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STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
LOS ANGELES, -- CAL.

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THE ABRIDGMENT.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

AT THE BEGINNING OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS,

WITH THE

REPORTS OF THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

AND

SELECTIONS FROM ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

3736

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

EDITED BY

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

FRANCIS M. COX.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1894.

NOTE.

The Abridgment of Message and Documents is prepared under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing by authority of section 75 of the Revised Statutes. Its purpose is to furnish in condensed and convenient form for popular distribution, the gist of the many volumes of documents which accompany the annual reports of the heads of the several Executive Departments of the Government. To this end the twenty or more thousand octavo pages which constitute the full volume of these documents must be boiled down to a convenient volume of one thousand pages, such as is here presented. The work involves much labor and care in eliminating the redundancies in figures and official statements (and mere matters of clerical routine of moment only to official superiors), which necessarily occur in these various documents, emanating from so many different officials; and at the same time preserving the pith and point of the whole matter in connected and intelligent sequence in the Abridgment. This the editor hopes will be found to have been accomplished in the volume now put forth, and that it will be found to contain an interesting and instructive account of the manner in which the public servants of the people in the various departments of the governmental machinery have performed their respective stewardships.

The appearance of the Abridgment has been somewhat delayed by the failure of heads of Departments to comply strictly with section 196 of the Revised Statutes, which provides for the prompt delivery of their reports and accompanying documents to the Public Printer. The full list of the documents which enter into the Abridgment was not delivered to the editor until the middle of February, although it does not appear that the printing office has been at all in default.

March 10, 1894.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The President's Annual Message to Congress.....	Page. 5-35
Supplementary message in relation to Hawaii.....	35-48
Alphabetical index to.....	959-960

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Treasury, annual report of.....	49-162
Alphabetical index to.....	960-962
Treasurer, report of.....	163-166
Alphabetical index to.....	962
Director of the Mint, report of.....	167-192
Alphabetical index to.....	962
Comptroller of the Currency, report of.....	192-206
Alphabetical index to.....	962
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, report of.....	206-220
Alphabetical index to.....	963
Letter concerning increased tax on spirits.....	261-264
Register of the Treasury, report of.....	221
Commissioner of Customs, annual report.....	221, 224
First Auditor, report of.....	224-240
Second Auditor, report of.....	241-245
Third Auditor, report of.....	246-248
Fourth Auditor, report of.....	249
Fifth Auditor, report of.....	250-252
Sixth Auditor, report of.....	253-255
Supervising Special Agent, report of.....	255-261

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War, annual report of.....	265-298
Alphabetical index to.....	964
Major-General Commanding the Army, report of.....	299-304
Alphabetical index to.....	964, 965
Adjutant-General, report of.....	304-310
Alphabetical index to.....	965
Judge-Advocate-General, report of.....	310-312
Quartermaster-General, report of.....	312-320
Alphabetical index to.....	965
Deputy Quartermaster-General, report of.....	320-325
Surgeon-General, report of.....	325-335
Alphabetical index to.....	965
Chief Signal Officer, report of.....	335-344
Alphabetical index to.....	965
Record and Pension Office, report of chief.....	344-347
War Records, report of board of publication.....	348
Soldiers' Home, report of board of commissioners.....	349
Military Academy at West Point, report of Board of Visitors.....	350-362
report of superintendent.....	362-366
Alphabetical index to.....	966

	Page.
Chief of Engineers, report of.....	366-376
Alphabetical index to.....	966
Mississippi River Commission, report of.....	376-383
Chief of Ordnance, report of.....	383-385
Inspector-General, report of.....	385-389

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Navy, annual report of.....	391-451
Naval Academy, report of Board of Visitors.....	452-459
superintendent.....	469, 470
Bureau of Yards, report of chief.....	459-461
Equipment, report of chief.....	461-463
Navigation, report of chief.....	467-469
Hydrographer, report of.....	472-475
Bureau of Ordnance, report of.....	475-478
Marine Corps, report of commandant.....	478-480
Alphabetical index to report and accompanying documents.....	966, 967

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General, annual report of.....	481-524
Alphabetical index to.....	968, 969
First Assistant Postmaster-General, report of.....	525-536
Alphabetical index to.....	969
Second Assistant Postmaster-General, report of.....	537-539
Third Assistant Postmaster-General, report of.....	542-544
Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, report of.....	544-547
Railway Mail Service, report of superintendent.....	540, 541

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Interior, annual report of.....	549-612
Alphabetical index to.....	969-972
Commissioner of the General Land Office, report of.....	643-668
Appended tables.....	668-684
Alphabetical index to.....	972
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, report of.....	685-730
Alphabetical index to.....	972, 973
Patent Office, report of Commissioner.....	730-733
Pension Office, report of Commissioner.....	733-783
Alphabetical index to.....	973, 974
Census, report of Superintendent.....	784-792
Alphabetical index to.....	974
Commissioner of Railroads, report of.....	792-869
Alphabetical index to.....	974, 975
Howard University, report of president.....	872, 873
Columbian Institute for Deaf and Dumb, report of.....	873-876
Freedmen's Hospital, report of.....	876-878
Government Hospital for Insane, report of board of visitors.....	878, 879
Architect of Capitol, report of.....	879-882
Hot Springs Reservation, report of superintendent.....	882-885
National parks, reports of superintendents.....	885-912
Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, report of.....	912 914

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of Agriculture, annual report of.....	915-958
Alphabetical index to.....	976, 977

M E S S A G E .

To the Congress of the United States :

The constitutional duty which requires the President from time to time to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, is fittingly entered upon by commending to the Congress a careful examination of the detailed statements and well-supported recommendations contained in the reports of the heads of Departments, who are chiefly charged with the executive work of the Government. In an effort to abridge this communication as much as is consistent with its purpose, I shall supplement a brief reference to the contents of these departmental reports by the mention of such executive business and incidents as are not embraced therein, and by such recommendations as appear to be at this particular time appropriate.

While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexity, no embarrassing situation remains that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice, which, joined with consistent firmness, characterize a truly American foreign policy.

My predecessor having accepted the office of arbitrator of the long-standing missions boundary dispute, tendered to the President by the Argentine Republic and Brazil, it has been my agreeable duty to receive the special envoys commissioned by those states to lay before me evidence and arguments in behalf of their respective Governments.

The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the Republic of Brazil found the United States alert to watch the interests of our citizens in that country, with which we carry on important commerce. Several vessels of our new Navy are now, and for some time have been, stationed at Rio de Janeiro. The struggle being between the established government, which controls the machinery of adminis-

tration, and with which we maintain friendly relations, and certain officers of the navy employing the vessels of their command in an attack upon the national capital and chief seaport, and lacking, as it does, the elements of divided administration, I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as belligerents.

Thus far the position of our Government has been that of an attentive but impartial observer of the unfortunate conflict. Emphasizing our fixed policy of impartial neutrality in such a condition of affairs as now exists, I deemed it necessary to disavow, in a manner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of our late naval commander in those waters in saluting the revolted Brazilian admiral, being indisposed to countenance an act calculated to give gratuitous sanction to the local insurrection.

The convention between our Government and Chile, having for its object the settlement and adjustment of the demands of the two countries against each other, has been made effective by the organization of the Claims Commission provided for. The two Governments failing to agree upon the third member of the Commission, the good offices of the President of the Swiss Republic were invoked, as provided in the treaty, and the selection of the Swiss representative in this country to complete the organization was gratifying alike to the United States and Chile.

The vexatious question of so-called legation asylum for offenders against the State and its laws was presented anew in Chile by the unauthorized action of the late United States minister in receiving into his official residence two persons who had just failed in an attempt at revolution and against whom criminal charges were pending growing out of a former abortive disturbance. The doctrine of asylum as applied to this case is not sanctioned by the best precedents and, when allowed, tends to encourage sedition and strife. Under no circumstances can the representatives of this Government be permitted, under the ill-defined fiction of extraterritoriality, to interrupt the administration of criminal justice in the countries to which they are accredited. A temperate demand having been made by the Chilean Government for the correction of this conduct in the instance mentioned, the minister was instructed no longer to harbor the offenders.

The legislation of last year, known as the Geary law, requiring the registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the United States, and the deportation of all not complying with the provisions of the act within the time prescribed, met with much

opposition from Chinamen in this country. Acting upon the advice of eminent counsel that the law was unconstitutional, the great mass of Chinese laborers, pending judicial inquiry as to its validity, in good faith declined to apply for the certificates required by its provisions. A test case upon proceeding by *habeas corpus* was brought before the Supreme Court, and on May 15, 1893, a decision was made by that tribunal sustaining the law.

It is believed that under the recent amendment of the act extending the time for registration, the Chinese laborers thereto entitled, who desire to reside in this country, will now avail themselves of the renewed privilege thus afforded of establishing by lawful procedure their right to remain, and that thereby the necessity of enforced deportation may to a great degree be avoided.

It has devolved upon the United States minister at Peking, as dean of the diplomatic body, and in the absence of a representative of Sweden and Norway, to press upon the Chinese Government reparation for the recent murder of Swedish missionaries at Sung-pu. This question is of vital interest to all countries whose citizens engage in missionary work in the interior.

By Article XII of the General Act of Brussels, signed July 2, 1890, for the suppression of the slave trade and the restriction of certain injurious commerce in the Independent State of the Congo and in the adjacent zone of central Africa, the United States and the other signatory powers agreed to adopt appropriate means for the punishment of persons selling arms and ammunition to the natives and for the confiscation of the inhibited articles. It being the plain duty of this Government to aid in suppressing the nefarious traffic, impairing as it does the praiseworthy and civilizing efforts now in progress in that region, I recommend that an act be passed prohibiting the sale of arms and intoxicants to natives in the regulated zone by our citizens.

Costa Rica has lately testified its friendliness by surrendering to the United States, in the absence of a convention of extradition, but upon duly submitted evidence of criminality, a noted fugitive from justice. It is trusted that the negotiation of a treaty with that country to meet recurring cases of this kind will soon be accomplished. In my opinion treaties for reciprocal extradition should be concluded with all those countries with which the United States has not already conventional arrangements of that character.

I have deemed it fitting to express to the Governments of Costa Rica and Colombia the kindly desire of the United States to see

their pending boundary dispute finally closed by arbitration in conformity with the spirit of the treaty concluded between them some years ago.

Our relations with the French Republic continue to be intimate and cordial. I sincerely hope that the extradition treaty with that country, as amended by the Senate, will soon be operative.

While occasional questions affecting our naturalized citizens returning to the land of their birth, have arisen in our intercourse with Germany, our relations with that country continue satisfactory.

The questions affecting our relations with Great Britain have been treated in a spirit of friendliness.

Negotiations are in progress between the two Governments with a view to such concurrent action as will make the award and regulations agreed upon by the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration practically effective; and it is not doubted that Great Britain will cooperate freely with this country for the accomplishment of that purpose.

The dispute growing out of the discriminating tolls imposed in the Welland Canal, upon cargoes of cereals bound to and from the lake ports of the United States, was adjusted by the substitution of a more equitable schedule of charges, and my predecessor thereupon suspended his proclamation imposing discriminating tolls upon British transit through our canals.

A request for additions to the list of extraditable offenses covered by the existing treaty between the two countries, is under consideration.

During the past year an American citizen, employed in a subordinate commercial position in Haiti, after suffering a protracted imprisonment on an unfounded charge of smuggling, was finally liberated on judicial examination. Upon urgent representation to the Haitian Government, a suitable indemnity was paid to the sufferer.

By a law of Haiti, a sailing vessel, having discharged her cargo, is refused clearance until the duties on such cargo have been paid. The hardship of this measure upon American shipowners who conduct the bulk of the carrying trade of that country has been insisted on with a view of securing the removal of this cause of complaint.

Upon receiving authentic information of the firing upon an American mail steamer touching at the port of Amapala, because her

captain refused to deliver up a passenger in transit from Nicaragua to Guatemala upon demand of the military authorities of Honduras, our minister to that country under instructions protested against the wanton act and demanded satisfaction. The Government of Honduras, actuated by a sense of justice, and in a spirit of the utmost friendship, promptly disavowed the illegal conduct of its officers, and expressed sincere regret for the occurrence.

It is confidently anticipated that a satisfactory adjustment will soon be reached of the questions arising out of the seizure and use of American vessels by insurgents in Honduras and the subsequent denial by the successful Government of commercial privileges to those vessels on that account.

A notable part of the southeasterly coast of Liberia between the Cavally and San Pedro rivers, which for nearly half a century has been generally recognized as belonging to that Republic by cession and purchase, has been claimed to be under the protectorate of France in virtue of agreements entered into by the native tribes over whom Liberia's control has not been well maintained.

More recently, negotiations between the Liberian representative and the French Government resulted in the signature at Paris of a treaty whereby as an adjustment, certain Liberian territory is ceded to France. This convention at last advices had not been ratified by the Liberian legislature and executive.

Feeling a sympathetic interest in the fortunes of the little commonwealth, the establishment and development of which were largely aided by the benevolence of our countrymen, and which constitutes the only independently sovereign state on the West Coast of Africa, this Government has suggested to the French Government its earnest concern lest territorial impairment in Liberia should take place without her unconstrained consent.

Our relations with Mexico continue to be of that close and friendly nature which should always characterize the intercourse of two neighboring republics.

The work of relocating the monuments marking the boundary between the two countries from Paso del Norte to the Pacific is now nearly completed.

The Commission recently organized under the conventions of 1884 and 1889 it is expected will speedily settle disputes growing out of the shifting currents of the Rio Grande River east of El Paso.

Nicaragua has recently passed through two revolutions, the party at first successful having in turn been displaced by another. Our

newly appointed minister, by his timely good offices, aided in a peaceful adjustment of the controversy involved in the first conflict. The large American interests established in that country in connection with the Nicaragua Canal were not molested.

The canal company has, unfortunately, become financially seriously embarrassed, but a generous treatment has been extended to it by the Government of Nicaragua. The United States are especially interested in the successful achievement of the vast undertaking this company has in charge. That it should be accomplished under distinctively American auspices, and its enjoyment assured not only to the vessels of this country as a channel of communication between our Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, but to the ships of the world in the interests of civilization, is a proposition which, in my judgment, does not admit of question.

Guatemala has also been visited by the political vicissitudes which have afflicted her Central American neighbors; but the dissolution of its legislature and the proclamation of a dictatorship have been unattended with civil war.

An extradition treaty with Norway has recently been exchanged and proclaimed.

The extradition treaty with Russia, signed in March, 1887, and amended and confirmed by the Senate in February last, was duly proclaimed last June.

Led by a desire to compose differences and contribute to the restoration of order in Samoa, which for some years previous had been the scene of conflicting foreign pretensions and native strife, the United States, departing from its policy consecrated by a century of observance, entered four years ago into the treaty of Berlin, thereby becoming jointly bound with England and Germany to establish and maintain Malietoa Laupepa as King of Samoa. The treaty provided for a foreign court of justice; a municipal council for the district of Apia, with a foreign president thereof, authorized to advise the King; a tribunal for the settlement of native and foreign land titles, and a revenue system for the Kingdom. It entailed upon the three powers that part of the cost of the new Government not met by the revenue of the islands.

Early in the life of this triple protectorate the native dissensions it was designed to quell, revived. Rivals defied the authority of the new King, refusing to pay taxes and demanding the election of

a ruler by native suffrage. Mataafa, an aspirant to the throne, and a large number of his native adherents were in open rebellion on one of the islands. Quite lately, at the request of the other powers, and in fulfillment of its treaty obligation, this Government agreed to unite in a joint military movement of such dimensions as would probably secure the surrender of the insurgents without bloodshed.

The war ship *Philadelphia* was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was precipitated by King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgent camp. Mataafa was defeated and a number of his men killed. The British and German naval vessels present subsequently secured the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and ten of his principal supporters were deported to a German island of the Marshall group, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility and cost of the three powers.

This incident and the events leading up to it signally illustrate the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign powers.

More than fifteen years ago this Government preferred a claim against Spain, in behalf of one of our citizens, for property seized and confiscated in Cuba. In 1886 the claim was adjusted, Spain agreeing to pay, unconditionally, as a fair indemnity, \$1,500,000. A respectful but earnest note was recently addressed to the Spanish Government insisting upon prompt fulfillment of its long-neglected obligation.

Other claims, preferred by the United States against Spain, in behalf of American citizens for property confiscated in Cuba, have been pending for many years.

At the time Spain's title to the Caroline Islands was confirmed by arbitration, that Government agreed that the rights which had been acquired there by American missionaries should be recognized and respected. It is sincerely hoped that this pledge will be observed by allowing our missionaries, who were removed from Ponape to a place of safety by a United States war ship during the late troubles between the Spanish garrison and the natives, to return to their field of usefulness.

