially of the operation of illicit stills, will give the agent the information which he possesses when he will not communicate the same to the local officers. The agent is constantly moving about his division, and has better opportunities than the collector for the discovery of frauds. Agents usually assigned to these divisions are not residents of either of the States embraced in their division, and are not controlled by local influences either political or social.

No money is advanced to agents, but their accounts for expenditures are settled monthly, an itemized account is rendered, and every expenditure is supported by a sworn voucher. These accounts are very carefully examined in this office, are audited by the Fifth Auditor, and approved by the First Comptroller. Not unfrequently the collectors of districts obtain information of violations of law, and if they make any expenditure on account of the same they send the voucher to the agent in charge of the division, who, if upon examination he is satisfied that the expenditure was properly made, embraces the same in his account.

The discovery of violations of the internal-revenue laws in the manufacture of opium by the Chinese on the Pacific coast has been attended with a good deal of difficulty. While a large quantity of opium is manufactured in that part of the country for smoking purposes, not one cent has voluntarily been paid for the taxes thereon. The sum of \$5,666.95 has been spent in the division embracing the collection districts in California and Oregon, principally for discovering and bringing to punishment persons engaged in the illicit manufacture of opium for smoking purposes.

During the present year up to the 31st ultimo 756 illicit stills have been seized. Most of these were discovered on information given by persons who were paid for the same from this appropriation. Illicit stills are operated in sparsely settled regions, and it is generally necessary for the officers to employ guides to conduct them to the stills. It would be impossible to suppress illicit distillation without the expenditure made from this appropriation.

There has been during the present year evasion of the internal-revenue law governing the sale of oleomargarine, and some portion of the appropriation has been expended for information leading to discoveries in that direction, as also for the discovery of persons engaged in carrying on the business of dealers in distilled spirits and fermented liquors.

The committee will bear in mind that no moieties are now allowed to informers, and this Bureau has no other source whatever for paying for information leading to the discovery of violations of law than that afforded by the appropriation in question.

I also inclose for the information of the committee a copy of a communication from the chief of the division of revenue agents to the Commissioner on this subject under date of April 4, last.

Respectfully yours,

G. W. WILSON,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., April 4, 1892.

Mr. COMMISSIONER: In response for information in regard to the appropriation for the discovery and punishment of violations of the internal-revenue laws, you will bear in mind that no figures or statements have been sent to the subcommittee. This appropriation is the only one made for rewards for information leading to the discovery of violations of internal-revenue laws. It was enacted several years since in lieu of the allowance of moieties to informers. When adequate appropriation has been made to this Bureau it has proved most serviceable, and has resulted in recovering large sums of money for taxes and penalties which would otherwise have been lost to the Government. From this appropriation all rewards to informers are paid, and all extraordinary expenditures for the discovery of violations of law. Upon this appropriation we are almost entirely dependent for information leading to the seizure of stills illicitly operated in the Southern, Middle, and Southern States. The operations of illicit distillers are carried on in the mountainous and sparsely settled parts of the country, and the expenses attending the suppression of this evil are very great, and a large portion of them can not be charged to the regular appropriation for the collection of the internal revenue.

During the last fiscal year the number of illicit stills seized was 795. There was also considerable property seized and forfeited on information which was paid for from this appropriation.

In certain portions of the country the enforcement of the internal-revenue laws, especially for the suppression of illicit stills, is attended with great danger, and not unfrequently officers and employes are killed or wounded, and the force necessary to enforce the laws must be supplemented by the temporary employment of persons to aid the officers. It becomes necessary to resort to this appropriation for this purpose. It is frequently absolutely necessary to employ persons familiar with the habits of the law breakers and the localities where they operate to ferret out and secure the arrest of violators of law. The local internal-revenue officers being well known, they can not get the information necessary to suppress frauds; it has to be paid for from this appropriation.

The appropriation for the present year is \$50,000. Of this sum about \$40,000 has been expended and estimated for. The balance will be required for expenses during the remaining three months of the fiscal year, and great economy will have to be practiced to keep the expenditures within the appropriation, which it is proposed to do.

The estimate for the present year is based on the results obtained from the expenditures of former years and the well considered needs of the internal-revenue service under existing laws. There has been within the last year an increased number of violations of the laws imposing a tax upon oleomargarine, and the increased collections from that source of taxation have resulted largely from the use of this appropriation in the discovery of illegal sales and unauthorized dealers.

Frauds in the manufacture and sale of smoking opium contrary to the recent legislation on that subject are of considerable proportions, and on the Pacific coast among the Chinese population are of frequent occurrence. Not one dollar of the tax on this article has been collected in the ordinary way since the law imposing the tax was enacted. The only receipts from this source of taxation have been from the sale of seized and forfeited property and enforced penalties. This article is manufactured and sold only in dives, dens, and subterranean places, and can only be discovered by the use of extraordinary means, for the payment of which there is no other appropriation than the one in question.

In many States the increased stringency of the laws prohibiting the sale of distilled spirits has led to the evasion of the special internal-revenue taxes required to be paid by dealers. Where persons attempt to evade the State laws, they also, if possible, violate the United States laws, and the discovery of these violations by the collector and his force, who are well known in the locality, is very difficult. Many taxes of this class are reported by persons not connected with the internal-revenue service, who claim a reward for their information.

I regard \$25,000 as entirely inadequate for the needs of the service for the discovery and punishment of violators of internal-revenue laws, and I am satisfied that if the appropriation is reduced to that sum, it will result disastrously to the service.

Respectfully yours,

F. D. SEWALL,
Chief of Revenue Agents.

COMPENSATION IN LIEU OF MOIETIES.

[Telegram.—Treasury Department.]

Hon. W. B. ALLISON:

Expended for compensation in lieu of moieties last year \$12,846.79. Appropriation of twenty thousand for this year already exhausted and claims on hand unpaid amounting to \$20,000. The Department asked for an additional appropriation of \$20,000 in January last. (See House Ex. Doc. No. 94, p. 5.)

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

SPECIAL AGENTS TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., June 6, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the provisions on page 38 of the sundry civil appropriation bill as passed by the House of Representatives on the 27th ultimo, and now before the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, relating to the compensation of special agents of this Department.

The legislation proposed changes the existing law by the reduction of the salary of the supervising special agent from \$10 to \$8 per diem, and limits the compensation of the entire force of special agents to \$6 per diem each, eighteen of whom are now authorized by law to receive \$8 per diem each, which has been allowed as the maximum compensation of special agents for more than twenty years.

For the information of the committee I have to state that the special agents are employed in examining annually the books, papers, and accounts of collectors and other officers of customs to the end that efficient, economical, and honest administration as well as uniformity in practice may be maintained. They are also charged with the detection and prevention of undervaluation, smuggling, and other frauds upon the customs, and with the investigation of charges against customs officers.

The examination of the books and accounts of collectors is a duty similar to that performed by bank examiners, and requires an intimate knowledge of customs laws and regulations, and of the details of the work in the custom-houses.

The special agents are the officers upon whom the Secretary of the Treasury chiefly relies for a knowledge of the personnel and methods of the customs service. They must be men of character and ability, able to meet on equal terms the best classes of business men, to cope with the unscrupulous, and to make intelligent reports of their work. Although not within the classified civil service, these officers are subjected to an examination prior to appointment to test their fitness.

As an evidence of the efficiency of this force it may be stated that for the period embraced between the years 1881 and 1891 the amount of duties, fines, etc., recovered through their efforts and actually paid into the Treasury amounted to \$5,915,000; the number of seizures made by them during the same period was 3,623, of the value of \$844,311, and the average annual reduction in the expenses of collecting the revenue made on their recommendations, as the result of their examination of the business of customs districts, exceeded \$100,000. During the same period the total expense of maintaining this force has been less than \$82,000 per annum.