The reproduced caravel, *Santa Maria*, built by Spain and sent to the Columbian Exposition, has been presented to the United States in token of amity and in commemoration of the event it was designed to celebrate. I recommend that, in accepting this gift, Congress make grateful recognition of the sincere friendship which prompted it.

Important matters have demanded attention in our relations with the Ottoman Porte.

The firing and partial destruction, by an unrestrained mob, of one of the school buildings of Anatolia College, established by citizens of the United States at Marsovan, and the apparent indifference of the Turkish Government to the outrage, notwithstanding the complicity of some of its officials, called for earnest remonstrance, which was followed by promises of reparation and punishment of the offenders.

Indemnity for the injury to the buildings has already been paid, permission to rebuild given, registration of the school property in the name of the American owners secured, and efficient protection guaranteed.

Information received of maltreatment suffered by an inoffensive American woman engaged in missionary work in Turkish Koor-distan was followed by such representations to the Porte as resulted in the issuance of orders for the punishment of her assailants, the removal of a delinquent official, and the adoption of measures for the protection of our citizens engaged in mission and other lawful work in that quarter.

Turkey complains that her Armenian subjects obtain citizenship in this country, not to identify themselves in good faith with our people, but with the intention of returning to the land of their birth and there engaging in sedition. This complaint is not wholly without foundation. A journal published in this country in the Armenian language openly counsels its readers to arm, organize, and participate in movements for the subversion of Turkish authority in the Asiatic provinces. The Ottoman Government has announced its intention to expel from its dominions Armenians who have obtained naturalization in the United States since 1868.

The right to exclude any or all classes of aliens is an attribute of sovereignty. It is a right asserted and, to a limited extent, enforced by the United States, with the sanction of our highest court. There being no naturalization treaty between the United States and Turkey, our minister at Constantinople has been instructed that, while recognizing the right of that Government to enforce its declared policy against naturalized Armenians, he is expected to protect them from unnecessary harshness of treatment.

In view of the impaired financial resources of Venezuela, consequent upon the recent revolution there, a modified arrangement for the satisfaction of the awards of the late revisory Claims Commission, in progressive installments, has been assented to, and payments are being regularly made thereunder.

The boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana is yet unadjusted. A restoration of diplomatic intercourse between that Republic and Great Britain and reference of the question to impartial arbitration, would be a most gratifying consummation.

The ratification by Venezuela of the convention for the arbitration of the long-deferred claim of the Venezuelan Transportation Company, is awaited.

It is hardly necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the installation of the present administration the existing Government of Hawaii had been suddenly overthrown, and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the Provisional Government of the islands and the United States, and submitted to the Senate for ratification. This treaty I withdrew for examination, and dispatched Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia, to Honolulu as a special commissioner to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attending the change of government, and of all the conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty. After a thorough and exhaustive examination Mr. Blount submitted to me his report, showing beyond all question that the constitutional Government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representative to that Government, and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United States which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our minister. Upon the facts developed it seemed to me the only honorable course for our Government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us and to restore as far as practicable the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result within the constitutional limits of executive power, and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of any changed conditions brought about by our unjustifiable interference, our present minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end. Thus far no information of the accomplishment of any definite results has been received from him.

Additional advices are soon expected. When received they will be promptly sent to the Congress, together with all other information at hand, accompanied by a special Executive message fully detailing all the facts necessary to a complete understanding of the case, and presenting a history of all the material events leading up to the present situation.

By a concurrent resolution, passed by the Senate February 14, 1890, and by the House of Representatives on the 3d of April following, the President was requested "to invite, from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any Government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two Governments which can not be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means." April 18, 1890, the International American Conference of Washington, by resolution expressed the wish that all controversies between the republics of America and the nations of Europe might be settled by arbitration, and recommended that the Government of each nation represented in that conference should communicate this wish to all friendly powers. A favorable response has been received from Great Britain in the shape of a resolution adopted by Parliament July 16 last, cordially sympathizing with the purpose in view, and expressing the hope that Her Majesty's Government will lend ready coöperation to the Government of the United States upon the basis of the concurrent resolution above quoted.

It affords me signal pleasure to lay this parliamentary resolution before the Congress and to express my sincere gratification that the sentiment of two great and kindred nations is thus authoritatively manifested in favor of the rational and peaceable settlement of international quarrels by honorable resort to arbitration.

Since the passage of the act of March 3, 1893, authorizing the President to raise the grade of our envoys to correspond with the rank in which foreign countries accredit their agents here, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany have conferred upon their representatives at this capital the title of ambassador, and I have responded by accrediting the agents of the United States in those countries with the same title. A like elevation of mission is announced by Russia, and when made will be similarly met. This step fittingly comports with the position the United States hold in the family of nations.

During my former administration I took occasion to recommend a re-cast of the laws relating to the consular service, in order that it might become a more efficient agency in the promotion of the interests it was intended to subserve. The duties and powers of consuls have been expanded with the growing requirements of our foreign trade. Discharging important duties affecting our commerce and American citizens abroad, and in certain countries exercising judicial functions, these officers should be men of character, intelligence, and ability.

Upon proof that the legislation of Denmark secures copyright to American citizens on equal footing with its own, the privileges of our copyright laws have been extended by proclamation to subjects of that country.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the receipts of the Government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to \$461,716,561.94 and its expenditures to \$459,374,674.29. There was collected from customs \$205,355,016.73 and from internal revenue \$161,027,623.93. Our dutiable imports amounted to \$421,856,711, an increase of \$52,453,907 over the preceding year, and importations free of duty amounted to \$444,544,211, a decrease from the preceding year of \$13,455,447. Internal-revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by \$7,147,445.32.

The total tax collected on distilled spirits was \$94,720,260.55, on manufactured tobacco, \$31,889,711.74, and on fermented liquors, \$32,548,983.07. We exported merchandise during the year amounting to \$847,665,194, a decrease of \$182,612,954 from the preceding year. The amount of gold exported was larger than any previous year in the history of the Government, amounting to \$108,680,844, and exceeding the amount exported during the preceding year by \$58,485,517.

The sum paid from the Treasury for sugar bounty was \$9,375,130.88, an increase over the preceding year of \$2,033,053.09.

It is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1894, will be \$430,121,365.38 and its expenditures \$458,121,365.38, resulting in a deficiency of \$28,000,000.

On the first day of November, 1893, the amount of money of all kinds in circulation, or not included in Treasury holdings, was \$1,718,544,682, an increase for the year of \$112,404,947. Estimating our population at 67,426,000 at the time mentioned the *per capita* circulation was \$25.49. On the same date there was in the Treasury gold bullion amounting to \$96,657,273 and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of \$126,261,553.

The purchases of silver under the law of July 14, 1890, during the last fiscal year, aggregated 54,008,162.59 fine ounces, which cost \$45,531,374.53. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law became operative until the repeal of its purchasing clause, on the 1st day of November, 1893, was 168,674,590.46 fine ounces, which cost \$155,930,940.84. Between the 1st day of March, 1873, and the 1st day of November, 1893, the Government purchased, under all laws, 503,003,717 fine ounces of silver at a

cost of \$516,622,948. The silver dollars that have been coined under the act of July 14, 1890, number 36,087,285. The seigniorage arising from such coinage was \$6,977,098.39, leaving on hand in the mints 140,699,760 fine ounces of silver, which cost \$126,758,218.

Our total coinage of all metals during the last fiscal year consisted of 97,280,875 pieces valued at \$43,685,178.80, of which there was \$30,038,140 in gold coin, \$5,343,715 in silver dollars, \$7,217,220.90 in subsidiary silver coin, and \$1,086,102.90 in minor coins.

During the calendar year 1892 the production of precious metals in the United States was estimated to be 1,596,375 fine ounces of gold of the commercial and coinage value of \$33,000,000, and 58,000,000 fine ounces of silver of the bullion or market value of \$50,750,000 and of the coinage value of \$74,989,900.

It is estimated that on the first day of July, 1893, the metallic stock of money in the United States, consisting of coin and bullion, amounted to \$1,213,559,169, of which \$597,697,685 was gold and \$615,861,484 was silver.

One hundred and nineteen national banks were organized during the year ending October 31, 1893, with a capital of \$11,230,000. Forty-six went into voluntary liquidation and one hundred and fifty-eight suspended. Sixty-five of the suspended banks were insolvent, eighty-six resumed business, and seven remain in the hands of bank examiners, with prospects of speedy resumption. Of the new banks organized, forty-four were located in the Eastern States, forty-one west of the Mississippi River, and thirty-four in the Central and Southern States. The total number of national banks in existence on the 31st day of October, 1893, was 3,796, having an aggregate capital of \$695,558,120. The net increase in the circulation of these banks during the year was \$36,886,972.

The recent repeal of the provision of law requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the Government as a feature of our monetary scheme, has made an entire change in the complexion of our currency affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be most salutary and far-reaching. In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know at this time, precisely what conditions will be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may, in the light of such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient. Of course, after the recent financial perturbation, time is necessary for the reestablishment of business confidence. When, however, through this restored confidence the money which has been frightened into hoarding places is returned to trade and enterprise, a survey of the situation will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permanently sound currency, abund-

antly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business.

In the pursuit of this object we should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary expedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability of wise action.

The Monetary Conference which assembled at Brussels upon our invitation was adjourned to the 30th day of November in the present year. The considerations just stated and the fact that a definite proposition from us seemed to be expected upon the reassembling of the conference, led me to express a willingness to have the meeting still further postponed.

It seems to me that it would be wise to give general authority to the President to invite other nations to such a conference at any time when there should be a fair prospect of accomplishing an international agreement on the subject of coinage.

I desire also to earnestly suggest the wisdom of amending the existing statutes in regard to the issuance of Government bonds. The authority now vested in the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds is not as clear as it should be, and the bonds authorized are disadvantageous to the Government both as to the time of their maturity and rate of interest.

The Superintendent of Immigration, through the Secretary of the Treasury, reports that during the last fiscal year there arrived at our ports 440,793 immigrants. Of these 1,063 were not permitted to land under the limitations of the law, and 577 were returned to the countries from whence they came by reason of their having become public charges. The total arrivals were 141,034 less than for the previous year.

The Secretary in his report gives an account of the operation of the Marine-Hospital Service and of the good work done under its supervision in preventing the entrance and spread of contagious diseases.

The admonitions of the last two years touching our public health and the demonstrated danger of the introduction of contagious diseases from foreign ports has invested the subject of national quarantine with increased interest. A more general and harmonious system than now exists, acting promptly and directly everywhere, and constantly operating by preventive means to shield our country from the invasion of disease, and at the same time having due regard to the rights and duties of local agencies, would, I believe, add greatly to the safety of our people.

The Secretary of War reports that the strength of the Army on the 30th day of September last was 25,778 enlisted men and 2,144 officers.

The total expenditures of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to \$51,966,074.89. Of this sum, \$1,992,581.95 was for salaries and contingent expenses, \$23,377,828.35 for the support of the military establishment, \$6,077,033.18 for miscellaneous objects, and \$20,518,631.41 for public works. This latter sum includes \$15,296,876.46 for river and harbor improvements and \$3,266,141.20 for fortifications and other works of defense.

The total enrollment of the militia of the several States was, on the 31st of October of the current year, 112,597 officers and enlisted men. The officers of the Army detailed for the inspection and instruction of this reserve of our military force report that increased interest and marked progress are apparent in the discipline and efficiency of the organization.

Neither Indian outbreaks nor domestic violence have called the Army into service during the year, and the only active military duty required of it has been in the Department of Texas, where violations of the neutrality laws of the United States and Mexico were promptly and efficiently dealt with by the troops, eliciting the warm approval of the civil and military authorities of both countries.

The operation of wise laws and the influences of civilization constantly tending to relieve the country from the dangers of Indian hostilities, together with the increasing ability of the States, through the efficiency of the National Guard organizations, to protect their citizens from domestic violence, lead to the suggestion that the time is fast approaching when there should be a reorganization of our Army on the lines of the present necessities of the country. This change contemplates neither increase in number nor added expense, but a redistribution of the force and an encouragement of measures tending to greater efficiency among the men and improvement of the service.

The adoption of battalion formations for infantry regiments, the strengthening of the artillery force, the abandonment of smaller and unnecessary posts, and the massing of the troops at important and accessible stations, all promise to promote the usefulness of the Army. In the judgment of Army officers, with but few exceptions, the operation of the law forbidding the reënlistment of men after ten years' service has not proved its wisdom, and while the arguments that led to its adoption were not without merit, the experience of the year constrains me to join in the recommendation for its repeal.

It is gratifying to note that we have begun to attain completed results in the comprehensive scheme of seacoast defense and fortification, entered upon eight years ago. A large sum has been already expended, but the cost of maintenance will be inconsiderable as compared with the expense of construction and ordnance. At the end of the current calendar year the War Department will have nine 12-inch, twenty 10-inch, and thirty-four 8-inch guns, ready to be mounted on gun lifts and carriages, and seventy-five 12-inch mortars. In addition to the product of the Army Gun Factory, now completed at Watervliet, the Government has contracted with private parties for the purchase of one hundred guns of these calibers, the first of which should be delivered to the Department for test before July 1, 1894.

The manufacture of heavy ordnance keeps pace with current needs; but to render these guns available for the purposes they are designed to meet, emplacements must be prepared for them. Progress has been made in this direction, and it is desirable that Congress by adequate appropriations should provide for the uninterrupted prosecution of this necessary work.

After much preliminary work and exhaustive examination in accordance with the requirements of the law, the board appointed to select a magazine rifle of modern type with which to replace the obsolete Springfield rifle of the infantry service, completed its labors during the last year, and the work of manufacture is now in progress at the National Armory at Springfield. It is confidently expected that by the end of the current year our infantry will be supplied with a weapon equal to that of the most progressive armies of the world.

The work on the projected Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park has been prosecuted with zeal and judgment, and its opening will be celebrated during the coming year. Over nine square miles of the Chickamauga battlefield have been acquired, twenty-five miles of roadway have been constructed, and permanent tablets have been placed at many historical points, while the invitation to the States to mark the positions of their troops participating in the battle, has been very generally accepted.

The work of locating and preserving the lines of battle at the Gettysburg battlefield is making satisfactory progress on the plans directed by the last Congress.

The reports of the Military Academy at West Point and the several schools for special instruction of officers, show marked advance in the education of the Army and a commendable ambition among its officers to excel in the military profession and to fit themselves for the highest service to the country.

Under the supervision of Adjutant-General Robert Williams, lately retired, the Bureau of Military Information has become well established and is performing a service that will put in possession of the Government in time of war most valuable information, and at all times serve a purpose of great utility in keeping the Army advised of the world's progress in all matters pertaining to the art of war.

The report of the Attorney-General contains the usual summary of the affairs and proceedings of the Department of Justice for the past year, together with certain recommendations as to needed legislation on various subjects. I can not too heartily indorse the proposition that the fee system as applicable to the compensation of United States attorneys, marshals, clerks of Federal courts, and United States commissioners, should be abolished with as little delay as possible. It is clearly in the interest of the community that the business of the courts, both civil and criminal, shall be as small and as inexpensively transacted as the ends of justice will allow.

The system is therefore thoroughly vicious which makes the compensation of court officials depend upon the volume of such business, and thus creates a conflict between a proper execution of the law and private gain, which can not fail to be dangerous to the rights and freedom of the citizen and an irresistible temptation to the unjustifiable expenditure of public funds. If in addition to this reform another was inaugurated which would give to United States commissioners the final disposition of petty offenses within the grade of misdemeanors, especially those coming under the internal-revenue laws, a great advance would be made toward a more decent administration of the criminal law.

In my first message to Congress, dated December 8, 1885, I strongly recommended these changes and referred somewhat at length to the evils of the present system. Since that time the criminal business of the Federal courts and the expense attending it have enormously increased. The number of criminal prosecutions pending in the circuit and district courts of the United States on the first day of July, 1885, was three thousand eight hundred and eight, of which one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four were for violations of the internal-revenue laws, while the number of such prosecutions pending on the first day of July, 1893, was nine thousand five hundred, of which four thousand two hundred were for violations of the internal-revenue laws. The expense of the United States courts, exclusive of judges' salaries, for the year ending July 1, 1885, was \$2,874,733.11, and for the year ending July 1, 1893, \$4,528,676.87.

It is therefore apparent that the reasons given in 1885 for a change in the manner of enforcing the Federal criminal law, have gained cogency and strength by lapse of time.

I also heartily join the Attorney-General in recommending legislation fixing degrees of the crime of murder within Federal jurisdiction, as has been done in many of the States; authorizing writs of error on behalf of the Government in cases where final judgment is rendered against the sufficiency of an indictment or against the Government upon any other question arising before actual trial; limiting the right of review in cases of felony punishable only by fine and imprisonment to the circuit court of appeals, and making speedy provision for the construction of such prisons and reformatories as may be necessary for the confinement of United States convicts.

The report of the Postmaster-General contains a detailed statement of the operations of the Post-Office Department during the last fiscal year and much interesting information touching this important branch of the public service.

The business of the mails indicates with absolute certainty the condition of the business of the country, and depression in financial affairs inevitably and quickly reduces the postal revenues. Therefore a larger discrepancy than usual between the post-office receipts and expenditures is the expected and unavoidable result of the distressing stringency which has prevailed throughout the country during much of the time covered by the Postmaster-General's report. At a date when better times were anticipated it was estimated by his predecessor that the deficiency on the 30th day of June, 1893, would be but a little over a million and a half dollars. It amounted, however, to more than five millions. At the same time, and under the influence of like anticipations, estimates were made for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, which exhibited a surplus of revenue over expenditures of \$872,245.71; but now, in view of the actual receipts and expenditures during that part of the current fiscal year already expired, the present Postmaster-General estimates that at its close instead of a surplus there will be a deficiency of nearly eight million dollars.

The post-office receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to \$75,896,933.16 and its expenditures to \$81,074,104.90. This post-office deficiency would disappear or be immensely decreased if less matter was carried free through the mails, an item of which is upward of three hundred tons of seeds and grain from the Agricultural Department.

The total number of post-offices in the United States on the 30th day of June, 1893, was 68,403, an increase of 1,284 over the preceding year. Of these 3,360 were Presidential, an increase in that class of 204 over the preceding year.

Forty-two free-delivery offices were added during the year to those already existing, making a total of six hundred and ten cities and towns provided with free delivery on June 30, 1893. Ninety-three other cities and towns are now entitled to this service under the law, but it has not been accorded them on account of insufficient funds to meet the expense of its establishment.

I am decidedly of the opinion that the provisions of the present law permit as general an introduction of this feature of mail service as is necessary or justifiable, and that it ought not to be extended to smaller communities than are now designated.

The expense of free delivery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, will be more than \$11,000,000, and under legislation now existing there must be a constant increase in this item of expenditure.

There were 6,401 additions to the domestic money-order offices during the last fiscal year, being the largest increase in any year since the inauguration of the system. The total number of these offices at the close of the year was 18,434. There were 13,309,735 money orders issued from these offices, being an increase over the preceding year of 1,240,293, and the value of these orders amounted to \$127,576,433.65, an increase of \$7,509,632.58. There were also issued during the year postal notes amounting to \$12,903,076.73.

During the year 195 international money-order offices were added to those already provided, making a total of 2,407 in operation on June 30, 1893. The number of international money orders issued during the year was 1,055,999, an increase over the preceding year of 72,525, and their value was \$16,341,837.86, an increase of \$1,221,506.31. The number of orders paid was 300,917, an increase over the preceding year of 13,503, and their value was \$5,283,375.70, an increase of \$94,094.83.

From the foregoing statements it appears that the total issue of money orders and postal notes for the year amounted to \$156,821,348.24.

The number of letters and packages mailed during the year for special delivery was 3,375,693, an increase over the preceding year of nearly 22 per cent. The special-delivery stamps used upon these letters and packages amounted to \$337,569.30, and the messengers' fees paid for their delivery amounted to \$256,592.71, leaving a profit to the Government of \$80,976.59.

The Railway Mail Service not only adds to the promptness of mail delivery at all offices, but it is the especial instrumentality which puts the smaller and way places in the service on an equality in that regard with the larger and terminal offices. This branch of the postal service has therefore received much attention from the Postmaster-General, and though it is gratifying to know that it is in a condition of high efficiency and great usefulness, I am led to agree with the Postmaster-General that there is room for its further improvement.

There are now connected with the Post-Office establishment 28,324 employés who are in the classified service. The head of this great Department gives conclusive evidence of the value of civil-service reform when, after an experience that renders his judgment on the subject absolutely reliable, he expresses the opinion that without the benefit of this system it would be impossible to conduct the vast business intrusted to him.

I desire to commend as especially worthy of prompt attention the suggestions of the Postmaster-General relating to a more sensible and business-like organization and a better distribution of responsibility in his Department.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy contains a history of the operations of his Department during the past year, and exhibits a most gratifying condition of the personnel of our Navy. He presents a satisfactory account of the progress which has been made in the construction of vessels, and makes a number of recommendations to which attention is especially invited.

During the past six months the demands for cruising vessels have been many and urgent. There have been revolutions calling for vessels to protect American interests in Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentina, and Brazil, while the condition of affairs in Honolulu has required the constant presence of one or more ships. With all these calls upon our Navy, it became necessary, in order to make up a sufficient fleet to patrol the Behring Sea under the *modus vivendi* agreed upon with Great Britain, to detail to that service one vessel from the Fish Commission and three from the Revenue Marine.

Progress in the construction of new vessels has not been as rapid as was anticipated. There have been delays in the completion of unarmored vessels, but for the most part they have been such as are constantly occurring even in countries having the largest experience in naval ship-building. The most serious delays, however, have been in the work upon armored ships. The trouble has been the failure of contractors to deliver armor as agreed. The diffi-

cultics seem now, however, to have been all overcome, and armor is being delivered with satisfactory promptness. As a result of the experience acquired by shipbuilders and designers and material men, it is believed that the dates when vessels will be completed can now be estimated with reasonable accuracy. Great guns, rapid-fire guns, torpedoes, and powder are being promptly supplied.

The following vessels of the new Navy have been completed and are now ready for service:

The double-turreted coast-defense monitor *Miantonomoh*, the double-turreted coast-defense monitor *Monterey*, the armored cruiser *New York*, the protected cruisers *Baltimore*, *Chicago*, *Philadelphia*, *Newark*, *San Francisco*, *Charleston*, *Atlanta*, and *Boston*, the cruiser *Detroit*, the gunboats *Yorktown*, *Concord*, *Bennington*, *Machias*, *Castine*, and *Petrel*, the dispatch vessel *Dolphin*, the practice vessel *Bancroft*, and the dynamite gunboat *Vesuvius*. Of these the *Bancroft*, *Machias*, *Detroit*, and *Castine* have been placed in commission during the current calendar year.

The following vessels are in process of construction: The second-class battle ships *Maine* and *Texas*, the cruisers *Montgomery* and *Marblehead*, and the coast-defense monitors *Terror*, *Puritan*, *Amphitrite*, and *Monadnock*, all of which will be completed within one year; the harbor-defense ram *Katahdin* and the protected cruisers *Columbia*, *Minneapolis*, *Olympia*, *Cincinnati*, and *Raleigh*, all of which will be completed prior to July 1, 1895; the first-class battle ships *Iowa*, *Indiana*, *Massachusetts*, and *Oregon*, which will be completed February 1, 1896, and the armored cruiser *Brooklyn*, which will be completed by August 1 of that year. It is also expected that the three gunboats authorized by the last Congress will be completed in less than two years.

Since 1886 Congress has at each session authorized the building of one or more vessels, and the Secretary of the Navy presents an earnest plea for the continuance of this plan. He recommends the authorization of at least one battle ship and six torpedo boats.

While I am distinctly in favor of consistently pursuing the policy we have inaugurated of building up a thorough and efficient Navy, I can not refrain from the suggestion that the Congress should carefully take into account the number of unfinished vessels on our hands and the depleted condition of our Treasury in considering the propriety of an appropriation at this time to begin new work.

The method of employing mechanical labor at navy-yards through boards of labor, and making efficiency the sole test by which laborers are employed and continued, is producing the best results, and the Secretary is earnestly devoting himself to its development.

Attention is invited to the statements of his report in regard to the workings of the system.

The Secretary of the Interior has the supervision of so many important subjects that his report is of especial value and interest.

On the 30th day of June, 1893, there were on the pension rolls 966,012 names, an increase of 89,944 over the number on the rolls June 30, 1892. Of these there were 17 widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, 86 survivors of the war of 1812, 5,425 widows of soldiers of that war, 21,518 survivors and widows of the Mexican war, 3,882 survivors and widows of Indian wars, 284 army nurses, and 475,645 survivors, and widows and children of deceased soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion. The latter number represents those pensioned on account of disabilities or death resulting from army and navy service. The number of persons remaining on the rolls June 30, 1893, who were pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, which allows pensions on account of death and disability not chargeable to army service, was 459,155.

The number added to the rolls during the year was 123,634, and the number dropped was 33,690. The first payments on pensions allowed during the year amounted to \$33,756,549.98. This includes arrears, or the accumulation between the time from which the allowance of pension dates and the time of actually granting the certificate.

Although the law of 1890 permits pensions for disabilities not related to military service, yet as a requisite to its benefits a disability must exist incapacitating applicants "from the performance of manual labor to such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support." The execution of this law in its early stages does not seem to have been in accord with its true intention; but toward the close of the last administration an authoritative construction was given to the statute, and since that time this construction has been followed. This has had the effect of limiting the operation of the law to its intended purpose. The discovery having been made that many names had been put upon the pension roll by means of wholesale and gigantic frauds, the Commissioner suspended payments upon a number of pensions which seemed to be fraudulent or unauthorized pending a complete examination, giving notice to the pensioners, in order that they might have an opportunity to establish, if possible, the justice of their claims notwithstanding apparent invalidity.

This, I understand, is the practice which has for a long time prevailed in the Pension Bureau; but after entering upon these recent

investigations the Commissioner modified this rule so as not to allow, until after a complete examination, interference with the payment of a pension apparently not altogether void, but which merely had been fixed at a rate higher than that authorized by law.

I am unable to understand why frauds in the pension rolls should not be exposed and corrected with thoroughness and vigor. Every name fraudulently put upon these rolls is a wicked imposition upon the kindly sentiment in which pensions have their origin; every fraudulent pensioner has become a bad citizen; every false oath in support of a pension has made perjury more common, and false and undeserving pensioners rob the people not only of their money, but of the patriotic sentiment which the survivors of a war, fought for the preservation of the Union, ought to inspire. Thousands of neighborhoods have their well-known fraudulent pensioners, and recent developments by the Bureau establish appalling conspiracies to accomplish pension frauds. By no means the least wrong done is to brave and deserving pensioners, who certainly ought not to be condemned to such association.

Those who attempt in the line of duty to rectify these wrongs should not be accused of enmity or indifference to the claims of honest veterans.

The sum expended on account of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1893, was \$156,740,467.14.

The Commissioner estimates that \$165,000,000 will be required to pay pensions during the year ending June 30, 1894.

The condition of the Indians and their ultimate fate are subjects which are related to a sacred duty of the Government, and which strongly appeal to the sense of justice and the sympathy of our people.

Our Indians number about 248,000. Most of them are located on 161 reservations, containing 86,116,531 acres of land. About 110,000 of these Indians have, to a large degree, adopted civilized customs. Lands in severalty have been allotted to many of them. Such allotments have been made to 10,000 individuals during the last fiscal year, embracing about 1,000,000 acres. The number of Indian Government schools open during the year was 195, an increase of 12 over the preceding year. Of this total 170 were on reservations, of which 73 were boarding schools and 97 were day schools. Twenty boarding schools and 5 day schools supported by the Government were not located on reservations. The total number of Indian children enrolled during the year as attendants of all schools was 21,138, an increase of 1,231 over the enrollment for the previous year.

I am sure that secular education and moral and religious teaching must be important factors in any effort to save the Indian and lead him to civilization. I believe, too, that the relinquishment of tribal relations and the holding of land in severalty may, in favorable conditions, aid this consummation. It seems to me, however, that allotments of land in severalty ought to be made with great care and circumspection. If hastily done, before the Indian knows its meaning, while yet he has little or no idea of tilling a farm and no conception of thrift, there is great danger that a reservation life in tribal relations may be exchanged for the pauperism of civilization, instead of its independence and elevation.

The solution of the Indian problem depends very largely upon good administration. The personal fitness of agents and their adaptability to the peculiar duty of caring for their wards, is of the utmost importance.

The law providing that, except in especial cases, Army officers shall be detailed as Indian agents, it is hoped will prove a successful experiment.

There is danger of great abuses creeping into the prosecution of claims for Indian depredations, and I recommend that every possible safeguard be provided against the enforcement of unjust and fictitious claims of this description.

The appropriations on account of the Indian Bureau for the year ending June 30, 1894, amount to \$7,954,962.99, a decrease as compared with the year preceding it of \$387,131.95.

The vast area of land which, but a short time ago, constituted the public domain is rapidly falling into private hands. It is certain that in the transfer the beneficent intention of the Government to supply from its domain homes to the industrious and worthy home-seekers is often frustrated. Though the speculator, who stands with extortionate purpose between the land office and those who, with their families, are invited by the Government to settle on the public lands, is a despicable character who ought not to be tolerated, yet it is difficult to thwart his schemes. The recent opening to settlement of the lands in the Cherokee Outlet, embracing an area of 6,500,000 acres, notwithstanding the utmost care in framing the regulations governing the selection of locations and notwithstanding the presence of United States troops, furnished an exhibition, though perhaps in a modified degree, of the mad scramble, the violence, and the fraudulent occupation which have accompanied previous openings of public land.

I concur with the Secretary in the belief that these outrageous incidents can not be entirely prevented without a change in the laws

on the subject, and I hope his recommendations in that direction, will be favorably considered.

I especially commend to the attention of the Congress the statements contained in the Secretary's report concerning forestry. The time has come when efficient measures should be taken for the preservation of our forests from indiscriminate and remediless destruction.

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture will be found exceedingly interesting, especially to that large part of our citizens intimately concerned in agricultural occupations.

On the 7th day of March, 1893, there were upon its pay rolls 2,430 employés. This number has been reduced to 1,850 persons. In view of a depleted public Treasury and the imperative demand of the people for economy in the administration of their Government, the Secretary has entered upon the task of rationally reducing expenditures by the elimination from the pay rolls of all persons not needed for an efficient conduct of the affairs of the Department.

During the first quarter of the present year the expenses of the Department aggregated \$345,876.76, as against \$402,012.42 for the corresponding period of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. The Secretary makes apparent his intention to continue this rate of reduction by submitting estimates for the next fiscal year less by \$994,280 than those for the present year.

Among the heads of divisions in this Department the changes have been exceedingly few. Three vacancies occurring from death and resignations have been filled by the promotion of assistants in the same divisions.

These promotions of experienced and faithful assistants have not only been in the interest of efficient work, but have suggested to those in the Department who look for retention and promotion that merit and devotion to duty are their best reliance.

The amount appropriated for the Bureau of Animal Industry for the current fiscal year is \$850,000; the estimate for the ensuing year is \$700,000.

The regulations of 1892 concerning Texas fever have been enforced during the last year, and the large stockyards of the country have been kept free from infection. Occasional local outbreaks have been largely such as could have been effectually guarded against by the owners of the affected cattle.

While contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle has been eradicated, animal tuberculosis, a disease widespread and more dangerous to human life than pleuro-pneumonia, is still prevalent. Investigations have been made during the past year as to the means of its communication and the method of its correct diagnosis. Much

progress has been made in this direction by the studies of the Division of Animal Pathology, but work ought to be extended, in coöperation with local authorities, until the danger to human life arising from this cause is reduced to a minimum.

The number of animals arriving from Canada during the year and inspected by Bureau officers was 462,092, and the number from transatlantic countries was 1,297. No contagious diseases were found among the imported animals.

The total number of inspections of cattle for export during the past fiscal year was 611,542. The exports show a falling off of about 25 per cent from the preceding year, the decrease occurring entirely in the last half of the year. This suggests that the falling off may have been largely due to an increase in the price of American export cattle.

During the year ending June 30, 1893, exports of inspected pork aggregated 20,677,410 pounds as against 38,152,874 pounds for the preceding year. The falling off in this export was not confined, however, to inspected pork, the total quantity exported for 1892 being 665,490,616 pounds, while in 1893 it was only 527,308,695 pounds.

I join the Secretary in recommending that hereafter each applicant for the position of inspector or assistant inspector in the Bureau of Animal Industry be required, as a condition precedent to his appointment, to exhibit to the United States Civil Service Commission his diploma from an established, regular, and reputable veterinary college, and that this be supplemented by such an examination in veterinary science as the Commission may prescribe.

The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, attained the enormous figure of \$800,000,000, in round numbers, being 78.7 per cent of our total exports. In the last fiscal year this aggregate was greatly reduced, but, nevertheless, reached 615 millions, being 75.1 per cent of all American commodities exported.

A review of our agricultural exports with special reference to their destination will show that in almost every line the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland absorbs by far the largest proportion. Of cattle the total exports aggregated in value for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, \$26,000,000, of which Great Britain took considerably over \$25,000,000. Of beef products of all kinds our total exports were \$28,000,000, of which Great Britain took \$24,000,000. Of pork products the total exports were \$84,000,000, of which Great Britain took \$53,000,000. In bread-

stuffs, cotton, and minor products like proportions sent to the same destination are shown.

The work of the Statistical Division of the Department of Agriculture deals with all that relates to the economics of farming.