The present compensation of the special agents, most of whom are stationed in the larger cities, where the expenses of living are high, is moderate and lower than is paid by private firms for less important and responsible services.

By reference to the House debate on the 17th ultimo (pp. 4800, 4801, Congressional Record), it would appear that one of the reasons assigned for this proposed reduction was that, as the agents are allowed traveling expenses "They do not have to incur in the performance of their duty 1 cent of expense." This statement is erroneous. These officers are all assigned to official stations where they are employed most of the time, and while there no allowance is made to them for subsistence. It is only when called away from their stations that their actual expenses are paid. In this particular the agents of the customs service differ from special agents in other Departments who are allowed a per diem for subsistence. The average expenses of the special agents when traveling on official business, including railroad fares, subsistence, and all other items, during

the past year was \$1.75 per diem each, while the usual allowance for subsistence alone in other Departments is \$3 per day.

It was also stated in debate in the House that as nine of these officers received \$6 per day there was no reason why all of them should not be paid at the same rate. As an answer to this it should be said that new appointees invariably enter the service at the lower grade of pay, and as they gain experience and efficiency they are promoted to the higher grade as vacancies occur. It can not be properly contended that an experienced officer who has obtained a thorough knowledge of the technical and difficult work required of a special agent is worth no more to the Government than a novice whose services are of little value until he has acquired such knowledge; and it usually requires a year or more of experience before a new agent is competent to satisfactorily perform the more important duties of his position.

To illustrate the importance of this force and its efficiency, it may be stated that during the past year, upon the recommendation of two agents who made an examination of the business at one of the larger ports, expenses were reduced to the amount of \$100,000 per annum without impairing the efficiency of the service; another agent, coöperating with the United States attorney, prepared the so-called hat trimmings' cases so thoroughly and well that the Government won its first verdict in these cases, and the same measure of success hereafter will save to the Treasury from ten to twenty millions of dollars. A recent investigation by other officers of this force disclosed extensive frauds at a Western port, which discovery resulted in the indictment and conviction of an importer; the recovery of \$75,000 in duties and fines, and the removal of two corrupt customs officials, against whom criminal proceedings have been instituted; in another case a series of importations which had passed the custom-house at the same port, were found upon investigation by a special agent to be fraudulent, and the facts thus adduced will enable the Government to secure more than \$100,000 in duties which would otherwise have been lost.

These are but samples showing the character and results of the work upon which these officers are constantly engaged. The indirect benefit to the revenue by reason of the employment of such a corps of skilled and capable men can not be estimated. They are few in number, but twenty-eight all told, located throughout the country, each agent being assigned to a district, usually embracing several customs collection districts, and the saving to the Treasury by the reduction of their meager salary would be trifling, while such action would operate as a discouragement to faithful and efficient officers, and would certainly affect injuriously the entire customs service.

I know of no reason why the salaries of the few officers, whose special duty it is to thwart the efforts of dishonest importers and others who are engaged in defrauding the revenue, should be thus reduced, and I earnestly protest against such action. I therefore recommend that lines 3 to 13, inclusive, on page 38 of the pending sundry civil appropriation bill, as passed by the House be stricken out, leaving the law as it stands at present.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

MEMORANDUM.

The division of special agents of the Treasury Department includes a supervising special agent, paid \$10 per diem, 18 agents at \$8 per diem each, and 9 at \$6 per diem each, 28 in all. Fifteen years ago the force, numbering 53 agents, was reduced to 20, and soon thereafter was increased to the present number.

The special agents are employed under section 2649 Revised Statutes, and the regulations, issued by Secretary Sherman in 1877, in examining annually the books, papers, and accounts of collectors and other officers of the customs, to the end that efficient, economical, and honest administration and uniformity in practice may be secured. They are also charged with the detection and prevention of undervaluation, smuggling, and other frauds upon the customs, and with the investigation of charges against customs officers, the warehousing and transportation of goods in bond, and the exportation of merchandise with the benefit of drawback.

The annual examination of the books, papers, and accounts of collectors and other customs officers is a duty similar to that of bank examiners, and requires a thorough knowledge of customs laws and regulations and of the details of the

work in the custom-houses, large and small. In addition, the special agents are frequently called upon to aid and instruct newly appointed officials. They examine all customs accounts and financial transactions; and where there is no naval officer to make daily audit of the collectors' transactions such inspection is essential as a check upon local officers. They are the officers upon whom the Secretary must depend for his knowledge of the personnel and methods of the customs service, obtainable from no other sources. They must be men of character and ability, able to meet on equal terms the best classes of business men, to cope with the unscrupulous, though not detectives in the ordinary sense of that term, and to make intelligent and exhaustive reports. For these reasons they are subject on appointment to examination as to character and qualifications. Their reports are depended upon by the Secretary of the Treasury to aid him in securing an efficient and economical administration.

Members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House and of the Finance Committee of the Senate are cognizant of the value of the services rendered by the special agents. Mr. Manning, upon taking charge of the Treasury Department, had his attention attracted to the importance of the customs service and to the work of these officers, and it will be found upon perusal of his large volume Report upon the Collection of Duties that some of the most intelligent statements included therein were furnished by the special agents. His successor, Mr. Fairchild, found them a valuable aid in the administration of the customs laws.

The proposed reduction of their compensation will effect no apparent saving in the annual appropriation, as they are paid from the permanent customs appropriation, and their present compensation for the work expected of them is very moderate.

As an indication of the efficiency of this force, a few occurrences of the past year are cited. One agent discovered frauds that had escaped the notice of local officers and cost the Government \$23,000 in three months, and this amount was at once recovered. Two agents recommended reductions in the expense of the customs force at one large port that saves to the Government \$100,000 per annum, without impairing the efficiency of the service. Another agent, coöperating with the United States attorney, prepared the last "hat trimmings" cases so thoroughly and well that the Government won its first verdict, and the same measure of success hereafter will save to the Treasury from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. A recent investigation by the special agents' force disclose extensive frauds at a Western port. The importer was indicted, plead guilty, and the Government recovered from him \$75,000 duties fine, and two corrupt customs officials have been removed from office and are under indictment.

In another case a series of importations which had passed the customs house at the same port were found to be fraudulent by an investigation of a special agent. This discovery will enable the Government to secure \$40,000 duties which would otherwise have been lost.

During the past ten years the average expenses of maintaining this corps of officers has been about \$75,000 per annum. They have actually recovered and caused to be paid into the Treasury, in the same period, \$5,915,149, an average of \$591,514 per year, making the expense of this service less than 13 per cent of the receipts due to their work. But the money thus recovered does not represent the full value of the work of these officers. The indirect results in the prevention of frauds and the improved condition of the service can not be estimated.

The following is a summary of the operations of the special agents' division for the ten years ending June 30, 1891:

Fiscal year.	Amount of duties, fines, penalties, etc., recovered.	Number of seizures made.	Appraised value of seizures.	Reduction in expense recommended.
1881-'82	\$871, 179. 15	217	\$91, 475. 02	\$18, 322. 65
1882-'83	1, 148, 047. 55	246	67, 041. 66	67, 711. 50
1883-'84	706, 082. 38	275	79, 893. 63	14, 178. 99
1884-'85	830, 318. 22	144	87, 158. 99	77, 973. 18
1885-'86	592, 736. 96	280	64, 995. 13	184, 663. 93
1886-'87	454, 765. 13	276	115, 261. 56	51, 819. 03
1887-'88	405, 412. 86	309	74, 685. 43	94, 075. 50
1888-'89	507, 174. 41	332	25, 483. 45	97, 418. 66
1889-'90	173, 742. 68	518	95 030 30	181, 063 00
1890-'91	225, 690. 65	1, 026	143, 236. 17	321, 920. 25
Total	5, 915, 149. 99	3, 623	844, 311. 93	1, 100, 246. 69

AGENTS AT SEAL FISHERIES IN ALASKA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., June 6, 1892.