The main purpose of its monthly reports is to keep the farmers informed as fully as possible of all matters having any influence upon the world's markets, in which their products find sale. Its publications relate especially to the commercial side of farming.

It is therefore of profound importance and vital concern to the farmers of the United States, who represent nearly one-half of our population, and also of direct interest to the whole country, that the work of this division be efficiently performed and that the information it has gathered be promptly diffused.

It is a matter for congratulation to know that the Secretary will not spare any effort to make this part of his work thoroughly useful.

In the year 1839 the Congress appropriated \$1,000, to be taken from the Patent Office funds, for the purpose of collecting and distributing rare and improved varieties of seeds, and for prosecuting agricultural investigations and procuring agricultural statistics. From this small beginning the Seed Division of the Department of Agriculture has grown to its present unwieldy and unjustifiably extravagant proportions.

During the last fiscal year the cost of seeds purchased was \$66,548.61. The remainder of an appropriation of \$135,000 was expended in putting them up and distributing them. It surely never could have entered the minds of those who first sanctioned appropriations of public money for the purchase of new and improved varieties of seeds for gratuitous distribution that from this would grow large appropriations for the purchase and distribution by members of Congress of ordinary seeds, bulbs, and cuttings which are common in all the States and Territories and everywhere easily obtainable at low prices.

In each State and Territory an agricultural experiment station has been established. These stations, by their very character and name, are the proper agencies to experiment with and test new varieties of seeds; and yet this indiscriminate and wasteful distribution by legislation and legislators continues, answering no purpose unless it be to remind constituents that their representatives are willing to remember them with gratuities at public cost.

Under the sanction of existing legislation there was sent out from the Agricultural Department during the last fiscal year enough of cabbage seed to plant 19,200 acres of land, a sufficient quantity of beans to plant 4,000 acres, beet seed enough to plant 2,500 acres,

sweet corn enough to plant 7,800 acres, sufficient cucumber seed to cover 2,025 acres with vines, and enough muskmelon and watermelon seeds to plant 2,675 acres. The total quantity of flower and vegetable seeds thus distributed was contained in more than nine million packages, and they were sufficient, if planted, to cover 89,596 acres of land.

In view of these facts this enormous expenditure without legitimate returns of benefit ought to be abolished. Anticipating a consummation so manifestly in the interest of good administration, more than \$100,000 has been stricken from the estimate made to cover this object for the year ending June 30, 1895; and the Secretary recommends that the remaining \$35,000 of the estimate be confined strictly to the purchase of new and improved varieties of seeds, and that these be distributed through experiment stations.

Thus the seed will be tested, and after the test has been completed by the experiment station the propagation of the useful varieties and the rejection of the valueless may safely be left to the common sense of the people.

The continued intelligent execution of the civil-service law and the increasing approval by the people of its operation are most gratifying. The recent extension of its limitations and regulations to the employés at free-delivery post-offices, which has been honestly and promptly accomplished by the Commission, with the hearty coöperation of the Postmaster-General, is an immensely important advance in the usefulness of the system.

I am, if possible, more than ever convinced of the incalculable benefits conferred by the civil-service law, not only in its effect upon the public service, but also, what is even more important, in its effect in elevating the tone of political life generally.

The course of civil-service reform in this country instructively and interestingly illustrates how strong a hold a movement gains upon our people which has underlying it a sentiment of justice and right, and which at the same time promises better administration of their Government.

The law embodying this reform found its way to our statute book more from fear of the popular sentiment existing in its favor than from any love for the reform itself on the part of legislators; and it has lived and grown and flourished in spite of the covert as well as open hostility of spoilsmen and notwithstanding the querulous impracticability of many self-constituted guardians. Beneath all the vagaries and sublimated theories which are attracted to it there underlies this reform a sturdy common-sense

principle not only suited to this mundane sphere, but whose application our people are more and more recognizing to be absolutely essential to the most successful operation of their Government, if not to its perpetuity.

It seems to me to be entirely inconsistent with the character of this reform, as well as with its best enforcement, to oblige the Commission to rely for clerical assistance upon clerks detailed from other Departments. There ought not to be such a condition in any Department that clerks hired to do work there can be spared to habitually work at another place; and it does not accord with a sensible view of civil-service reform that persons should be employed on the theory that their labor is necessary in one Department when in point of fact their services are devoted to entirely different work in another Department.

I earnestly urge that the clerks necessary to carry on the work of the Commission be regularly put upon its roster, and that the system of obliging the Commissioners to rely upon the services of clerks belonging to other Departments be discontinued. This ought not to increase the expense to the Government, while it would certainly be more consistent and add greatly to the efficiency of the Commission.

Economy in public expenditure is a duty that can not innocently be neglected by those intrusted with the control of money drawn from the people for public uses. It must be confessed that our apparently endless resources, the familiarity of our people with immense accumulations of wealth, the growing sentiment among them that the expenditure of public money should in some manner be to their immediate and personal advantage, the indirect and almost stealthy manner in which a large part of our taxes are exacted, and a degenerated sense of official accountability have led to growing extravagance in governmental appropriations.

At this time, when a depleted public Treasury confronts us, when many of our people are engaged in a hard struggle for the necessities of life, and when enforced economy is pressing upon the great mass of our countrymen, I desire to urge with all the earnestness at my command that Congressional legislation be so limited by strict economy as to exhibit an appreciation of the condition of the Treasury and a sympathy with the straitened circumstances of our fellow-citizens.

The duty of public economy is also of immense importance in its intimate and necessary relation to the task now in hand of providing revenue to meet Government expenditures, and yet reducing the people's burden of Federal taxation.

After a hard struggle tariff reform is directly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty—an opportunity to deserve the gratitude of our fellow-citizens and a duty imposed upon us by our oft-repeated professions and by the emphatic mandate of the people. After full discussion our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform, and they have confided the work of its accomplishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pledged to it.

If there is anything in the theory of a representation in public places of the people and their desires, if public officers are really the servants of the people, and if political promises and professions have any binding force, our failure to give the relief so long awaited will be sheer recreancy. Nothing should intervene to distract our attention or disturb our effort until this reform is accomplished by wise and careful legislation.

While we should staunchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other Federal taxation, and that they should be limited by strict economy, we can not close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown up among us which in justice and fairness call for discriminating care in the distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergencies of our Government actually demand.

Manifestly, if we are to aid the people directly through tariff reform, one of its most obvious features should be a reduction in present tariff charges upon the necessaries of life. The benefits of such a reduction would be palpable and substantial, seen and felt by thousands who would be better fed and better clothed and better sheltered. These gifts should be the willing benefactions of a Government whose highest function is the promotion of the welfare of the people.

Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well-being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the raw materials necessary to our manufactures. The world should be open to our national ingenuity and enterprise. This can not be while Federal legislation, through the imposition of high tariff, forbids to American manufacturers as cheap materials as those used by their competitors. It is quite obvious that the enhancement of the price of our manufactured products resulting from this policy not only confines the market for these products within our own borders, to the direct disadvantage of our manufacturers, but also increases their cost to our citizens.

The interests of labor are certainly, though indirectly, involved in this feature of our tariff system. The sharp competition and active struggle among our manufacturers to supply the limited demand

for their goods, soon fill the narrow market to which they are confined. Then follows a suspension of work in mills and factories, a discharge of employés, and distress in the homes of our workingmen.

Even if the often disproved assertion could be made good that a lower rate of wages would result from free raw materials and low tariff duties, the intelligence of our workingmen leads them quickly to discover that their steady employment, permitted by free raw materials, is the most important factor in their relation to tariff legislation.

A measure has been prepared by the appropriate Congressional committee embodying tariff reform on the lines herein suggested, which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work, and I believe it deals with its subject consistently and as thoroughly as existing conditions permit.

I am satisfied that the reduced tariff duties provided for in the proposed legislation, added to existing internal-revenue taxation, will, in the near future, though perhaps not immediately, produce sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the Government.

The committee, after full consideration, and to provide against a temporary deficiency which may exist before the business of the country adjusts itself to the new tariff schedules, have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal-revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporate investments.

These new assessments are not only absolutely just and easily borne, but they have the further merit of being such as can be remitted without unfavorable business disturbance whenever the necessity of their imposition no longer exists.

In my great desire for the success of this measure I can not restrain the suggestion that its success can only be attained by means of unselfish counsel on the part of the friends of tariff reform and as a result of their willingness to subordinate personal desires and ambitions to the general good. The local interests affected by the proposed reform are so numerous and so varied that if all are insisted upon the legislation embodying the reform must inevitably fail.

In conclusion, my intense feeling of responsibility impels me to invoke for the manifold interests of a generous and confiding people the most scrupulous care and to pledge my willing support to every legislative effort for the advancement of the greatness and prosperity of our beloved country.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, December 4, 1893.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
LOS ANGELES, -- CAL.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

In my recent annual message to the Congress I briefly referred to our relations with Hawaii and expressed the intention of transmitting further information on the subject when additional advices permitted.

Though I am not able now to report a definite change in the actual situation, I am convinced that the difficulties lately created both here and in Hawaii and now standing in the way of a solution through Executive action of the problem presented, render it proper, and expedient, that the matter should be referred to the broader authority and discretion of Congress, with a full explanation of the endeavor thus far made to deal with the emergency and a statement of the considerations which have governed my action.

I suppose that right and justice should determine the path to be followed in treating this subject. If national honesty is to be disregarded and a desire for territorial extension, or dissatisfaction with a form of government not our own, ought to regulate our conduct, I have entirely misapprehended the mission and character of our Government and the behavior which the conscience of our people demands of their public servants.

When the present Administration entered upon its duties the Senate had under consideration a treaty providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the territory of the United States. Surely under our Constitution and laws the enlargement of our limits is a manifestation of the highest attribute of sovereignty, and if entered upon as an Executive act, all things relating to the transaction should be clear and free from suspicion. Additional importance attached to this particular treaty of annexation, because it contemplated a departure from unbroken American tradition in providing for the addition to our territory of islands of the sea more than two thousand miles removed from our nearest coast.

These considerations might not of themselves call for interference with the completion of a treaty entered upon by a previous Administration. But it appeared from the documents accompanying the

treaty when submitted to the Senate, that the ownership of Hawaii was tendered to us by a provisional government set up to succeed the constitutional ruler of the islands, who had been dethroned, and it did not appear that such provisional government had the sanction of either popular revolution or suffrage. Two other remarkable features of the transaction naturally attracted attention. One was the extraordinary haste—not to say precipitancy—characterizing all the transactions connected with the treaty. It appeared that a so-called Committee of Safety, ostensibly the source of the revolt against the constitutional Government of Hawaii, was organized on Saturday, the 14th day of January; that on Monday, the 16th, the United States forces were landed at Honolulu from a naval vessel lying in its harbor; that on the 17th the scheme of a provisional government was perfected, and a proclamation naming its officers was on the same day prepared and read at the Government building; that immediately thereupon the United States Minister recognized the provisional government thus created; that two days afterwards, on the 19th day of January, commissioners representing such government sailed for this country in a steamer especially chartered for the occasion, arriving in San Francisco on the 28th day of January, and in Washington on the 3d day of February; that on the next day they had their first interview with the Secretary of State, and another on the 11th, when the treaty of annexation was practically agreed upon, and that on the 14th it was formally concluded and on the 15th transmitted to the Senate. Thus between the initiation of the scheme for a provisional government in Hawaii on the 14th day of January and the submission to the Senate of the treaty of annexation concluded with such government, the entire interval was thirty-two days, fifteen of which were spent by the Hawaiian Commissioners in their journey to Washington.

In the next place, upon the face of the papers submitted with the treaty, it clearly appeared that there was open and undetermined an issue of fact of the most vital importance. The message of the President accompanying the treaty declared that “the overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this Government,” and in a letter to the President from the Secretary of State, also submitted to the Senate with the treaty, the following passage occurs: “At the time the provisional government took possession of the Government buildings no troops or officers of the United States were present or took any part whatever in the proceedings. No public recognition was accorded to the provisional government by the United States Minister until after the Queen’s abdication and when they were in effective possession of the Government buildings,

the archives, the treasury, the barracks, the police station, and all the potential machinery of the Government." But a protest also accompanied said treaty, signed by the Queen and her ministers at the time she made way for the provisional government, which explicitly stated that she yielded to the superior force of the United States, whose Minister had caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support such provisional government.

The truth or falsity of this protest was surely of the first importance. If true, nothing but the concealment of its truth could induce our Government to negotiate with the semblance of a government thus created, nor could a treaty resulting from the acts stated in the protest have been knowingly deemed worthy of consideration by the Senate. Yet the truth or falsity of the protest had not been investigated.

I conceived it to be my duty therefore to withdraw the treaty from the Senate for examination, and meanwhile to cause an accurate, full, and impartial investigation to be made of the facts attending the subversion of the constitutional Government of Hawaii, and the installment in its place of the provisional government. I selected for the work of investigation the Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia, whose service of eighteen years as a member of the House of Representatives, and whose experience as chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs in that body, and his consequent familiarity with international topics, joined with his high character and honorable reputation, seemed to render him peculiarly fitted for the duties entrusted to him. His report detailing his action under the instructions given to him and the conclusions derived from his investigation accompany this message.

These conclusions do not rest for their acceptance entirely upon Mr. Blount's honesty and ability as a man, nor upon his acumen and impartiality as an investigator. They are accompanied by the evidence upon which they are based, which evidence is also herewith transmitted, and from which it seems to me no other deductions could possibly be reached than those arrived at by the Commissioner.

The report with its accompanying proofs, and such other evidence as is now before the Congress or is herewith submitted, justifies in my opinion the statement that when the President was led to submit the treaty to the Senate with the declaration that "the overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this Government", and when the Senate was induced to receive and discuss it on that basis, both President and Senate were misled.

The attempt will not be made in this communication to touch

upon all the facts which throw light upon the progress and consummation of this scheme of annexation. A very brief and imperfect reference to the facts and evidence at hand will exhibit its character and the incidents in which it had its birth.

It is unnecessary to set forth the reasons which in January, 1893, led a considerable proportion of American and other foreign merchants and traders residing at Honolulu to favor the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. It is sufficient to note the fact and to observe that the project was one which was zealously promoted by the Minister representing the United States in that country. He evidently had an ardent desire that it should become a fact accomplished by his agency and during his ministry, and was not inconveniently scrupulous as to the means employed to that end. On the 19th day of November, 1892, nearly two months before the first overt act tending towards the subversion of the Hawaiian Government and the attempted transfer of Hawaiian territory to the United States, he addressed a long letter to the Secretary of State in which the case for annexation was elaborately argued, on moral, political, and economical grounds. He refers to the loss to the Hawaiian sugar interests from the operation of the McKinley bill, and the tendency to still further depreciation of sugar property unless some positive measure of relief is granted. He strongly inveighs against the existing Hawaiian Government and emphatically declares for annexation. He says: "In truth the monarchy here is an absurd anachronism. It has nothing on which it logically or legitimately stands. The feudal basis on which it once stood no longer existing, the monarchy now is only an impediment to good government—an obstruction to the prosperity and progress of the islands."

He further says: "As a crown colony of Great Britain or a Territory of the United States the government modifications could be made readily and good administration of the law secured. Destiny and the vast future interests of the United States in the Pacific clearly indicate who at no distant day must be responsible for the government of these islands. Under a territorial government they could be as easily governed as any of the existing Territories of the United States."

* * * "Hawaii has reached the parting of the ways. She must now take the road which leads to Asia, or the other which outlets her in America, gives her an American civilization, and binds her to the care of American destiny." He also declares: "One of two courses seems to me absolutely necessary to be followed, either bold and vigorous measures for annexation or a 'customs union,' an ocean cable from the Californian coast to Honolulu, Pearl Harbor perpetually ceded to the United States, with an implied but not ex-

pressly stipulated American protectorate over the islands. I believe the former to be the better, that which will prove much the more advantageous to the islands, and the cheapest and least embarrassing in the end to the United States. If it was wise for the United States through Secretary Marcy thirty-eight years ago to offer to expend \$100,000 to secure a treaty of annexation, it certainly can not be chimerical or unwise to expend \$100,000 to secure annexation in the near future. To-day the United States has five times the wealth she possessed in 1854, and the reasons now existing for annexation are much stronger than they were then. I can not refrain from expressing the opinion with emphasis that the golden hour is near at hand."

These declarations certainly show a disposition and condition of mind, which may be usefully recalled when interpreting the significance of the Minister's conceded acts or when considering the probabilities of such conduct on his part as may not be admitted.

In this view it seems proper to also quote from a letter written by the Minister to the Secretary of State on the 8th day of March, 1892, nearly a year prior to the first step taken toward annexation. After stating the possibility that the existing Government of Hawaii might be overturned by an orderly and peaceful revolution, Minister Stevens writes as follows: "Ordinarily in like circumstances, the rule seems to be to limit the landing and movement of United States forces in foreign waters and dominion exclusively to the protection of the United States legation and of the lives and property of American citizens. But as the relations of the United States to Hawaii are exceptional, and in former years the United States officials here took somewhat exceptional action in circumstances of disorder, I desire to know how far the present Minister and naval commander may deviate from established international rules and precedents in the contingencies indicated in the first part of this dispatch."