SIR: Under existing law provision is made for four agents at the seal fisheries in Alaska, one of whom receives \$3,650 per annum, another \$2,920 per annum, and two \$2,190 each per annum, and the sum of \$600 is allowed to each for his necessary traveling expenses in going to and returning from Alaska. The total appropriation for the purpose indicated amounts to \$13,350 per annum.

In the sundry civil appropriation bill, as passed by the House of Representatives on the 27th ultimo, and now before your committee, provision is made for one agent at \$3,000, one assistant agent at \$2,500, and necessary traveling expenses not to exceed \$500 each per annum; in all, \$6,500. It is further provided that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to detail for services at the seal fisheries in Alaska from time to time, as the necessities of the service may require, not exceeding two of the special agents of the customs service.

I have the honor to inform you that in my opinion it is not advisable to reduce the present appropriation. The climatic conditions of the islands of St. Paul and St. George, upon which the agents for the seal fisheries are stationed, are such that it is not safe for them to remain for a longer period than one year; and for this reason two of the agents are permitted to return to the States in the autumn of each year, where, during the winter months, they are assigned to duty in connection with the customs service. Nor is it deemed expedient to assign two of the customs agents to duty on the seal islands. The number of these agents is none too large, and two of them can not be spared from their regular duties without detriment to the interest of the revenue. Should two of them be so assigned, as proposed by the House bill, no provision is made for the payment of their traveling expenses.

Taking into consideration their isolated position and the privations to which they are necessarily subjected, I am of opinion that no reduction should be made in the compensation of these officers. The agent now in charge was designated for the position by me on account of the ability shown by him as an agent in the customs service; and the wisdom of the selection made has been demonstrated by the valuable service he has since rendered not alone to this Department but to the Department of State in the existing controversy regarding Bering Sea and the seal fisheries.

I recommend that the pending sundry civil appropriation bill be amended in such manner as to permit the laws now in force relating to the salaries and expenses of the agents at the seal islands to remain as at present.

I desire also to suggest that the proposed repeal of the act approved April 5, 1890, entitled "An act to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to gather full and authentic information as to the present condition and preservation of the fur-sealing interests of the Government in the region of Alaska, as compared with its condition in 1870; also full information as to the impending extinction of the sea-otter industry, and kindred lines of inquiry, etc." is not advisable at this time, while the questions in controversy between this country and Great Britain remain unsettled. The agent who was appointed to do the work under this act, Mr. J. Stanley Brown, has recently gone back to Alaska after having submitted a full report of his work in Alaska last year, containing information of the highest value to this Government in the pending controversy with Great Britain. He has returned to the seal islands to continue his investigations pursuant to said law. It will be practically impossible for him to return to his home in Washington before October next, and it will require sometime thereafter to complete his report. I am informed by Gen. Foster, of the Department of State, that Mr. Brown's services and information, as well as those of Mr. Williams, the special agent in charge of the islands, have been of the highest value to him in the preparation of the case mentioned. I trust, therefore, that your committee will see its way clear to rectify the erroneous action of the House as to the items mentioned.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.
S. Rep. 883—2

ADDITIONAL TEMPORARY POLICE FORCE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

Washington, June 14, 1892.

DEAR SIR: The Commissioners transmit herewith a communication from the major and superintendent of Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia, recommending an appropriation to meet the expenses of maintaining public order during the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to take place in the city of Washington during the month of September next. An itemized statement of the purposes for which the appropriation is desired and a draft of a bill to make the appropriation are herewith inclosed. The Commissioners recommend favorable action upon this measure.

Very respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLASS,

President Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

Senator WILLIAM B. ALLISON,

*Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.**WASHINGTON, June 9, 1892.*

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to your verbal request, I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of the amount deemed necessary to secure the maintenance of public order on the occasion of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to take place in this city during the week ending September 12, 1892.

The appropriation for the inaugural ceremonies of 1889, granted by the act approved February 13 of that year, was \$8,500, and sufficed for the employment of 400 extra policemen for five days with a per diem compensation of \$2.50 per man. The accompanying estimate aggregates \$9,581.20, an increase of \$1,081.20, and is intended to provide for 300 men, at the same compensation, for a period of seven days, as well as for the same number of detectives from other cities as were employed in 1889, to serve, however, during the entire week of the encampment. It is believed that with the temporary additions to the local police force herein recommended good order can be maintained during the encampment, and the visitors, as well as the residents, be well protected from the thieving fraternity, ever ready to prey upon large gatherings, especially upon one like that which is to meet in Washington next September, when it is estimated that at least 200,000 people will be in attendance, and as many more as the railroads may find it practicable to bring thither.

At the inauguration of 1889 the line of parade from First street NW., to Seventeenth street NW., via Pennsylvania avenue, was protected by wire rope which had been condemned and was transferred without cost to the District government for use upon that occasion by the Coast and Geodetic Survey and Western Union Telegraph Company. It is now utterly unserviceable and the amount needed to obtain another and extend it over the route named (\$1,744.80) is included in the estimates, which are based upon the appended communication of the superintendent of sewers to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

Very respectfully,

W. G. MOORE,

Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Estimate of expenses for maintaining public order.

MARCH 4, 1889.		SEPTEMBER, 1892.	
400 policemen, 5 days, at \$2.50.....	\$5,000.00	300 policemen, 7 days.....	\$5,250.00
82 horses, 1 day, at \$3.....	246.00	75 horses, 1 day.....	225.00
50 batons at \$1.....	50.00		
50 batons at 80 cents.....	40.00		
100 batons at 30 cents.....	30.00	75 batons, at 30 cents.....	22.50
300 badges at 50 cents.....	150.00	50 badges, at 50 cents.....	25.00
15 Pinkerton men, 3 days, at \$10.....	450.00	15 men, 7 days.....	1,050.00
10 Pinkerton men, 1 day, at \$10.....	100.00		
15 Pinkerton men, expenses, 3 days, at \$5.....	225.00	15 men, 7 days, expenses.....	525.00
10 Pinkerton men, expenses, 1 day, at \$5.....	50.00		
4 men from New York and return.....	42.00	Same.....	42.00
1 man from Philadelphia and return.....	10.50	Same.....	8.00
1 man from Boston and return.....	18.50	Same.....	18.50
3 men from Chicago and return.....	82.50	Same.....	82.50
1 man from Cincinnati and return.....	20.00	Same.....	20.00
2 men from St. Louis and return.....	62.00	Same.....	62.00
2 men from Detroit and return.....	48.50	Same.....	44.50
1 man from Pittsburg and return.....	13.00	Same.....	12.00
MUNICIPAL MEN.			
2 men from New York and return.....	21.00	3 men.....	31.50
1 man from Brooklyn and return.....	10.50	Same.....	8.00
1 man from Philadelphia and return.....	8.00	Same.....	7.50
1 man from Richmond and return.....	5.50	Same.....	2.40
2 men from Baltimore and return.....	2.40	Same, Chicago and return.....	55.00
2 men from Rochester and return.....	29.95	Same, for 7 days.....	315.00
Expenses 9 men, 3 days, at \$5.....	135.00	To inclose Pennsylvania avenue from First to Fourteenth streets, NW. with wire rope; 18,500 lineal feet of 3-wire rope at 5.4 cents.....	999.00
		Lumber, spikes, and blacksmithing.....	105.00
		Staples, hooks, pliers.....	25.00
		Labor and carts.....	350.00
		Contingencies.....	295.80
		Total.....	9,581.20

A BILL to provide for the maintenance of public order in the District of Columbia during the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, in said District, during the month of September, 1892.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of nine thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars and twenty cents is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, in equal parts, to meet the expenses for the maintaining of public order on the occasion of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to take place in the District of Columbia in September, 1892.