To a minister of this temper full of zeal for annexation there seemed to arise in January, 1893, the precise opportunity for which he was watchfully waiting—an opportunity which by timely "deviation from established international rules and precedents" might be improved to successfully accomplish the great object in view; and we are quite prepared for the exultant enthusiasm with which in a letter to the State Department dated February 1, 1893, he declares: "The Hawaiian pear is now fully ripe and this is the golden hour for the United States to pluck it."

As a further illustration of the activity of this diplomatic representative, attention is called to the fact that on the day the above letter was written, apparently unable longer to restrain his ardor, he issued a proclamation whereby "in the name of the United

States" he assumed the protection of the Hawaiian Islands and declared that said action was "taken pending and subject to negotiations at Washington." Of course this assumption of a protectorate was promptly disavowed by our Government, but the American flag remained over the Government building at Honolulu and the forces remained on guard until April, and after Mr. Blount's arrival on the scene, when both were removed.

A brief statement of the occurrences that led to the subversion of the constitutional Government of Hawaii in the interests of annexation to the United States will exhibit the true complexion of that transaction.

On Saturday, January 14, 1893, the Queen of Hawaii, who had been contemplating the proclamation of a new constitution, had, in deference to the wishes and remonstrances of her cabinet, renounced the project for the present at least. Taking this relinquished purpose as a basis of action, citizens of Honolulu numbering from fifty to one hundred, mostly resident aliens, met in a private office and selected a so-called Committee of Safety, composed of thirteen persons, seven of whom were foreign subjects, and consisted of five Americans, one Englishman, and one German. This committee, though its designs were not revealed, had in view nothing less than annexation to the United States, and between Saturday, the 14th, and the following Monday, the 16th of January—though exactly what action was taken may not be clearly disclosed—they were certainly in communication with the United States Minister. On Monday morning the Queen and her cabinet made public proclamation, with a notice which was specially served upon the representatives of all foreign governments, that any changes in the constitution would be sought only in the methods provided by that instrument. Nevertheless, at the call and under the auspices of the Committee of Safety, a mass meeting of citizens was held on that day to protest against the Queen's alleged illegal and unlawful proceedings and purposes. Even at this meeting the Committee of Safety continued to disguise their real purpose and contented themselves with procuring the passage of a resolution denouncing the Queen and empowering the committee to devise ways and means "to secure the permanent maintenance of law and order and the protection of life, liberty, and property in Hawaii." This meeting adjourned between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. On the same day, and immediately after such adjournment, the committee, unwilling to take further steps without the coöperation of the United States Minister, addressed him a note representing that the public safety was menaced and that lives and property were in danger, and concluded as follows:

“We are unable to protect ourselves without aid, and therefore pray for the protection of the United States forces.” Whatever may be thought of the other contents of this note, the absolute truth of this latter statement is incontestable. When the note was written and delivered, the committee, so far as it appears, had neither a man nor a gun at their command, and after its delivery they became so panic-stricken at their position that they sent some of their number to interview the Minister and request him not to land the United States forces till the next morning. But he replied that the troops had been ordered, and whether the committee were ready or not the landing should take place. And so it happened that on the 16th day of January, 1893, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, a detachment of marines from the United States steamer *Boston*, with two pieces of artillery, landed at Honolulu. The men, upwards of 160 in all, were supplied with double cartridge belts filled with ammunition and with haversacks and canteens, and were accompanied by a hospital corps with stretchers and medical supplies. This military demonstration upon the soil of Honolulu was of itself an act of war, unless made either with the consent of the Government of Hawaii or for the *bona fide* purpose of protecting the imperilled lives and property of citizens of the United States. But there is no pretense of any such consent on the part of the Government of the Queen, which at that time was undisputed and was both the *de facto* and the *de jure* government. In point of fact the existing government instead of requesting the presence of an armed force protested against it. There is as little basis for the pretense that such forces were landed for the security of American life and property. If so, they would have been stationed in the vicinity of such property and so as to protect it, instead of at a distance and so as to command the Hawaiian Government building and palace. Admiral Skerrett, the officer in command of our naval force on the Pacific station, has frankly stated that in his opinion the location of the troops was inadvisable if they were landed for the protection of American citizens whose residences and places of business, as well as the legation and consulate, were in a distant part of the city, but the location selected was a wise one if the forces were landed for the purpose of supporting the provisional government. If any peril to life and property calling for any such martial array had existed, Great Britain and other foreign powers interested would not have been behind the United States in activity to protect their citizens. But they made no sign in that direction. When these armed men were landed, the city of Honolulu was in its customary orderly and peaceful condition. There was no

symptom of riot or disturbance in any quarter. Men, women, and children were about the streets as usual, and nothing varied the ordinary routine or disturbed the ordinary tranquillity, except the landing of the *Boston's* marines and their march through the town to the quarters assigned them. Indeed, the fact that after having called for the landing of the United States forces on the plea of danger to life and property the Committee of Safety themselves requested the Minister to postpone action, exposed the untruthfulness of their representations of present peril to life and property. The peril they saw was an anticipation growing out of guilty intentions on their part and something which, though not then existing, they knew would certainly follow their attempt to overthrow the Government of the Queen without the aid of the United States forces.

Thus it appears that Hawaii was taken possession of by the United States forces without the consent or wish of the government of the islands, or of anybody else so far as shown, except the United States Minister.

Therefore the military occupation of Honolulu by the United States on the day mentioned was wholly without justification, either as an occupation by consent or as an occupation necessitated by dangers threatening American life and property. It must be accounted for in some other way and on some other ground, and its real motive and purpose are neither obscure nor far to seek.

The United States forces being now on the scene and favorably stationed, the committee proceeded to carry out their original scheme. They met the next morning, Tuesday, the 17th, perfected the plan of temporary government, and fixed upon its principal officers, ten of whom were drawn from the thirteen members of the Committee of Safety. Between one and two o'clock, by squads and by different routes to avoid notice, and having first taken the precaution of ascertaining whether there was any one there to oppose them, they proceeded to the Government building to proclaim the new government. No sign of opposition was manifest, and thereupon an American citizen began to read the proclamation from the steps of the Government building almost entirely without auditors. It is said that before the reading was finished quite a concourse of persons, variously estimated at from 50 to 100, some armed and some unarmed, gathered about the committee to give them aid and confidence. This statement is not important, since the one controlling factor in the whole affair was unquestionably the United States marines, who, drawn up under arms and with artillery in readiness only seventy-six yards distant, dominated the situation.

The provisional government thus proclaimed was by the terms of

the proclamation "to exist until terms of union with the United States had been negotiated and agreed upon". The United States Minister, pursuant to prior agreement, recognized this government within an hour after the reading of the proclamation, and before five o'clock, in answer to an inquiry on behalf of the Queen and her cabinet, announced that he had done so.

When our Minister recognized the provisional government the only basis upon which it rested was the fact that the Committee of Safety had in the manner above stated declared it to exist. It was neither a government *de facto* nor *de jure*. That it was not in such possession of the Government property and agencies as entitled it to recognition is conclusively proved by a note found in the files of the Legation at Honolulu, addressed by the declared head of the provisional government to Minister Stevens, dated January 17, 1893, in which he acknowledges with expressions of appreciation the Minister's recognition of the provisional government, and states that it is not yet in the possession of the station house (the place where a large number of the Queen's troops were quartered), though the same had been demanded of the Queen's officers in charge. Nevertheless, this wrongful recognition by our Minister placed the Government of the Queen in a position of most perilous perplexity. On the one hand she had possession of the palace, of the barracks, and of the police station, and had at her command at least five hundred fully armed men and several pieces of artillery. Indeed, the whole military force of her kingdom was on her side and at her disposal, while the Committee of Safety, by actual search, had discovered that there were but very few arms in Honolulu that were not in the service of the Government. In this state of things if the Queen could have dealt with the insurgents alone her course would have been plain and the result unmistakable. But the United States had allied itself with her enemies, had recognized them as the true Government of Hawaii, and had put her and her adherents in the position of opposition against lawful authority. She knew that she could not withstand the power of the United States, but she believed that she might safely trust to its justice. Accordingly, some hours after the recognition of the provisional government by the United States Minister, the palace, the barracks, and the police station, with all the military resources of the country, were delivered up by the Queen upon the representation made to her that her cause would thereafter be reviewed at Washington, and while protesting that she surrendered to the superior force of the United States, whose Minister had caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support the provisional government, and that she

yielded her authority to prevent collision of armed forces and loss of life and only until such time as the United States, upon the facts being presented to it, should undo the action of its representative and reinstate her in the authority she claimed as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands.

This protest was delivered to the chief of the provisional government, who endorsed thereon his acknowledgment of its receipt. The terms of the protest were read without dissent by those assuming to constitute the provisional government, who were certainly charged with the knowledge that the Queen instead of finally abandoning her power had appealed to the justice of the United States for reinstatement in her authority; and yet the provisional government with this unanswered protest in its hand hastened to negotiate with the United States for the permanent banishment of the Queen from power and for a sale of her kingdom.

Our country was in danger of occupying the position of having actually set up a temporary government on foreign soil for the purpose of acquiring through that agency territory which we had wrongfully put in its possession. The control of both sides of a bargain acquired in such a manner is called by a familiar and unpleasant name when found in private transactions. We are not without a precedent showing how scrupulously we avoided such accusations in former days. After the people of Texas had declared their independence of Mexico they resolved that on the acknowledgment of their independence by the United States they would seek admission into the Union. Several months after the battle of San Jacinto, by which Texan independence was practically assured and established, President Jackson declined to recognize it, alleging as one of his reasons that in the circumstances it became us "to beware of a too early movement, as it might subject us, however unjustly, to the imputation of seeking to establish the claim of our neighbors to a territory with a view to its subsequent acquisition by ourselves". This is in marked contrast with the hasty recognition of a government openly and concededly set up for the purpose of tendering to us territorial annexation.

I believe that a candid and thorough examination of the facts will force the conviction that the provisional government owes its existence to an armed invasion by the United States. Fair-minded people with the evidence before them will hardly claim that the Hawaiian Government was overthrown by the people of the islands or that the provisional government had ever existed with their consent. I do not understand that any member of this government claims that the

people would uphold it by their suffrages if they were allowed to vote on the question.

While naturally sympathizing with every effort to establish a republican form of government, it has been the settled policy of the United States to concede to people of foreign countries the same freedom and independence in the management of their domestic affairs that we have always claimed for ourselves; and it has been our practice to recognize revolutionary governments as soon as it became apparent that they were supported by the people. For illustration of this rule I need only refer to the revolution in Brazil in 1889, when our Minister was instructed to recognize the Republic "so soon as a majority of the people of Brazil should have signified their assent to its establishment and maintenance"; to the revolution in Chile in 1891, when our Minister was directed to recognize the new government "if it was accepted by the people"; and to the revolution in Venezuela in 1892, when our recognition was accorded on condition that the new government was "fully established, in possession of the power of the nation, and accepted by the people."

As I apprehend the situation, we are brought face to face with the following conditions:

The lawful Government of Hawaii was overthrown without the drawing of a sword or the firing of a shot by a process every step of which, it may safely be asserted, is directly traceable to and dependent for its success upon the agency of the United States acting through its diplomatic and naval representatives.

But for the notorious predilections of the United States Minister for annexation, the Committee of Safety, which should be called the Committee of Annexation, would never have existed.

But for the landing of the United States forces upon false pretexts respecting the danger to life and property the committee would never have exposed themselves to the pains and penalties of treason by undertaking the subversion of the Queen's Government.

But for the presence of the United States forces in the immediate vicinity and in position to afford all needed protection and support the committee would not have proclaimed the provisional government from the steps of the Government building.

And finally, but for the lawless occupation of Honolulu under false pretexts by the United States forces, and but for Minister Stevens's recognition of the provisional government when the United States forces were its sole support and constituted its only military strength, the Queen and her Government would never have yielded to the provisional government, even for a time and for the

sole purpose of submitting her case to the enlightened justice of the United States.

Believing, therefore, that the United States could not, under the circumstances disclosed, annex the islands without justly incurring the imputation of acquiring them by unjustifiable methods, I shall not again submit the treaty of annexation to the Senate for its consideration, and in the instructions to Minister Willis, a copy of which accompanies this message, I have directed him to so inform the provisional government.

But in the present instance our duty does not, in my opinion, end with refusing to consummate this questionable transaction. It has been the boast of our Government that it seeks to do justice in all things without regard to the strength or weakness of those with whom it deals. I mistake the American people if they favor the odious doctrine that there is no such thing as international morality, that there is one law for a strong nation and another for a weak one, and that even by indirection a strong power may with impunity despoil a weak one of its territory.

By an act of war, committed with the participation of a diplomatic representative of the United States and without authority of Congress, the Government of a feeble but friendly and confiding people has been overthrown. A substantial wrong has thus been done which a due regard for our national character as well as the rights of the injured people requires we should endeavor to repair. The provisional government has not assumed a republican or other constitutional form, but has remained a mere executive council or oligarchy, set up without the assent of the people. It has not sought to find a permanent basis of popular support and has given no evidence of an intention to do so. Indeed, the representatives of that government assert that the people of Hawaii are unfit for popular government and frankly avow that they can be best ruled by arbitrary or despotic power.

The law of nations is founded upon reason and justice, and the rules of conduct governing individual relations between citizens or subjects of a civilized state are equally applicable as between enlightened nations. The considerations that international law is without a court for its enforcement, and that obedience to its commands practically depends upon good faith, instead of upon the mandate of a superior tribunal, only give additional sanction to the law itself and brand any deliberate infraction of it not merely as a wrong but as a disgrace. A man of true honor protects the unwritten word which binds his conscience more scrupulously, if possible, than he does the bond a breach of which subjects him to

legal liabilities ; and the United States in aiming to maintain itself as one of the most enlightened of nations would do its citizens gross injustice if it applied to its international relations any other than a high standard of honor and morality. On that ground the United States can not properly be put in the position of countenancing a wrong after its commission any more than in that of consenting to it in advance. On that ground it can not allow itself to refuse to redress an injury inflicted through an abuse of power by officers clothed with its authority and wearing its uniform ; and on the same ground, if a feeble but friendly state is in danger of being robbed of its independence and its sovereignty by a misuse of the name and power of the United States, the United States can not fail to vindicate its honor and its sense of justice by an earnest effort to make all possible reparation.

These principles apply to the present case with irresistible force when the special conditions of the Queen's surrender of her sovereignty are recalled. She surrendered not to the provisional government, but to the United States. She surrendered not absolutely and permanently, but temporarily and conditionally until such time as the facts could be considered by the United States. Furthermore, the provisional government acquiesced in her surrender in that manner and on those terms, not only by tacit consent, but through the positive acts of some members of that government who urged her peaceable submission, not merely to avoid bloodshed, but because she could place implicit reliance upon the justice of the United States, and that the whole subject would be finally considered at Washington.

I have not, however, overlooked an incident of this unfortunate affair which remains to be mentioned. The members of the provisional government and their supporters, though not entitled to extreme sympathy, have been led to their present predicament of revolt against the Government of the Queen by the indefensible encouragement and assistance of our diplomatic representative. This fact may entitle them to claim that in our effort to rectify the wrong committed some regard should be had for their safety. This sentiment is strongly seconded by my anxiety to do nothing which would invite either harsh retaliation on the part of the Queen or violence and bloodshed in any quarter. In the belief that the Queen, as well as her enemies, would be willing to adopt such a course as would meet these conditions, and in view of the fact that both the Queen and the provisional government had at one time apparently acquiesced in a reference of the entire case to the United States Government, and considering the further fact that in any event the provisional

government by its own declared limitation was only "to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon," I hoped that after the assurance to the members of that government that such union could not be consummated I might compass a peaceful adjustment of the difficulty.

Actuated by these desires and purposes, and not unmindful of the inherent perplexities of the situation nor of the limitations upon my power, I instructed Minister Willis to advise the Queen and her supporters of my desire to aid in the restoration of the status existing before the lawless landing of the United States forces at Honolulu on the 16th of January last, if such restoration could be effected upon terms providing for clemency as well as justice to all parties concerned. The conditions suggested, as the instructions show, contemplate a general amnesty to those concerned in setting up the provisional government and a recognition of all its *bona fide* acts and obligations. In short, they require that the past should be buried, and that the restored Government should reassume its authority as if its continuity had not been interrupted. These conditions have not proved acceptable to the Queen, and though she has been informed that they will be insisted upon, and that, unless acceded to, the efforts of the President to aid in the restoration of her Government will cease, I have not thus far learned that she is willing to yield them her acquiescence. The check which my plans have thus encountered has prevented their presentation to the members of the provisional government, while unfortunate public misrepresentations of the situation and exaggerated statements of the sentiments of our people have obviously injured the prospects of successful Executive mediation.

I therefore submit this communication with its accompanying exhibits, embracing Mr. Blount's report, the evidence and statements taken by him at Honolulu, the instructions given to both Mr. Blount and Minister Willis, and correspondence connected with the affair in hand.

In commending this subject to the extended powers and wide discretion of the Congress, I desire to add the assurance that I shall be much gratified to cooperate in any legislative plan which may be devised for the solution of the problem before us which is consistent with American honor, integrity, and morality.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, December 18, 1893.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 19, 1893.

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

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Fiscal year 1893.

The revenues of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, were:

From customs	\$203,355,016.73
From internal revenue.....	161,027,623.93
From sales of public lands.....	3,182,089.78
From fees—consular, letters patent, and land.....	3,156,217.12
From the District of Columbia.....	3,111,742.27
From profits on coinage, bullion deposits, and assays	2,349,471.15
From sinking fund for Pacific railways	2,052,483.39
From tax on national banks.....	1,392,623.63
From repayment of interest by Pacific railways.....	971,832.68
From navy pension and navy hospital funds, etc.....	962,780.53
From customs fees, fines, penalties, and forfeitures.....	806,919.88
From sales of Indian lands.....	779,310.73
From sale of old custom-house, Pittsburg, Pa.....	433,500.00
From proceeds District of Columbia ten-year funding bonds.....	405,164.00
From immigrant fund	288,219.68
From sales of Government property	164,703.48
From Soldiers' Home, permanent fund.....	162,733.05
From deposits for surveying public lands.....	156,282.46
From sale of old custom-house, Milwaukee, Wis.....	71,526.37
From sales of ordnance material.....	26,187.26
From tax on seal skins.....	23,972.60
From depredations on public lands.....	21,148.01
From sales of condemned naval vessels.....	1,138.35
From miscellaneous sources.....	916,936.70
From postal service.....	75,896,933.16
Total receipts.....	461,716,561.94

The expenditures for the same period were:

For the civil establishment, including foreign intercourse, public buildings, collecting the revenues, deficiency in postal revenues, rebate of tax on tobacco, refund of direct taxes, French spoliation claims, District of Columbia, and other miscellaneous expenses.....	\$103,732,799.27
For the military establishment, including rivers and harbors, forts, arsenals, and seacoast defenses.....	49,641,773.47
For the naval establishment, including construction of new vessels, machinery, armament, equipment, and improvement at navy-yards...	30,136,084.43
For Indian service.....	13,345,347.27
For pensions.....	159,357,557.87
For interest on the public debt.....	27,264,392.18
For postal service	75,896,933.16
Total expenditures.....	459,374,887.65

Leaving a surplus of.....	2,341,674.29
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To this sum was added \$2,937,580, deposited in the Treasury under the act of July 14, 1890, for the redemption of national bank notes; \$7,770 received for 4 per cent bonds issued for interest accrued on refunding certificates converted during the year, and \$4,445,400.21 taken from the cash balance in the Treasury, making a total of \$9,732,424.50, which was applied to the payment of the public debt, as follows:

Redemption of—

Bonds, fractional currency, and notes for the sinking fund.....	\$6,708,744.50
Five-twenties of 1862.....	26,200.00
Five-twenties of June, 1864.....	16,000.00
Consols of 1865.....	6,600.00
Consols of 1867.....	11,700.00
Consols of 1868.....	25,100.00
Ten-forties of 1864.....	500.00
National bank notes.....	2,937,580.00
Total.....	9,732,424.50

As compared with the fiscal year 1892, the receipts for 1893 increased \$35,848,301.72, as follows:

Source.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs.....	\$177,452,964.15	\$203,255,016.73	\$25,902,052.58	
Internal revenue.....	153,971,072.57	161,027,623.93	7,056,551.36	
Postal service.....	70,930,475.98	75,896,933.16	4,966,457.18	
Sale of old custom-house at Pittsburg, Pa.....		433,500.00	433,500.00	
Profits on coinage, bullion deposits, and assays.....	2,020,512.39	2,349,471.15	328,958.76	
Sinking fund for Pacific railways.....	1,828,771.46	2,052,488.39	223,716.93	
District of Columbia.....	2,967,044.71	3,111,742.27	144,697.56	
Miscellaneous.....	783,059.83	916,936.70	133,876.87	
Tax on national banks.....	1,261,338.11	1,392,623.63	131,285.52	
Fees—consular, letters patent, and land.....	3,130,437.66	3,156,217.12	25,780.00	
Repayment of interest by Pacific railways.....	962,437.67	971,832.68	9,395.01	
Sale of old custom-house at Milwaukee, Wis.....	64,000.00	71,526.37	7,526.37	
Deposits for surveying public lands.....	149,966.21	156,282.46	6,316.25	
District of Columbia ten-year funding bonds.....	2,412,714.00	405,164.00		\$2,007,580.00
Sale of land, Brooklyn navy-yard.....	593,860.33			593,860.33
Smithsonian fund.....	200,000.00			200,000.00
Navy pension and navy hospital funds.....	1,118,155.25	962,780.53		155,374.72
Customs fees, fines, penalties, etc.....	999,219.66	806,919.88		192,329.78
Sales of public lands.....	3,261,875.58	3,182,089.78		79,785.80
Sales of ordnance material.....	101,242.35	26,187.26		75,055.09
Sales of Government property.....	236,498.38	164,703.48		71,794.90
Sales of Indian lands.....	847,813.23	779,310.73		68,502.50
Immigrant fund.....	320,128.65	288,219.68		41,908.97
Depredations on public lands.....	61,623.85	21,148.01		40,475.84
Soldiers' Home permanent fund.....	191,385.45	162,753.05		28,632.40
Sales of condemned naval vessels.....	31,854.12	1,138.35		30,715.77
Tax on seal skins.....	46,749.23	23,972.60		22,776.63
Total.....	425,868,260.22	461,716,561.94	39,370,114.45	3,521,812.73
Net increase.....	35,848,301.72			

There was an increase of \$38,454,623.91 in the ordinary expenditures, as follows:

Source.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.				
Legislative—				
Salaries and expenses.....	\$7,683,514.32	\$8,308,057.07	\$624,542.75	
Executive Proper—				
Salaries and expenses.....	177,615.59	329,616.50	152,000.91	
Department of State—				
Salaries and expenses.....	133,504.76	141,909.87	6,405.11	
Foreign intercourse.....	1,742,400.25	1,997,042.90	254,642.65	
Treasury Department—				
Salaries and expenses.....	3,210,408.77	3,188,998.33		\$21,570.44
Independent Treasury.....	498,498.64	497,833.88		664.76
Mints and assay offices.....	1,191,590.15	1,155,519.97		36,070.18
Territorial governments.....	199,384.63	214,856.19	15,471.51	
Salaries, etc., internal revenue.....	3,906,615.21	4,175,627.90	268,982.69	
Rebate of tax on tobacco.....	348,856.05	265.72		348,590.33
Refund of direct tax.....	2,610,855.07	816,315.65		1,794,539.42
Bounty on sugar.....	7,312,077.79	9,375,130.88	2,033,053.09	
Refund for land sold for direct tax in South Carolina.....	53,751.50	278,284.42	242,482.92	
Miscellaneous, internal revenue.....	168,531.71	220,862.21	52,330.50	
Collecting customs revenue.....	6,646,276.05	6,756,790.98	110,514.93	
Refunding excess of deposits.....	3,007,218.81	2,898,370.14		108,848.67
Debentures or drawbacks.....	3,683,999.64	3,574,151.72		114,847.92
Miscellaneous items, customs.....	294,497.69	236,271.68		58,226.01
Revenue Cutter Service.....	993,942.82	922,007.36		71,845.46
Regulating immigration.....	232,944.09	228,975.29		3,968.80
Chinese exclusion act.....	63,021.70	76,237.53	13,215.83	
New revenue vessels.....	16,049.44	46,965.50	30,916.06	
Alien contract-labor laws.....	98,660.00	64,954.12		33,705.88
Marine-Hospital Service.....	634,278.07	634,855.50	577.43	
Life-Saving Service.....	1,059,698.20	1,258,526.55	198,828.35	
Light-House Establishment.....	3,237,317.44	2,684,853.00		552,464.44
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	526,069.53	405,540.03		60,529.50
Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	273,869.79	301,531.36	27,664.57	
Engraving and printing.....	1,123,033.84	1,039,812.57		83,191.27
Public buildings.....	6,319,276.94	5,050,706.59		1,268,480.35
Fuel, etc., public buildings.....	751,664.47	785,987.85	34,323.38	
Custodians and janitors.....	610,721.63	704,010.67	93,319.04	
Furniture for public buildings.....	293,697.77	251,173.12		42,524.65
Heating apparatus, public buildings.....	102,767.51	108,143.39	5,375.88	
Vaults, safes, etc., public buildings.....	38,575.13	69,611.78	31,036.65	
Propagation of food-fishes.....	305,851.61	295,394.43		10,457.18
Fish hatcheries.....	58,478.08	22,026.27		36,452.41
National Museum.....	189,227.06	166,404.44		22,822.62
Zoological Park.....	66,939.07	59,390.20		16,548.87
Smithsonian Institution.....	113,880.23	125,976.82	12,096.59	
Columbian Exposition.....	519,875.73	2,711,258.51	2,191,382.78	
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	218,885.63	240,827.45	21,941.82	
Expenses of Treasury notes.....	249,467.50	266,657.15	17,189.65	
Sinking funds, Pacific railways.....	1,833,422.52	1,977,296.71	143,874.19	
French spoliation claims.....	102,440.74	19,776.00		82,664.74
Miscellaneous items.....	388,510.77	492,084.61	123,573.84	
War Department—				
Salaries and expenses.....	2,414,918.70	2,382,715.37		32,233.33
Navy Department—				
Salaries and expenses.....	380,539.63	386,854.60	6,314.97	
Interior Department—				
Salaries and expenses.....	4,774,279.84	4,762,902.62		11,377.22
Public lands service.....	2,351,440.17	2,321,715.51		29,724.66
Colleges for agriculture.....	1,017,069.00	912,000.00		165,069.00
Eleventh Census.....	1,256,422.86	1,172,569.66		83,853.20
Miscellaneous items.....	669,036.61	582,318.43		86,748.18
Post-Office Department—				
Salaries and expenses.....	876,817.41	861,122.87		15,694.54
Deficiency in postal revenues.....	4,051,489.71	5,946,795.19	1,895,305.48	
Mail transportation, Pacific rail- roads.....	1,688,379.31	1,615,229.20		73,150.11
Miscellaneous items.....	772.01	1,408.61	636.60	
Department of Agriculture—				
Salaries and expenses.....	2,204,912.79	2,236,500.92	31,588.13	
Weather Bureau.....	738,949.68	905,379.81	166,430.13	
Department of Labor—				
Salaries and expenses.....	168,259.40	179,689.18	11,429.78	

Increase in ordinary expenditures—Continued.

Source.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Department of Justice—				
Salaries and expenses.....	\$277,482.19	\$305,044.41	\$27,562.22	
Fees of supervisors of elections.....	79,503.49	608,698.39	529,194.90	
Fees of justices, marshals, etc.....	829,612.66	1,011,841.36	182,228.40	
Fees and expenses of marshals.....	934,679.68	1,678,019.83	743,340.15	
Fees of witnesses.....	1,037,511.53	1,150,930.02	113,418.49	
Fees of district attorneys.....	302,884.53	386,164.66	83,280.68	
Fees of jurors.....	599,509.51	564,963.17		\$34,546.34
Fees of clerks.....	231,390.97	331,783.76	100,392.79	
Fees of commissioners.....	137,626.10	438,742.64	301,116.54	
Support of prisoners.....	374,287.51	753,614.50	379,326.99	
Pay of bailiffs.....	131,210.02	227,750.92	96,540.90	
Judgments, United States courts.....	3,617.00	17,695.70	14,078.70	
Miscellaneous items.....	228,668.29	415,471.51	186,803.22	
Expenses territorial courts in Utah.....	44,827.51	114,171.60	69,344.09	
District of Columbia—				
Salaries and expenses.....	6,331,960.56	5,827,525.02		504,435.54
Ten-year funding bonds.....	2,412,741.00	405,156.00		2,007,585.00
Total Civil Establishment.....	59,841,988.61	103,732,799.27	43,890,810.66	7,753,265.02
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.				
Pay Department.....	13,936,795.73	13,615,177.17		321,618.56
Subsistence Department.....	1,524,040.97	1,608,206.37	84,265.40	
Quartermaster's Department.....	7,209,849.70	8,005,768.44	885,918.74	
Medical Department.....	681,989.33	382,459.89		299,529.49
Ordnance Department.....	4,694,947.27	4,827,732.78	132,785.51	
Engineer's Department.....	878,562.43	839,732.06		38,830.37
Signal Service.....	31,697.62	36,264.44	4,566.82	
Military Academy.....	317,471.85	227,128.65		90,343.20
Improving harbors.....	4,473,678.42	4,067,120.24		406,558.18
Improving rivers.....	8,543,530.06	10,732,715.74	2,189,185.68	
Military posts.....	630,744.53	593,443.24		37,301.29
Expenses of recruiting.....	120,709.27	120,515.87		193.40
Records of the Rebellion.....	187,439.62	230,900.39	43,460.77	
National Home for Disabled Soldiers.....	2,067,444.53	2,478,651.67	411,207.14	
State homes for disabled soldiers.....	453,333.34	699,090.10	245,756.76	
Support of Soldiers' Home.....	194,254.43	162,556.39		31,698.04
Soldiers' Home, permanent fund.....	120,900.00	129,000.00	8,100.00	
Soldiers' Home, interest account.....	72,879.55	74,198.06	1,318.51	
Horses lost in service.....	878.04	46,411.23	45,533.19	
Damages by improvement of Fox and Wisconsin rivers.....		139,957.83	139,957.83	
Miscellaneous items.....	749,309.56	534,642.91		214,666.65
Total Military Establishment.....	46,895,456.30	49,641,773.47	2,746,317.17	1,440,739.18
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.				
Increase of the Navy.....	13,756,499.90	15,030,226.74	1,273,726.84	
Bureau of Yards and Docks.....	1,445,353.35	1,209,782.70		235,570.65
Bureau of Equipment.....	1,063,616.82	861,414.98		202,201.84
Bureau of Navigation.....	257,286.55	215,617.41		41,669.14
Bureau of Construction and Repair.....	1,206,735.82	994,423.28		212,312.54
Bureau of Ordnance.....	610,095.18	449,788.29		160,306.89
Bureau of Steam Engineering.....	763,110.27	753,836.34		9,273.93
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.....	1,575,064.12	1,505,843.92		69,220.20
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.....	219,006.99	223,916.40	4,909.41	
Marine Corps.....	878,987.78	894,811.02	15,823.24	
Naval Academy.....	224,378.32	211,744.63		12,633.69
Pay of the Navy.....	7,041,529.49	7,401,862.60	360,333.11	
Miscellaneous items.....	136,469.39	352,805.12	216,335.73	
Total Naval Establishment.....	29,174,138.98	30,136,084.43	961,945.45	909,213.88
Indian Service.....	11,150,577.67	13,345,347.27	2,194,769.60	
Pensions.....	134,583,052.79	159,357,557.87	24,774,505.08	
Interest on the public debt.....	23,378,116.23	27,264,392.18	3,886,275.95	
Grand total.....	315,023,330.58	383,477,954.49	68,454,623.91	10,103,218.08
Net increase.....		38,454,623.91		

Fiscal year 1894.

The revenues of the Government for the present fiscal year are thus estimated upon the basis of existing laws:

From customs.....	\$175,000,000 00
From internal revenue.....	150,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources.....	20,000,000 00
From postal service.....	85,121,365.38
Total estimated revenues.....	430,121,365.38

The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows:

For the civil establishment.....	\$101,000,000 00
For the military establishment.....	52,000,000 00
For the naval establishment.....	32,500,000 00
For the Indian service.....	9,000,000 00
For pensions.....	152,000,000 00
For interest on the public debt.....	26,500,000 00
For postal service.....	85,121,365.38
Total estimated expenditures.....	458,121,365.38
Or a deficit of.....	28,000,000 00

Fiscal year 1895.