DEPUTY-MARSHAL POLICE COURT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

POLICE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, JUDGE'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1892.

SIR: I am advised that there is no provision in the appropriation bill for ensuing fiscal year for payment of the marshal's deputy in charge of the jury at this court. This office was created by act of March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to define the jurisdiction of the police court of the District of Columbia," and as the services of the incumbent are indispensable in the daily operations of the court, I hope some arrangement may be made whereby they may be continued.

With highest respect, your obedient servant,

T. F. MILLER.

Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON,
Chairman Senate Committee on Appropriations.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1892.

SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the action of your committee in relation to the deputy marshal of the police court, provided for under an act approved March 3, 1891, to define the jurisdiction of the police court of the District of Columbia, etc. Among other things, said act provides for an additional judge and a jury to be selected under and in pursuance of the laws concerning the drawings and selections of jurors for service in the supreme court of the District. And also authorizes the marshal to appoint a deputy who shall have charge of said jury and for other purposes in and about the said court, and the said deputy shall be paid \$3 a day while so employed. If I am correctly informed, your committee took the view that such bailiff should be paid out of the fees and emoluments of the marshal's office, and therefore refused to pay for such bailiff after the 1st of April of this year, leaving a deficiency of three months for the year ending June 30, 1892.

I am informed by the Comptroller of the Treasury that I can not pay such deputy from the fees of the office as other deputies are paid, and, as I understand, such opinion is concurred in by the Department of Justice. They hold that he is an officer created especially for the police court, and can only be paid as other officers of the court are paid.

I have the honor, therefore, to ask that you provide in the deficiency bill for three months' pay for the year ending June 30, 1892, and that you appropriate or cause to be inserted in the appropriation bill an amount sufficient to pay his salary for the coming year.

Very respectfully,

D. M. RANSELL,
Marshal.
By LEONARD, Deputy.

Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON,
Chairman Senate Committee on Appropriations, Capitol.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1892.

DEAR SIR: I herewith inclose fees received by this office from police court of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1891 and for the present fiscal year up to June 1.

I herewith hand you the same itemized by months, namely:

1890.		1891.	
July	\$976. 77	July	\$1, 201. 35
August	832. 86	August	1, 406. 72
September	1, 197. 47	September	1, 401. 81
October	869. 15	October	1, 579. 78
November	944. 17	November	1, 130. 65
December	860. 42	December	1, 119. 63
1891.		1892.	
January	876. 86	January	1, 224. 46
February	862. 70	February	1, 054. 19
March	655. 65	March	1, 589. 28
April	1, 348. 23	April	778. 85
May	1, 031. 41	May	933. 29
June	1, 601. 32		

These amounts have been turned into the collector's office of the District, for which I hold their receipts.

Very respectfully,

D. M. RANSELL,
Marshal,
By LEONARD, Deputy.

Senator ALLISON,
Senate Chamber, Capitol.

SURVEY OF CROW INDIAN RESERVATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 11, 1892.

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 10th instant, in relation to the survey of the ceded lands in the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana, I herewith transmit a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the same date in relation to the subject.

I can only repeat what I said in my letter of yesterday in relation to the importance of the early survey of these lands, and I trust that some provision will be made to that end.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 10, 1892.

SIR: I herewith transmit for your information a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated May 13, 1892, with reference to the survey of the recently ceded lands within the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana; a copy of my letter dated May 25, 1892, addressed to the First Comptroller of the Treasury; a copy of the reply by that officer, dated May 28, 1892, and a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated June 9, 1892, all relating to the same subject. It is a matter of great importance that the survey of these lands be made at as early a date as practicable in order that the allotments may be made to the Indians and the balance of the lands opened to settlement.

In view of this fact, I would urge that the request made by the Commissioner in his letter of the 9th instant be granted. Said request being as follows: That an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill be submitted, authorizing the expenditure during the ensuing fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for public surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892 (\$15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary), for the purpose of surveying the standard, meander, exterior, and subdivisional lines within the Crow Indian reservation in Montana.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 10, 1892.

SIR: Respectfully referring to my letter dated June 9, 1892, recommending an amendment to the pending sundry civil appropriation bill authorizing the expenditure during the ensuing fiscal year (ending June 30, 1893) of \$15,000 of the unexpended appropriation for public surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, I have the honor to recommend, in lieu thereof, that the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations be requested to submit to the Senate an amendment to the appropriation for surveying the public lands in the pending sundry civil appropriation bill, as follows:

"And of the sum hereby appropriated not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars may be applied to the survey of the requisite standard, meander, exterior, and subdivisional lines within the recently ceded lands of the Crow Indian reservation in Montana, in order that the President may be enabled to issue his proclamation opening said lands to settlement under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1891, 'Making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations,'" etc. (26 Stats., p. 989).

In this connection it is deemed proper to state that at an interview with the Senate committee this morning the chief clerk of this office was advised that the proposition to make a portion of the appropriation for the current year available during the ensuing year would not be entertained, and the statement was made by the chairman of the Senate committee that if the matter was presented as now suggested, the same would receive favorable consideration.

Very respectfully,

W. M. STONE,
Acting Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SEVENTH STANDARD PARALLEL EXTENSION, RATES FOR SURVEY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 12, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to invite the attention of the Committee on Appropriations to the inclosed communication of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, submitting a proposed amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, so as to provide for the extension of seventh standard parallel northwestward for a distance of 50 miles, at a rate of mileage not to exceed \$40 per linear mile.

Concurring fully in the views of the Commissioner, I recommend the amendment to the favorable consideration of Congress.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON,
Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1892.

SIR: Under date of November 27, 1891, this office transmitted to the Department several letters, with accompanying diagram, from the United States surveyor-general for Montana, with reference to the survey of certain townships in the Kootenai River Valley, near the Idaho boundary line. The surveyor-general requested authority to contract for the establishment of an initial point of survey by means of a traverse line through said valley, the same to be run along the roadbed of the Great Northern Railroad for a distance of about 55 miles, and to pay therefor the maximum rate of mileage (\$18) now allowed by law for the survey of standard and meander lines where the same pass through mountainous and heavily timbered lands.

With departmental letter of December 16, 1891, said papers were returned, and this office advised that there was doubt as to the authority conferred by law for the allowance of the maximum rate of mileage (\$18) for the survey of the traverse line; also that very grave doubts existed as to the expediency of attempting to establish a starting point for a survey in any other manner than by taking the seventh or eighth standard parallel as said initial point, but that the surveyor-general reports that it is impossible to have the standard line correctly run for the rates now allowed by law, namely, \$18 per mile. It was further stated that before this vast region can be correctly surveyed the standard lines must be established, and that doubtless adequate provision will hereafter be made for that purpose.

With office letter "E" of February 1, 1892, this office transmitted to the Department a copy of a letter from the United States surveyor-general for Montana relative to said subject, and containing additional information.

In your letter of February 12, 1892, you reiterate the objections stated in letter of December 16, 1891, relative to the impracticability of establishing the initial point in the manner recommended by the surveyor-general, and held that "the standard parallels should be established before the surveys of townships, which should have for their foundation such standard parallels, are made." In conclusion you further state as follows:

"There seems to be a demand for the survey of a portion, at least, of that sec-

tion of country, and should the attention of Congress be called to the importance of the matter, it is to be presumed that proper provisions for the establishment of the standard parallels would be made."