It is estimated that upon the basis of existing laws the revenues of the Government for the fiscal year 1895 will be:

From customs.....	\$190,000,000 00
From internal revenue.....	160,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources.....	20,000,000 00
From postal service.....	84,427,748.44
Total estimated revenues.....	454,427,748.44

The estimates of appropriations required for the same period, as submitted by the several Executive Departments and offices, are as follows:

Legislative establishment.....	\$3,793,104.23
Executive establishment—	
Executive proper.....	\$203,280 00
State Department.....	158,000 00
Treasury Department.....	8,716,036.10
War Department.....	1,862,016 00
Navy Department.....	430,860 00
Interior Department.....	5,179,094 00
Post-Office Department.....	926,130 00
Department of Agriculture.....	2,233,843 06
Department of Justice.....	181,200 00
Department of Labor.....	161,870 00
	20,055,329.16
Judicial establishment.....	695,920 00
Foreign intercourse.....	1,642,638.76
Military establishment.....	25,709,895.40
Naval establishment.....	27,138,127.02
Indian affairs.....	6,931,156.61
Pensions.....	162,631,570 00
Public Works—	
Legislative.....	\$905,000 00
Treasury Department.....	2,452,935 00
War Department.....	21,463,307.65
Navy Department.....	737,787 00
Interior Department.....	128,220 00
Department of Justice.....	1,000 00
	25,688,249.65

Miscellaneous—

Legislative.....	\$3,205,618.83	
Treasury Department.....	9,963,355.33	
War Department.....	4,491,280.70	
Interior Department.....	2,168,180.00	
Department of Justice.....	5,336,725.00	
District of Columbia.....	5,381,473.91	
		\$30,546,633.77
Postal service, including \$5,971,736.89 deficiency in postal revenues...		90,399,435.33
Permanent annual appropriations—		
Interest on the public debt.....	\$26,500,000.00	
Refunding—customs, internal revenue, etc.....	10,533,000.00	
Collecting revenue from customs.....	5,500,000.00	
Miscellaneous.....	10,541,680.00	
		53,074,680.00
Total estimated appropriations, exclusive of sinking fund.....		448,306,789.93
Or an estimated surplus of.....		6,120,958.51

COINS AND COINAGE—PRECIOUS METALS.

The report of the Director of the Mint gives in detail the operations of the mints and assay offices during the year, together with statistics and inquiries in relation to the financial condition of our own and foreign countries.

The value of the gold deposited at the mints and assay offices during the year was \$50,839,905.53. Of this sum \$46,449,841.50 were composed of original deposits and \$4,390,064.03 were redeposits. Of the amount deposited \$33,286,167.94 was classed as of domestic production, \$8,541,027.11 foreign gold coin and bullion, \$3,830,176.02 old material, and worn and uncurrent domestic gold coins \$792,470.43.

The deposits and purchases of silver during the year aggregated 65,822,135.19 fine ounces, the coining value of the same in silver dollars being \$85,103,366.67. Of this sum \$73,666,045.23 was of domestic production and \$2,901,180.96 foreign bullion and coin; and of worn and uncurrent silver coin, \$6,913,179.96; old plate, etc., \$753,426.46, and redeposits, \$869,534.06.

The amount of silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, during the year was 54,008,162.59 fine ounces, costing \$45,531,374.53, and the average price, \$0.8430. The total amount of silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, from August 13, 1890, to November 2, 1893, inclusive, was 168,674,590.46 fine ounces, costing \$155,930,940.84, the average price per ounce being \$0.9244.

Of the silver purchased under this act, consumed in the coinage during the year, there were 4,133,029.56 fine ounces, costing \$3,784,417.64, and the number of silver dollars coined was \$5,343,715. The seigniorage on this coinage was \$1,559,297.36.

The coinage during the year consisted of 97,280,875 pieces, valued as follows:

Gold.....	\$30,038,140.00
Silver dollars.....	5,343,715.00
Subsidiary silver.....	7,217,220.90
Minor coins.....	1,086,102.90
Total.....	43,685,178.80

The total amount used in the coinage of silver dollars under the act of July 14, 1890, has been 27,911,259.48 fine ounces, costing \$29,110,186.61.

The total number of silver dollars coined was 36,087,285. The total seigniorage was \$6,977,098.39, leaving a balance on hand at the mints of 140,699,760 fine ounces, costing \$126,758,218.

The total amount of silver purchased by the Government from March 1, 1873, has been as follows:

	Fine ounces.	Cost.
Under the act of 1873.....	5,434,282	\$7,152,564
Under the act of 1875.....	31,603,906	37,571,118
Under the act of 1878.....	291,272,018	308,279,260
Under the act of 1890.....	168,674,682	155,931,002
Under the act of 1887.....	*6,018,921	7,689,036
Total.....	503,003,809	516,623,010

*Trade dollars.

The price of silver July 1, 1892, was 88 cents, the highest price attained during the fiscal year. The closing price on June 30, 1893, was 65 cents, a difference of 23 cents per ounce. The average price for the year was 84½ cents.

Late in June, India closing her mints to the coinage of silver, the price declined rapidly from 38½d. to 30½d., which was equal to a decline of 8½d., or about 17 cents.

Imports and exports.

The movement of gold for the fiscal year shows an excess of exports over imports of \$86,897,275, while the excess for the fiscal year 1892 was only \$142,654.

The exports of silver exceeded the imports by \$7,653,813, being an increase over the fiscal year 1892 in the net exports of \$2,617,985.

Earnings and expenditures.

During the year the amount expended for the support of the Mint service aggregated \$1,344,005.07, as against \$1,500,494.03 for the fiscal year 1892. The total earnings of the mints and assay offices during the year were \$2,765,869.86, showing a difference between the earnings and expenditures of \$1,421,864.79.

Production of gold and silver in the United States.

During the calendar year 1892 the amount of the precious metals produced in the United States was estimated to have been:

	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.	Coining value.
Gold.....	1,596,375	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
Silver.....	58,000,000	50,750,000	74,989,900

The production of gold and silver in the world was estimated to have been:

Gold.....	\$133,861,000
Silver.....	196,458,800

The world's coinage.

Information received as to the coinage of gold and silver by the various countries of the world for the calendar year 1892, shows the amount to have been:

Gold.....	\$167,917,337
Silver.....	143,096,239

Metallic stock of money in the United States.

The metallic stock of money in the United States, consisting of coin and bullion, on July 1, 1893, was estimated at \$1,213,559,169, of which \$597,697,685 was gold, and \$615,861,484 silver.

Use of gold and silver in the arts and manufactures.

The value of the gold and silver used in the industrial arts in the United States during the last calendar year, based upon the best information obtainable, was approximately, gold, \$16,616,408; silver, \$9,106,540. Of the gold \$10,588,703 and of the silver \$7,204,210 were new bullion.

PUBLIC MONEYS.

The monetary transactions of the Government have been conducted through the Treasurer of the United States, nine subtreasury officers, and 165 national bank depositaries. The number of such depositaries on November 1, 1893, was 153, and the amount of public moneys held by them on that date, including those to the credit of the Treasurer's general account and United States disbursing officers, was \$15,457,331.04, a reduction since November 1, 1892, in number of depositaries of six, and in amount of holdings of \$405,083.77.

LOANS AND CURRENCY.

The amount of United States interest-bearing bonds outstanding has been increased \$7,020 since November 1, 1892. This increase appears in the 4 per cent funded loan of 1907, and results from the issue of bonds on account of accrued interest on refunding certificates presented for redemption in such bonds as authorized by the act of Congress approved February 26, 1879.

No purchases of bonds were made during the twelve months ended November 1, 1893.

The volume of money in the country outside of the United States Treasury has increased \$112,404,947 during the same period, as shown by the following table:

Money outside of the Treasury.

	Nov. 1, 1892.	Nov. 1, 1893.	Decrease.	Increase.
Gold coin.....	\$411,252,197	\$498,121,679	.....	\$86,869,482
Standard silver dollars.....	61,672,455	53,725,818	\$2,946,637	.....
Subsidiary silver.....	65,985,408	64,309,807	1,675,601	.....
Gold certificates.....	120,255,349	78,889,309	41,366,040	.....
Silver certificates.....	321,552,532	325,717,232	.....	1,161,700
Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890.....	114,567,423	150,818,582	.....	36,251,159
United States notes.....	332,080,234	321,892,028	10,188,206	.....
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872.....	10,550,000	22,325,000	.....	11,775,000
National bank notes.....	165,224,137	197,745,227	.....	32,521,090
Totals.....	1,606,139,735	1,718,544,682	56,176,484	168,581,431
Total increase.....	.....	.....	.....	112,404,947

NATIONAL BANKS.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency gives complete and detailed information as to the organization, condition, and management of all active and failed national banks during the year ended October 31, 1893.

One hundred and nineteen banks, with an aggregate capital of \$11,230,000, were organized during the year, 46 went into voluntary liquidation, and 65 became insolvent, leaving a net increase of 8 for the year.

Of the new banks organized during the year, 44 are located in the Eastern States, 41 west of the Mississippi River, and 34 in the Central and Southern States.

The total number of banks in operation October 31, 1893, was 3,796, having an aggregate capital of \$695,558,120, and surplus and undivided profits on October 3, 1893, of \$339,153,447. The total amount of individual deposits was \$1,451,124,330, total bank deposits \$349,315,077, and total resources, \$3,109,563,284.

One hundred and fifty-eight banks suspended during the year, having a capital stock of \$30,300,000. Of this number, however, 86, with a capital stock of \$18,205,000, resumed business. The general policy was inaugurated of permitting a bank to resume where it had not been improperly conducted and was perfectly solvent, but had been compelled to close through lack of currency caused by withdrawals on the part of depositors. The result of this policy proved to be of great benefit in restoring confidence and in checking widespread disaster to the banks.

The number that passed into the hands of receivers was 65, with a capital stock of \$10,885,000. Seven still remain in the charge of national bank examiners with prospects of speedy resumption.

A comparison of the figures appearing in the table showing the condition of the banks at the five dates upon which reports were called for by the Comptroller exhibits in the clearest light the effect of the financial stringency of the year. The aggregate resources or liabilities on October 3, 1893, were \$3,109,563,284, or \$400,531,613 less than on September 30, 1892, when the aggregate resources or liabilities were \$3,510,094,897, the highest point ever reached in the history of the system. This shrinkage is accounted for by the decrease in the following items of liabilities: Capital stock, \$8,032,677; individual deposits, \$314,298,653, and bank and bankers' deposits, \$181,338,125.

While national bank circulation secured by deposit of bonds increased \$10,080,015 during the year ended October 31, 1893, \$3,895,318 of that for which lawful money had been deposited was redeemed during the year, so that the net increase during the year amounted to \$36,184,697.

The gold held by the banks on October 3, 1893, the date of last report of condition of banks, as compared with the amount held September 30, 1892, showed an increase of \$8,410,815.

The liabilities of banks for all kinds of borrowed money, increased \$54,464,628, and surplus and undivided profits, \$9,701,265. The decrease in the items making up the resources are shown in loans and discounts, \$327,406,926; stocks, securities, etc., \$5,965,564, and due from banks and bankers, \$132,054,654, but cash of all kinds on hand increased \$30,968,606, and the United States bonds held for all purposes, \$40,601,250.

It is to be noted that the great proportion of this shrinkage occurred between May 4 and October 3, 1893.

The total assets of the banks suspending show a considerable excess over liabilities, but in some instances the assets of those which passed into the hands of receivers will fall below the liabilities, and there will therefore be a deficit in certain instances in dividends to creditors.

The general stringency of the money market throughout the greater part of the year seriously affected collections of assets by receivers, and, therefore, the amount of dividends paid has not reached as high a point as would have been the case under ordinary financial conditions. However, the general showing is, in view of all the circumstances, very creditable. In two instances banks which passed into the hands of receivers, with a million capital each and large liabilities, have already paid 70 per cent and in several others 50 per cent.

The number of insolvent banks placed on the inactive list during the year was 5, and the number whose affairs were closed and accounts settled was 4.

The Comptroller recommends—

(1) That banks be allowed to issue circulating notes equal to the par value of bonds deposited to secure circulation.

(2) That the tax on national-bank circulation be reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent.

(3) That the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be empowered to remove officers and directors of a bank for violation of law on proper showing.

(4) That no executive officer of a bank or employé thereof be permitted to borrow the funds of such bank, except upon application to and approval of the board of directors.

(5) That the assistant cashier, in the absence or inability of the cashier, be authorized to sign circulating notes.

(6) That the law be amended by proper legislation to empower some class of public officers to administer the general oaths required by the provisions of the national-bank act.

(7) That there be appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, two supervising examiners, to be paid for out of the public funds, whose duty it shall be to assist examiners in any matters that may seem to the Comptroller requiring unusual supervision.

(8) That the law fixing the compensation of bank examiners outside of reserve cities be so amended as to allow the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to fix such compensation in the same manner as that in which the compensation of examiners in reserve cities is now fixed.

(9) That bank examiners be required to take an oath of office before entering upon the discharge of their duties, and to give bond in such amount and with such sureties as the Comptroller of the Currency may require.

In support of the various recommendations which are made the Comptroller submits certain suggestions calling the attention of Congress to the reasons why such amendments are pertinent and should receive attention. It is also suggested that some of these recommendations have been made heretofore, but have not received attention on the part of Congress.

Among other subjects which are discussed at length in the report of the Comptroller is that of clearing-house loan certificates and the functions which they are designed to discharge, showing that they are used simply to settle balances between banks belonging to the clearing-house association and do not circulate as money; also a general discussion of the provisions of the statute upon the subject of lawful money reserves.

The report contains the usual information in regard to State banks, which this year is more complete than ever before.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The following table exhibits the foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893:

Imports, exports, and tonnage movement.

	1892.	1893.
Imports:		
Merchandise: Dutiable.....	\$269,402,804	\$421,856,711
Free.....	457,999,658	444,544,211
Total	827,402,462	866,400,922
Gold.....	49,699,454	21,174,381
Silver.....	19,955,086	23,193,252
Exports:		
Merchandise: Domestic.....	1,015,732,011	831,030,785
Foreign	14,546,137	16,634,409
Total.....	1,030,278,148	847,665,194
Gold.....	50,195,327	108,680,841
Silver.....	32,810,559	40,737,319
Tonnage: Entered..... tons...	21,013,424	19,581,816
Cleared do.....	21,161,033	19,700,746

The prominent facts disclosed by these figures are that the values of imports of merchandise attained the highest point in the commercial history of the country; and that the exports of gold reached a higher figure than ever before in a single year since the foundation of the Government. In 1864 the exports of gold amounted to \$100,661,634, and this has been the largest amount of such exports until the last year. In 1893 the net exports of gold were less than the net exports in 1864, being \$87,506,463 as compared with \$89,484,865 in 1864. The exports of 1864 were due to a pressure resulting from years of war and consequent derangement of commerce and industry, and to a general displacement of gold and silver from circulation by issues of bank and Government paper. An outward movement of gold of nearly the same amount, occurring in a time of peace and apparently in defiance of commercial laws, will make the year 1893 memorable for this single fact in its financial and commercial experience. It is true the country was better able to lose \$87,500,000 in gold in 1893 than it was in 1864. An import and export trade of \$1,714,066,000 is evidence of an economic standing and capacity, immeasurably superior to the situation which prevailed in 1864, when the trade of the country was \$475,285,000, or only about one-fourth as great as in 1893.

There are other features worthy of mention. The imports as well as the exports of silver coin and bullion were greater in amount than is recorded in any one year in the history of the country. In 1873, which will be remembered as a year of panic and important monetary legislation, the exports of silver reached \$39,751,859—a point that had never been attained in previous years, and has never been exceeded or touched

in subsequent years until 1893, when the exports were \$40,737,319. In 1890 the imports of silver touched the high level of \$21,032,984—a movement probably due to some extent to the anticipated legislation on silver. In 1893 the imports were \$23,193,252, thus making a new record in the imports of silver. The year 1893 also exhibited a further decline in the relative importance of the American merchant marine in the foreign carrying trade of the country. Low as was the percentage of imports and exports carried in American vessels in 1892, so low as to give foundation to a belief that no lower point could be reached, there was an actual decrease in 1893, and 12.2 per cent must be recorded as the lowest point our relative participation in this industry has yet touched.

A number of circumstances combine to make the trade of the year 1893 an interesting study in the general course of international commerce. The previous two years were conspicuous on account of the enormous grain crop gathered in 1891 in the United States and a partial failure of the similar crop in European countries, thus giving this country a natural command over European markets. The prevalence of good prices for these grain products reacted greatly in favor of the American farmer. An abnormally large cotton crop, coupled with an unusually low price, would seem to have discriminated against the cotton grower in favor of the cotton manufacturer. Exports were largely increased and imports favored, the result being that the export trade figures for 1892 were larger than have ever before been attained in the commercial experience of the country. The influence of such an exceptional year was not confined to that period alone, but made itself felt in the succeeding year, with, however, constantly decreasing effect.

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.

I concur in reports made to me by officers of this Department that under the existing system of conducting the collection of the revenue from customs many unnecessary ports with more or less expensive machinery exist.