I am now in receipt of a communication from the United States surveyor-general for Montana, dated Washington, D. C., April 1, 1892, in which he states that the special maximum rate of mileage (\$25) for standard lines, which have been incorporated in the pending sundry civil bill, will be insufficient to secure the extension of the necessary standard parallel, by reason of the great difficulties connected therewith. He states that if the seventh standard parallel north be extended westward 50 miles from its present western terminus it will be made to intersect the western boundary of the State of Montana, and thus completely cover the lands necessary to be surveyed; also that in his judgment \$40 per mile is the least sum that will tempt competent surveyors to perform the work.

The surveyor-general further suggests that by the extension of the seventh standard parallel for a distance of only 42 miles (but not to the western boundary of the State) present needs will thereby be secured, and he therefore again calls the attention of this office to the matter, and that Congress be requested to incorporate the necessary legislation for the extension of the seventh standard parallel in the pending sundry civil bill.

In submitting the stated communication dated April 1, 1892 (in duplicate), of the United States surveyor-general for Montana, I have the honor to request that the attention of Congress be called to the special condition of surveying affairs now existing in the State of Montana by reason of the great and unusual obstacles surrounding the necessary extension of the seventh standard parallel, which, in order to secure further public surveys in the Kootenai River Valley, must be extended westward 50 miles to the western boundary of the State. Under existing and prospective legal rates of mileage (\$18 and \$25) the surveyor-general insists that it will be impossible to secure the services of a competent and reliable surveyor to execute the work, and he estimates that not less than \$40 per mile should be allowed for the proposed extension.

Concurring fully in the views of the surveyor-general for Montana, as set forth in his communication of April 1, 1892, I respectfully recommend that the attention of Congress be invited to this matter, and that the pending sundry civil bill be amended so as to provide for the extension of the seventh standard parallel northwestward for a distance of 50 miles, at a rate of mileage not to exceed \$40 per linear mile.

FORM OF AMENDMENT SUBMITTED.

After the last word of the seventh line, on page 44 of the sundry civil bill, insert the following words:

"And for the extension of the seventh standard parallel north, in the State of Montana, from its present western terminus as provided for in surveying contract number two hundred fifty-six, being the southwest corner of township twenty-nine north, range twenty-seven west, westward to the western boundary of said State, the Secretary of the Interior may allow a rate not exceeding forty dollars per linear mile."

Very respectfully,

THOS. H. CARTER,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1892.

SIR: Referring to my former communications upon the subject of surveys which are urgently needed in the vicinity of the Kootenai River, in Montana, you will remember that the honorable Secretary of the Interior decided, in connection therewith, that he had no authority to authorize the running of a traverse line to connect the proposed surveys with the surveys already made in Montana, and that the necessary connection line must (notwithstanding the great and unusual natural obstacles) be made in the regular manner by the extension of a standard parallel.

The correspondence referred to will show that the difficulties connected with the extension of the Standard Parallel in question are such that not even the extra extraordinary rates proposed for Montana in the no pending sundry civil

appropriation bill will be sufficient to enable the work to be contracted for, and, as stated by the honorable Secretary, it is desirable that Congress take especial action to meet the emergency.

If the seventh standard parallel north be extended westerly 50 miles from its present western limit it will thereby be made to intersect the western boundary of Montana and completely cover the land necessary to be surveyed.

In my judgment \$40 per mile is the least sum that will tempt competent surveyors to perform this work.

It is possible that if the standard parallel referred to be extended, not to the boundary line, but for a distance of 42 miles, it will meet present needs, and I venture to thus again bring the matter to your attention, to the end that if in your judgment it be deemed advisable, Congress be requested to incorporate the necessary legislation in the present pending sundry civil appropriation bill.

It is probable that Congress, upon the proper representation, would be disposed to act favorably in the matter, particularly as it does not propose any addition to the appropriation for surveys, but solely a change in rates for a specific purpose.

Very respectfully,

GEO. O. EATON,
Surveyor-General for Montana.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 9, 1892.

SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the proviso in the sundry civil bill as it has passed the House of Representatives (H. R. 7520, p. 88, lines 18 to 25, and p. 89, lines 1 to 7).

It reads as follows:

"And provided further, That no district attorney shall be allowed by the Attorney-General to retain, of the fees and emoluments of his office, for his personal compensation, over and above the necessary expenses of his office, including necessary clerk hire and kindred and necessary expenses, in lieu of mileage, as now allowed by law, to be audited and allowed by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, a sum exceeding six thousand dollars a year, or exceeding that rate for any time less than a year; which compensation shall be in satisfaction of all services rendered by the district attorney during a year under the statute or under the direction of the Attorney-General of any kind and character; and this limitation shall also extend to the district attorney for the southern district of New York, provided for in section eight hundred and thirty-six of the Revised Statutes."

I respectfully suggest that this entire proviso should be stricken out, or that it should be amended by striking out the word "also," in line 4 of page 89, and substituting in place thereof the word "not."

The intention of the framers of the proviso seems to be to deprive all district attorneys of their present right to retain for their personal use, without liability to any charge for expense, the 2 per cent on moneys collected authorized by section 825 and their compensation in revenue cases allowed under section 827, and to change the present law so as to require sums derived from these sources to be included in their emolument returns, and thus subject these sums to the charges for clerk hire and necessary offices expenses.

My reasons for making this suggestion are as follows:

(1) The services rendered under sections 825 and 827 are special services for which special compensation should be made.

(2) The expenses of this office are greater by about \$5,000 per year than the fees and emoluments; if sums received under sections 825 and 827 be excepted as at present, and such sums being received for special services should not be subjected to deductions for expenses.

(3) The sums heretofore received under these sections, 825 and 827, have varied in amounts with the quantity and quality of the special services rendered.

(4) As section 25 of the act of June 10, 1890, prohibits suits against collectors of customs for exacting excessive duties on imports since that date, the compensation hereafter to be received under section 827 will, as the pending collectors' suits are disposed of, gradually diminish and eventually cease altogether.

(5) If the sums received under sections 825 and 827 should fall below \$5,000 in any year there will be no adequate provision of law for the payment of clerks and office expenses. As the sums derived under sections 825 and 827 are contingent and accidental and uncertain they can not be depended on to meet expenses which are certain.

(6) A question may be raised that the word "emoluments," in lines 19 and 20, of page 88, includes salary and that the deficiency for clerk hire and expenses must be paid out of the salary.

That my suggestion is reasonable and warranted by the facts will more fully appear by a perusal of the remaining portion of this letter.

The receipts of the district attorney for the southern district of New York are now derived from the following sources:

First. His salary, at the rate of \$6,000 a year, provided for in section 770.

Second. Fees under section 824.

Third. Two per cent on moneys collected or realized in any suit conducted by him under section 825.

Fourth. Compensation certified by the court and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury in suits against officers of the revenue when he appears by direction of the Secretary or Solicitor of the Treasury under section 827.

These receipts are disposed of by him as follows: The salary is retained for his personal use, and is not accounted for by him in any way. The 2 per cent under section 825, and the compensation under section 827, are also retained by him for his own use and not accounted for, because they are expressly excluded from his emolument return by the first paragraph of section 834, which reads as follows:

"The preceding section (relating to emolument returns) shall not apply to the fees and compensation allowed to district attorneys by sections 825 and 827."

A written return of the fees and emoluments of the office derived under section 824 is periodically made as required by sections 833 and 834 to the Attorney-General, in which return the necessary expenses of the office, including necessary clerk hire, are included. Owing to the extraordinary number of suits in this office, these expenses invariably exceed the fees and emoluments which may have been earned. Some idea of the clerical force needed may be formed from the following statement showing separately the revenue cases pending, brought, and terminated in this office during the periods stated below:

Schedule of customs cases.

July 1, 1889:	
Pending	4,684
Brought from July 1, 1889 to 1890	2,757
Terminated from July 1, 1889 to 1890	680
July 1, 1890:	
Pending	6,761
Brought from July 1, 1890 to 1891	1,158
Terminated from July 1, 1890 to 1891	1,236
July 1, 1891:	
Pending	6,683
Brought from July 1, 1891 to September 29, 1891	25

There is now paid, by authority of section 836, to the district attorney, in addition to his salary, the balance which is invariably due to him by reason of the excess of the expenses of the office over the fees and emoluments.

The following table shows the amounts thus paid by the Government under section 836 for the periods specified below:

From September 16, 1889, to June 30, 1890	\$5,102.1
From July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891	5,185.3
From July 1, 1891, to April 31, 1892	5,390.2

And in addition to the above there is a balance for each of the months of May and June, 1891, amounting to \$1,105.86 advanced by me for clerk hire, etc., which has been audited and approved by the proper officials, but the payment of which is still awaiting a deficiency appropriation, and the same is true with reference to the balance due me for the month of April, 1892.

The text of the proviso above quoted is taken from section 835 of the Revised Statutes, omitting only after the word "office" in the twentieth line, the following words "which he is required to include in his semiannual return."

These words as they now stand in section 835 qualify and make certain the fees and emoluments referred to.

If the bill should become a law with these words omitted a question would be raised as to the proper interpretation of the word "emoluments." It might be insisted that the salary of an office is one of the "emoluments" of the office.

Another question occurs as to whether it is intended to repeal the first paragraph of section 834, which now expressly excepts from the emolument returns the fees and compensation allowed to district attorneys by sections 825 and 827 and to hereafter require such fees and compensation to be included in the emolument return to the Attorney-General, but it is not by any means clear that such a change in the law would be effected by the mere omission of the words above quoted.

If the present text should be approved as a law, the practical operation of the law would result in one or two consequences:

First. If the salary were treated as an "emolument," it would be liable to be charged with the necessary clerk hire and expenses of the office.

Second. If the salary were still to be regarded as for the personal use of the district attorney, and not an emolument of his office, the necessary clerk hire and expenses would have to be limited in amount to the fees and emoluments earned, and as the fees and emoluments earned are now less per annum by some \$5,000 than the necessary expenses of the office, there would be no fund out of which to pay such expenses, unless the fees under sections 825 and 827 should exceed \$5,000 and be included in the return and made chargeable with these expenses. As will be shown, these fees are diminishing in amount, and under the operation of the customs administrative bill the time will shortly come when no compensation will be received under section 827. When this time shall arrive there will be no provision of law by which the excess of expenses over fees can be paid.

Referring now to line 1, page 89, of the text of the bill, it is provided as follows: "Which compensation shall be in satisfaction of all services rendered by the district attorney during a year under the statute or under the direction of the Attorney-General of any kind and character."

The words "which compensation" refer to "his personal compensation;" at line 20, on page 88, this "personal compensation," is an allowance by the Attorney-General from the emoluments of the office in case they exceed the expenses, so that it might well be contended that the compensation being "in satisfaction of all services," etc., his salary is abolished; or, if it should be decided that his salary was not abolished then it would be doubtful whether if in any year all the fees, emoluments, and compensation create a surplus over expenses of \$6,000, an allowance of such \$6,000 could be made in addition to the salary.

Lines 4, 5, 6, and 7 of page 89, providing that "this limitation shall also extend to the district attorney for the southern district of New York, provided for in section 836 of the Revised Statutes," evidently indicate that it was supposed that the quantity of services rendered and the number of suits brought and the expenses of the office are not greater in this than in other districts. Whether it is intended to repeal section 836 or not is not clear; but it should be remembered that section 836 was taken from a law passed on the 6th of August, 1861, (Vol. 12, U. S. Stat. L., p. 317), that such act was passed because the necessary expenses of the office at that time so far exceeded fees and emoluments that it was deemed suitable by Congress that the excess of expenses over the fees and emoluments should be paid by the Government, and that the same reasons which existed in 1861 have continued to exist to the present time, and are now more cogent than in 1861.

It may not be improper in this connection for me to call your attention to section 25 of the "Act to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenues," passed June 10, 1890 (26 Stat. L., p. 141), which provides:

"That from and after the taking effect of this act no collector or other officer of the customs shall be in any way liable to any owner, importer, consignee, or agent of any merchandise, or any other person, for or on account of any rulings or decisions as to the classification of said merchandise or the duties charged thereon, or the collection of any dues, charges, or duties on or on account of said merchandise, or any other matter or thing as to which said owner, importer, consignee, or agent of such merchandise might, under this act, be entitled to appeal from the decision of said collector, or other officer, or from any board of appraisers provided for in this act."

From this provision it is clear that as to importations made since June 10, 1890, there will be but few, if any, suits in which any compensation can be paid to the district attorney under the provisions of section 827 of the Revised Statutes.

The compensation under section 827, therefore, even if included in the emolument return, would shortly be quite insufficient to meet the necessary expenses of the office, and if section 836 is to become inoperative the result will be to cripple the office irretrievably.

I submit, therefore, that it is necessary for the orderly and proper prosecution of the business of the Government, intrusted to the incumbent of this office, that the entire proviso in the sundry civil bill, alluded to in this communication, should be stricken out, and that the present provisions of law should be permitted to stand as they are; or at all events that the proviso should be amended by striking out the word "also" in the fourth line of p. 89 and substituting in place thereof the word "not."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

EDW. MITCHELL,
United States Attorney.

Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND PENSION BUILDINGS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 10, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the item in the estimates of this Department for the fiscal year 1893, for an appropriation for repairs of the Interior Department and Pension buildings, in the amount of \$8,000. In the appropriation bill as passed by the House this item was reduced to \$5,000. The appropriation for this purpose has not been less than \$8,000 for many years past, and this sum has been barely sufficient to meet the demands upon it. A very large part of the appropriation has been used in renewing the copper roof upon the east wing of the Patent Office building, which is in such condition as to require constant repairing, and will have to be entirely renewed as fast as the appropriation will permit. With each year, also, the amount required for repairs upon the Pension building has increased.

The appropriation should more properly be increased than reduced. I deem it, therefore, very necessary, in order to meet the necessities of the service, that the total amount of the estimate for this item be appropriated.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

CAPITOL AND DEPARTMENTAL TELEGRAPH.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
ROOM 24, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 10, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request of this afternoon, I have the honor to furnish the following information in regard to the telegraph line connecting the Capitol with the Departments and Government Printing Office:

The line of overhead wires consists of seventy-five poles, covering a distance of about 3½ miles, with a length of about 8 miles of wire; this line, starting from the State, War, and Navy building, runs to the Executive Mansion, thence to the Treasury building, thence to G street, thence to Eighth street, thence to H street, thence to North Capitol street, and thence to the Capitol; connected with it is one running from the Treasury Department along Fourteenth street to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The offices connected with these lines are as follows: Executive Mansion, United States Senate, United States House of Representatives, Treasury Department, State, War, and Navy Departments, Department of Justice, Post-Office Department, Department of the Interior, Government Printing Office, Department of

Agriculture, office of the United States Government Exhibits for the World's Columbian Exposition, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Second Auditor's Office, Pension Office, and Office of Public Buildings and Grounds.

The annual cost of maintenance for the last five years has been \$1,250.

The following is extracted from my last annual report:

"Attention is again respectfully invited to the fact that it is becoming more and more difficult to operate the overhead telegraph system, owing to the fact that the trees along the line are gradually growing up into the wires and interrupting the continuity of the electric currents, particularly during wet and windy weather. Not only have the present poles become too short, but many of them are rotting at the butts and are in constant danger of breaking from their own weight or of being blown down during storms. The necessity for either replacing the overhead wires with underground cables, or of replacing the present poles with taller ones, is obvious. An estimate for placing them under ground is herewith submitted. An alternative estimate for placing them overhead is also submitted."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. ERNST,
Colonel, U. S. Army.

Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

FORT LEAVENWORTH MILITARY PRISON.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., June 1, 1892.

HONORED SIR: As the estimates for the appropriation for the United States military prison in the sundry civil bill were approved under your administration as Secretary of War, I trust I may be permitted to briefly state to you directly the needs of the institution, with the financial management of which the commandant is more directly charged than in the case of any other part of the Army (as is the case with all such institutions), this in view of the fact that a considerable cutting down has been made in the bill as reported to the House of Representatives.

I would respectfully state that I have always endeavored to manage the affairs of the prison with the utmost economy, and when any saving could be made I have done so and turned the balance into the Treasury, so that when appropriations have been greater than is needed there has resulted no loss to the Government, as the annual reports of the prison will show.

It will be most convenient to note the items as they come in the House bill as reported.

1. In the item for subsistence of prisoners the estimate calls for \$24,000. The House bill appropriates \$22,000. The estimate was based upon the usual number of prisoners. The reduction in prisoners would make safe even a further reduction for the coming year; that is, \$20,000 would suffice.

2. For tobacco \$300 is allowed by the House bill, which can be made to suffice for the reduced number of prisoners.

3. For forage and and bedding a reduction of \$200 over the House bill might be made, or a total of \$2,500 might suffice.

4. For stationery, etc., \$1,000 was estimated, \$500 appropriated by the House bill. It would be impossible to make the numerous reports and perform what is now required for this amount, the \$1,000 hardly sufficing. The postage alone for prisoners for two letters each per month amounted during the current year to \$180. The amount asked (\$1,000) is all needed under this item.

5. For fuel and miscellaneous supplies. The estimates called for \$20,000, reduced to \$18,000. This would cripple the prison, as the board of commissioners and the Secretary of War have approved the change of the prison from a dormitory to a cellular prison, a change which would be approved by anyone cognizant of prison discipline, designed to effect a separation of hardened from lesser offenders, and made possible by the decrease in the number of prisoners. This will involve considerable expense and a reduction of the appropriation would cause an unexpected delay. It would also delay much needed renewals of old roofs

of prison buildings which constantly leak. The shingle roofs of four sets of officers' quarters have been on for many years and need renewal also.

6. For material for manufacture of clothing, etc. The \$3,000 allowed by the House bill might suffice for the reduced number of prisoners.

7. For medical supplies. Estimate was for \$2,000, amount allowed by the House, \$1,500. I have no fault to find with this cut, because as the prisoners have been considerably reduced it is only fair that the estimate for medicine, which was based on the usual number of prisoners, should be reduced.

8. For advertising the amount asked is allowed.

9. For expenses for pursuing escaped prisoners the estimate called for \$600, the House bill reduces to \$300. This estimate was based on a reward of \$60, which was made to increase the reward from \$30 to \$60, to which amount you raised the reward for capture of deserters. It would be universally allowed that the capture of an escaped prisoner is even more important than that of a deserter unconvicted, and this increase would very greatly aid in recaptures.

10. For pay of civilian employes, one clerk at \$1,200 has been cutoff. I believe it will be found that the prison performs its work with less skilled clerical labor than any other part of the Army, and it is hoped this will not be reduced. If it is necessary to cut this down, a clerk who gets \$1,400 would be the one easiest spared, and if the reduction is imperative it may as well be \$1,400, as the additional \$200 would only be turned into the Treasury.

11. In the item for buildings the estimate called for \$5,000, reduced to \$3,000. This would also cripple the prison, because the erecting of cells, which take up much more room than dormitories, has required the converting of the large basement storeroom into a dining room, and requires the building of a storehouse, and involves further additional building which the amount estimated for would admit of.

I would desire to invite attention to the fact that in comparing the bill reported to the House of Representatives with last year's bill, \$5,000 allowed for prisoners' transportation should be excluded, as this item was in the army bill last year, and was not charged against the prison.

I trust these matters may be laid before the committee having charge of the bill, and that your influence may be used to prevent a reduction which injures the service, and that I may be pardoned for making these suggestions, which I assure you are only made in the interest of the service in view of the short time which it may be possible to give to a consideration by the Senate to these matters.

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

J. W. POPE,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Commandant.

HON. REDFIELD PROCTOR, U. S. Senator,
Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL HOME, SOUTHERN BRANCH.

HARTFORD, CONN., June 1, 1892.

SIR: The Board of Managers, at its inspection of the Southern Branch N. H. D. V. S. in April last, was impressed with the necessity that existed for a new wharf at that branch, and at the request of Mr. Bingham, chairman House Subcommittee on Appropriations Soldiers' Home, I addressed him a letter on the subject. His efforts to get the appropriation failed on the point of order, as appears in Congressional Record, No. 126, page 5027, where the letter is printed.

The appropriation (\$6,000) should, if possible, be made. The Branch is required now to haul fuel and provisions about two miles. The haul would be insignificant with the new wharf.

Respectfully yours,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
President.

HON. W. B. ALLISON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
Hampton, Va., April 26, 1892.

DEAR SIR: The Board of Managers for National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers has made an examination of the wharf at this place, at which all the materials for the maintenance of the branch should be landed. It finds that many of the supporting piles have been cut in two by the teredo, and that all of them are more or less injured by it. The wharf has become entirely unsafe in consequence, a part of it has sunk about a foot, and vessels refuse to land at it. The supplies for the branch, therefore, are unloaded at Hampton, about 2 miles from the branch, and are hauled from that point to the proper point of delivery, entailing a cost of about \$5,000 for the year.

The estimate to replace the existing wharf with another of the same size, sufficient to do the work, with a bridge to the shore, is \$6,000, and the Board respectfully recommends that the amount be appropriated in the sundry civil bill.

Should it be necessary to cut down the appropriation for the branch maintenance by this amount it is respectfully recommended that the amount appropriated for subsistence of the branch be reduced by \$6,000. This item can bear the reduction better than any other, particularly as the cost of subsistence will be materially increased unless a new wharf be built at once.

Respectfully yours,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
President.

Gen. HENRY H. BINGHAM,
*Chairman Subcommittee on Appropriations,
 House of Representatives.*

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES UNITED STATES COURTS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., June 15, 1892.

SIR: On page 261 of the Book of Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, will be found two items, as follows:

- (1) Expenses of United States circuit courts of appeals, \$30,000.
- (2) Expenses of Court of Private Land Claims, \$20,000.

In examining the sundry civil bill now pending before your committee, I do not find that any provision has been made for either of these items. On the contrary, on page 92 of that bill, the last item for the Department of Justice is an appropriation of \$170,000 (the estimate being \$175,000) for the payment of such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized by the Attorney-General, etc. From this item, in the absence of special appropriations, the expenses of the circuit court of appeals and the Court of Private Land Claims would have to be paid, but the appropriation would be altogether inadequate. If, as seems to be the purpose, special appropriations for these two courts are not to be made, then this item should be increased by the aggregate of the two items above named, and the appropriation should be for \$225,000 instead of \$170,000. It is proper to say that these estimates for these two courts are not and can not be accurate, because we have not sufficient data to render our calculations certain. I think it is entirely certain, however, that at least this much will be required.

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

Hon. W. B. ALLISON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

COURT OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS, MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1892.

SIR: Inclosed I hand you copy of a letter just received from Matt. G. Reynolds, esq., attorney for the United States for the Court of Private Land Claims. The letter explains itself. Our estimate for the appropriations for that court

were based upon the recommendations of Chief-Justice Reed. It now appears that the court is satisfied that the estimate is inadequate. Possibly the estimate will be sufficient, if appropriated, to take us to such time during the next session of Congress as a deficiency may be obtained. I call your attention to this letter in order that you may understand the situation.

Respectfully yours,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

Hon. W. B. ALLISON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *June 21, 1892.*

SIR: I desire to call your attention to the condition of the Court of Private Land Claims in reference to appropriations for the coming fiscal year.

While holding court at Denver a few days ago it was suggested by the judges that I write you on this subject. The estimate made by Chief-Justice Reed did not take into consideration the expenses of the court in the trial of cases—that is, marshal's and witness fees and traveling expenses of the officers incurred in taking testimony at distant points.

The litigation has just commenced, and it is apparent that the expenses of the court will very much overreach the recommendations made by Judge Reed. Our appropriation for this year has been exhausted and three cases have gone to judgment, two cases have been on trial, and the plaintiffs broke down and were compelled to ask continuances in order that they might amend their petitions and procure additional testimony and make additional parties.

The term beginning on the 15th of August will be a very important one, as there are now on file and untried thirteen cases which I expect to try during that term. The docket by November will be largely increased. The salary list of the court is \$35,600. The personal and traveling expenses of the judges of the court for the next fiscal year will not run less than \$1,500 each, and likely over that amount. This will leave a very small margin for witness fees, marshal's fees, expenses of the United States attorney's office in the preparation and trial of cases, as well as the other contingent expenses of the court.

I do not see how the court is going to get through the next fiscal year with less than \$70,000. By the 1st of February the business of the court will be at its greatest.

I understand the appropriation bill is in the hands of the Senate committee, and, unless it is too late, I would suggest the advisability of having the chairman's attention called to the matter, unless the court has been placed upon the same footing as the United States circuit and district courts, in which case the general appropriation for the maintenance of these courts should be increased accordingly. It would be a very great misfortune to have the appropriation for this court exhausted just at a time when it is most needed. The amount and interest involved are very large, and an appropriation of \$70,000 or \$75,000 for the next fiscal year would be a very small one compared with the value of the work of this court to the Government and to the individual claimants. The present estimate, \$4,500, will be exhausted by January.

Yours, very truly,

MATT. G. REYNOLDS,
United States Attorney.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

PRINTING REPORTS, ETC., OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., June 16, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to call the attention of your committee to the following suggestions concerning the clause at the foot of page 96 of the sundry civil appropriation bill (H. R. 7520) limiting the printing of reports, documents, etc., of the Executive Departments.

1. I earnestly recommend that the clause be amended by allowing the printing and binding of 3,500 copies of the Secretary's annual report on the state of the

finances, with appendix containing the more important tabular matter in the reports of the different heads of bureaus, the whole not to exceed 500 pages. It has always been the custom to print about 3,500 copies of the Secretary's report, with an appendix containing the reports of many of the bureaus, but of late years a great deal of matter has been inserted in the appendix that might be omitted, swelling the volume to more than 1,000 pages. This edition of the Secretary's report is found very useful by the principal officers of the Government, and by frequent users of the public libraries throughout the country. The cost of an edition of the report such as is here suggested, bound in cloth, would not cost more than a thousand dollars a year.

2. Section 18 of the act of June 10, 1890, requires the publication, for the information of customs officers and the public, of weekly abstracts of the decisions of the Board of United States General Appraisers. Under this direction it has been the practice to print 1,100 copies of the weekly decisions of the Board, at an annual cost of about \$1,700.

It is also the practice to print, for the information and guidance of customs officers and others, a monthly synopsis of the decisions of the Department (chiefly relating to customs matters). There are 4,000 copies of this pamphlet printed monthly, at an annual cost of about \$6,000.

It is important that the publication of these documents be continued, as they are found very useful, and if the law is to be amended I recommend that their printing be specially authorized in the amending act.

3. It is not believed that the proposed law is intended to take from the Secretary the discretionary power now vested in him of printing from time to time, as occasion may demand, matter required in the ordinary administration of the current business of the Department, such as regulations, circulars of instruction, statements, etc. But if such is the intent, I assure you that it will have the effect of seriously crippling the administration of the public business.

To avoid any misunderstanding in this regard, I would suggest that the clause be amended by inserting the following: "*Provided, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to print, from time to time, as the public exigencies may demand, certain publications required in the transaction of the current public business intrusted to him, such as regulations, decisions, circulars of instructions, statements, notices, etc.*"

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
Washington, D. C., June 15, 1892.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the fact that if the paragraph in regard to the printing of public documents, lines Nos. 22 to 25, on page 96, and lines Nos. 1 to 7, page 97, of the sundry civil bill be enacted into law and would repeal all previous authority for printing public documents, it would practically stop the publication of all the reports of this Bureau unless special authority for their printing should otherwise be granted by Congress.

The following are the titles and numbers of the quarterly and monthly pamphlets published by this Bureau:

Quarterly statements.—Statements of imports, exports, immigration, and navigation, 3,300 copies per quarter, 13,200 per annum.

Monthly statements.

	Number printed.	
	Per month.	Per annum.
Summary of imports and exports by articles	2, 150	25, 800
Total value of foreign commerce and immigration	1, 550	18, 600
Exports of—		
Mineral oils and cotton	1, 100	13, 200
Breadstuffs	1, 100	13, 200
Provisions	1, 100	13, 200

These monthly statements are published at the earliest practicable date after the close of the month to which their transactions pertain, and, so far as possible, their distribution is confined to merchants, manufacturers, newspaper correspondents, and to those who make practical use of their contents. These statistics are of little value unless they are promptly printed. To require special authority from Congress in each case would entirely abolish their printing. There is at present an urgent demand on the part of the newspapers of the country, leading trade bodies, and merchants for the earlier publication of these reports.

The clause in the bill permitting the printing of 1,000 copies of each document during any fiscal year, without authority of Congress, would be of no use so far as this Bureau is concerned, as it would allow of the distribution of about 80 copies only per month, which would be too small a number to pay for the preparation of the reports and would utterly fail to supply the demand therefor. In other words, the usefulness of this Bureau to the public would be practically at an end.

I inclose a table giving fuller details of the monthly and quarterly publications of this Bureau and the classes to whom they are distributed. (See inclosure A.)

I transmit herewith sample copies of the monthly and quarterly reports of the Bureau. (See inclosure B.)

Very respectfully,

S. G. BROCK,
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

Monthly and quarterly publications of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department.

Title of report.	Number of each edition printed.	Number printed annually.	Classes to which distributed.	Number regularly distributed.		
				Quarterly reports.	Monthly publications.	Advance bulletins.
Quarterly report of imports, exports, immigration, and navigation.	3,300	13,200	Commercial bodies.....	243	301	254
			Educational institutions.	171	57	10
			Foreign mail—United States legations and consulates, Bureau of Statistics, and other exchanges.	306	96	21
Monthly summary statement of imports, exports, and immigration.	2,150	25,800	Government officials.	281	124	118
			Foreign legations and consulates in United States.	101	42	7
			Miscellaneous trade associations.	53	29	14
Monthly advance.			State officials.....	143	35	35
Bulletins of—						
Exports of—						
Provisions and dairy products.	1,100	13,200	Railroad companies.....	42	24	5
Breadstuffs.....	1,100	13,200	Newspapers and newspaper correspondents.	592	445	362
Mineral oils and cotton.	1,100	13,200	Private persons and firms.	477	413	209
Foreign commerce and immigration.	*1,550	18,600	Congress.....	445	445	-----
			Total.....	2,854	2,011	1,035

* 445 copies of Bulletin on Foreign Commerce and Immigration sent to Congress.

S. G. BROCK,
Chief of Bureau.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
June 14, 1892.