A reference to the statement contained in the appendix hereto of the customs business for the last fiscal year will, in my opinion, show that economy and good administration would be promoted by confining the customs business in the interior to the commercial centers. Custom-houses should be maintained on the frontier and seaboard, but a proper discrimination in their location should be exercised. The present system was established many years ago when importations were by sailing vessels principally, but now that the imports on the seaboard are concentrated at a few ports there is no apparent necessity for the continuance of many of the ports where business was formerly done, but at which there is now but little or no business transacted, as will be seen by the table referred to. It is true that section 253 of the Revised Statutes authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue any port of

delivery where the revenue received does not amount to the sum of \$10,000 per annum, but the authority contained in this section has been heretofore exercised in only a few instances, for the reason that it has not been considered safe, except in a few places, to dispense entirely with official supervision for the prevention of smuggling and other offenses against the revenue laws.

I am of the opinion that the service would be improved and the revenue collected with much less expense than at present if the law should be so amended as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the number of customs districts whenever in his opinion the interests of the service demand, and authorizing him to station proper officers wherever the necessities of commerce may require, with the power to enter and clear vessels and to perform similar duties connected with the navigation service. It is believed that this would materially diminish the expense of collecting the revenue, and at the same time secure as efficient service as can be had under the existing system. A provision recognizing the wisdom of this policy, but applying only to internal-revenue districts, was embodied in the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ended June 30, 1877, as will be seen by reference to Statutes at Large, Vol. 19, p. 152.

I recommend the enactment of a law prohibiting any person from carrying on business as a custom-house broker or agent at the custom-house of any port of entry in the United States without a license from the collector or surveyor of the port, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Such license should be granted for the term of one year under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, and should be revokable for any violation of the customs laws or regulations, but bona fide clerks and private employes of importers should be exempted from the requirements of the law.

The act of April 25, 1890, respecting the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, placed the special importation of merchandise for the sole purpose of exhibition at said Exposition "under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury" might prescribe. In view of the extraordinary character of the event and of the invitation extended by Congress to all nations to participate in it, and of the exemption from duties and charges of all merchandise imported for exhibition, it was considered proper, in conformity with the liberal intentions of Congress, to relieve such importations from many of the restrictions and formalities which are required under the general laws. Special regulations were, therefore, established for securing expedition and security to all imported exhibits and to simplify the proceedings on entry so as to afford the utmost convenience and dispatch. The regulations thus established appear to have been efficient for the protection of the revenue and to have given entire satisfaction to the importers.

The great influx of foreign goods at the port of Chicago entailed upon the customs officers at that port a vast amount of labor and supervision. The collector of the port, having estimated that an increase of his force would be indispensable, which, with other incidental expenses, would call for an additional outlay of \$250,000, my predecessor made application to Congress for a special appropriation of that amount, in addition to the regular allowance "for expenses of collecting the revenue from customs." Although the application was not successful, I deemed it my duty, in order to protect the revenue, to appoint a sufficient force for the collector's assistance. The work of withdrawing exhibits for consumption or for transportation and exportation is now in progress, and it may be safely stated that the income from importations at the Exposition will considerably exceed the expense incurred for their customs supervision. Under date of November 7, 1893, the collector of customs reports: total receipts from duties to October 31, \$478,514.56; total expenditures, \$140,643.80; excess of receipts over expenditures, \$337,870.76. The receipts from duties will be largely increased by the removal of exhibits, while the expenditures will be gradually reduced.

It is proper to acknowledge in this report the efficiency of the customs service at the Exposition. The chief officer of the port and his assistants have shown praiseworthy skill and fidelity in the discharge of their difficult duties.

Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.

The act of March 3, 1871, provides an annual appropriation for collecting the revenue from customs of \$5,500,000 "in addition to such sums as may be received from fines, penalties, and forfeitures connected with the customs, and from fees paid into the Treasury by customs officers, and from storage, cartage, drayage, labor, and services."

For the fiscal year 1871 these fines, penalties, forfeitures, etc., amounted to \$1,948,055.24. By the abolishment of many of the fees since that date these miscellaneous receipts have greatly diminished, and for the last fiscal year they only amounted to \$747,307.98. It will thus be seen that the regular appropriation for collecting the customs revenue for the last fiscal year was \$1,200,747.26 less than the sum available for the fiscal year 1871, and a deficiency appropriation of \$500,000 was made to meet the expenses of the past year.

Since the act of March 3, 1871, was passed the customs business has largely increased, not only by the growth of business at the principal ports but by the establishment of new ports and customs districts. The sum available for collecting the revenue from customs is always uncertain, and is insufficient to cover the absolute needs of the service. The Department is, therefore, very frequently compelled to refuse expenditures necessary to insure the proper enforcement of the revenue laws. I therefore recommend that at least seven millions be appropriated annually for this purpose, and that the miscellaneous receipts now credited to this appropriation be covered into the Treasury.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from the several objects of taxation under the internal-revenue laws for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1892 and 1893, are as follows:

Objects of taxation.	Fiscal year ended June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892.	1893.		
Distilled spirits	\$91,309,983.65	\$94,720,260.55	\$3,410,276.90	.....
Manufactured tobacco	31,000,493.07	31,889,711.74	889,218.67	.....
Fermented liquors	30,037,452.77	32,548,983.67	2,511,530.30	.....
Oleomargarine	1,266,326.00	1,670,643.50	404,317.50	.....
Miscellaneous collections	243,288.86	175,390.81	.....	\$67,898.05
Total	153,857,544.35	161,004,989.67	7,147,445.32	.....

The receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, were.....\$161,004,989.67

The receipts from the same sources for fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, were..... 153,857,544.35

Making an increase in the receipts for the fiscal year just ended of.. 7,147,445.32

The total cost of collection for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, was.. 4,219,769.69

The total cost of collection for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, was.. 4,315,046.26

Decreased cost of collections for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, was..... 95,276.57

The amounts herein stated are the receipts actually collected during the fiscal years mentioned, but in many cases the money collected on the last day of June is not deposited until the first day of July, thus causing a discrepancy between the collections and deposits.

A detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures will be found in the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

It is estimated that the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, will aggregate \$150,000,000.

The percentage of cost of collection for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, was 2.62 per cent, as against 2.80 per cent for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892.

The total production of distilled spirits, exclusive of fruit brandies, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, was 128,651,782 taxable gallons; the total production for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, was 114,769,041 gallons, making an increase in the production of distilled spirits for the fiscal year just ended of 13,882,741 gallons.

There were also produced during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, 601,869 gallons of apple brandy, 57,589 gallons of peach brandy, and 1,699,090 gallons of grape brandy, making a total production of 2,358,548 gallons of brandy from fruits during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893. A further comparison of the two fiscal years shows a decrease of 708,568 gallons in the production of apple brandy, a de-

crease of 41,809 gallons in the production of peach brandy, and a decrease of 558,540 gallons of grape brandy for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, an aggregate decrease of 1,308,917 gallons of brandy produced from fruits as compared with the previous fiscal year.

The quantity of distilled spirits gauged for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, was 311,821,533 gallons; the quantity gauged for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, was 352,728,202 gallons, making a decrease in the quantity of spirits gauged for the fiscal year just ended of 40,906,669 gallons.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, 4,745 distilleries of all kinds were operated; for the preceding fiscal year 5,925 distilleries of all kinds were operated, a comparison showing a decrease of 1,180 in the number of distilleries operated for the fiscal year just ended.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, there were produced 34,591,179 barrels of beer; the number of barrels produced during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, was 31,856,626, making an increased production for the fiscal year just ended of 2,734,553 barrels.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, the total receipts from the taxes on tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, etc., were \$31,889,711.74. The receipts from the same sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, were \$31,000,493.07, showing an increase of \$889,218.67 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893.

Sugar bounty.

Total bounty paid upon sugar produced in the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, was \$9,375,130.88; the bounty paid upon sugar for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, was \$7,342,077.79, making an increase of \$2,033,053.09 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893.

Expenses relating exclusively to the payment of the bounty on sugar for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893.

Additional deputies, clerks, and employé's.....	\$97, 890. 33
Laboratory supplies, etc.....	1, 265. 01
Sugar inspectors.....	30, 260. 93
Salaries of clerks, etc., in the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue....	9, 170. 00
Total.....	138, 586. 27

The expenses for the same purpose in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, were \$147,831.61, making a decrease of \$9,245.34 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893.

I respectfully call attention to the various recommendations contained in the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and ask their favorable consideration by Congress.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

One of the most pressing needs of this Bureau is additional room for the performance of its work, which has increased enormously since the original building in which it is located was designed in 1878. In that year the total number of sheets produced was 13,098,756, while in 1893 the number produced was 48,853,528, or an increase very nearly fourfold. Many of the employés required to execute this very large increase have been obliged to work in the cellar and other unsuitable places, and they have been greatly overcrowded in other parts of the building. I am informed that this has resulted in a condition of affairs that would not be tolerated in manufacturing establishments by many of the States. The best work can not reasonably be expected from such conditions. The remedy is for Congress to provide for the completion of the outbuilding of the Bureau, in which many of the processes now carried on in the main building can be conducted, and for an enlargement of the central projection of the building, plans for both of which have been prepared and estimates of the cost of which will be submitted to Congress. The completion of the outbuilding would also provide for the proper accommodation of branches of the work that are now performed in temporary wooden sheds, and for the storage of valuable material. I earnestly urge upon Congress the appropriation of the necessary money for this work.

At present this Bureau executes all of the work of engraving and printing required by the Treasury Department and much of that required by the other Departments of the Government. The most considerable work of this kind now executed outside of the Bureau is the postage stamps and postal notes required by the Post-Office Department. It might be well for Congress to consider the advisability of having this portion of the work of the Government also executed by this Bureau, as it has all the facilities for executing it and would afford perfect security to the Government. It would seem to present an anomalous condition of affairs for the Government to maintain a large establishment for the execution of this character of work, and yet have a part of it done in private establishments.

IMMIGRATION.

The Superintendent of Immigration reports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, the arrival of 410,793 immigrants, of whom 439,730 were permitted to land, 1,063 were debarred according to law, and 577 were returned to the countries whence they came, having become public charges within one year after arrival. As compared with the preceding fiscal year there were 141,034 less arrivals, due in the main to the prevalence in the summer and autumn of 1892 of cholera. A rigid quarantine and long detention of vessels caused many steamship com-

panies to refuse thereafter to embark passengers. The spring of 1893 opened, however, with an augmented tide of immigration. Many who had been deterred from coming during the cholera period, together with others who were anxious to arrive before the restrictive measures of the act of March 3, 1893, went into effect came early in order to avoid the more thorough and rigid scrutiny authorized by that act.

The act of March 3, 1893, which went into effect May 12 last, has increased the efficiency of the service by providing a more systematic and careful examination of immigrants. Transportation lines have readily conformed to the new requirements, and have rendered valuable assistance in carrying out the provisions of the law. The requirements of inspection previous to embarkation, and the compulsory listing of immigrants upon manifests, to be verified under oath by the captain of the vessel, or second in command, and the surgeon, before a consular agent of the United States, prior to departure, stating that they have made a personal examination, and that to the best of their knowledge and belief all on board their ship will be entitled to land, have contributed much to the betterment of the service. Steamship lines have, in order to avoid carrying persons likely to be debarred and returned at their expense, exercised a wholesome discretion in the sale of tickets to intending emigrants. In this way great numbers of the undesirable classes have abandoned their purpose to come or have been refused passage.

By a comparison of those now arriving with those who came in former years, the remedial effect of recent legislation becomes apparent. Few now are rejected as likely to become paupers. Only three persons were admitted on bonds as against 2,135 in the year 1891-'92, and the system of inspection is so faithfully conducted that if for want of proper examination abroad an idiot or insane person, pauper, or one likely to become a public charge, or one suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, succeeds in embarking, almost certain detection awaits him here, and he is deported at the expense of the steamship company bringing him over.

Numerous complaints have been received from labor organizations protesting against Canadians coming into the United States day after day and returning each night to their homes, thereby taking advantage of the higher wages paid here and availing themselves of the low prices of living in Canada, thus enabling them to underbid our workmen in the home market and depriving American citizens of work.

A careful and economic use of the "Immigrant fund" has increased it from about \$25,000, April 1, to \$111,522.11, July 1, 1893; and the many salutary reforms introduced at the Ellis Island station, and others which are being perfected, give promise of a successful administration of the local affairs of immigration at the port of New York. The sale of privileges at Ellis Island alone, as provided in the act of March 3, 1893, has increased the revenues by \$18,810.

Alien contract-labor law.

The number of inspectors employed under this law during the fiscal year varied from 30 to 35, and 518 immigrants who were discovered to have entered into contracts in a foreign country to perform labor within the United States were deported, and many suits instituted against those seeking to employ them to recover the penalties prescribed by the statute. I recommend, as suggested by the Superintendent of Immigration in his report to the Department, that Congress will at an early date carefully revise and reenact the laws upon the subject, making them more certain, explicit, and comprehensive, and giving additional remedies to insure the enforcement thereof.

Chinese exclusion.

Much difficulty has been experienced by officers charged with the duty of assisting in the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws by reason of certain practices resorted to by Chinese persons of the cooly class.

Our laws require all Chinese of the exempt class, as a condition-precedent to landing, to submit to collectors of customs at the ports of first arrival certificates from the Chinese Government, or from such other Government as they may be citizens or subjects of, setting forth certain specified facts. The minister of China at this capital has notified our Government that consuls of China stationed in other countries have been authorized to issue certificates of the character referred to. Most, if not all, of the certificates thus far presented by Chinese seeking admission here have been issued by the Chinese consul at Havana. By permission of our Government Chinese laborers claiming to be destined for Havana, and who arrive at San Francisco, are permitted to pass through our territory en route. It has been ascertained that many such laborers subsequently claim and obtain admission to the United States as merchants, and in support of such claim they present certificates issued by the Chinese consul at Havana and viséd by the United States consul at that place.

It is not, of course, supposed that the Chinese or the American consuls intentionally aid in the violation of our laws, but there can be no doubt that many laborers have been admitted on merchants' certificates, obtained through misrepresentation and, probably, the corrupt use of money. Once landed, our officers have found it difficult and frequently impossible to secure the conviction and deportation of the holders of such fraudulent certificates, and I am of opinion that so long as our laws prohibit the landing of Chinese laborers, the privilege of passing through our territory can not be safely granted, and it should at once be revoked. If this privilege is continued, it will be impossible to secure an efficient execution of the laws passed by Congress for the exclusion of Chinese laborers.

By the terms of a joint resolution of Congress approved August 5, 1892, the laws prohibiting the coming of Chinese persons into the United States were practically suspended so far as to permit exhibitors at the World's Columbian Exposition and their employés to enter the United States without other requirement than evidence that they were bona fide exhibitors or employés whose services were required by exhibitors at the Exposition. Under this authority nearly 500 Chinese persons, represented to be actors and employés of firms holding concessions from the World's Columbian Exposition, were admitted at San Francisco. No provision was made in the law for the return of these persons, who are entitled to remain one year after the close of the Exposition. From inquiries made by officers of this Department it appears that a majority of the Chinese persons so admitted have not attended as exhibitors or employés at the World's Fair, and those who did so attend have been discharged by the exhibiting company which brought them here, and the present whereabouts of all of them are unknown. Many if not all of the Chinese so admitted will remain in the United States, and it will be very difficult and probably impossible to identify them as persons unlawfully within the country.

The act approved September 1, 1893, relating to the California Mid-winter International Exposition, specifically extends to that Exposition the provisions of the resolution above referred to relating to Chinese, and it follows, therefore, that there is great danger of the introduction of numbers of Chinese laborers under the guise of actors, exhibitors, etc. It is therefore suggested that supplementary legislation is required under which the Secretary of the Treasury may exact bonds from the persons holding concessions providing for the return of Chinese admitted as participants in the Exposition.

THE MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The report of the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, the total number of cases treated was 53,317, of which number 14,857 were treated in hospital, the remainder being office or dispensary patients. There were 1,353 pilots examined for color blindness, of which number 48 were rejected. One thousand and ninety-five surfmen and keepers of the Life-Saving Service were examined, of which number 41 were rejected for physical causes. Two hundred and seventy-nine seamen of the merchant marine were examined before shipment as to their physical fitness, and 22 were rejected.

The balance of funds available at the commencement of the fiscal year was \$139,199.34, and the receipts from all sources during the year (tonnage tax and repayments for care and treatment of foreign seamen), were \$554,200.86. The expenditures were \$586,238.02, leaving a balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year of \$107,162.18. The balance of the appropriation for the prevention of epidemic diseases, available June 30, 1893, was \$925,965.45.

The Surgeon-General reports that the marine hospital at Port Townsend was destroyed by fire September 9, 1893, without the loss of life. The building was of little value, and will be replaced by a new one, for which appropriation was made by the last Congress, and for which plans have been prepared. The other eighteen hospitals of the service are reported as being in good condition.

Following the threatened inroad of cholera into the United States during the summer and fall of 1892, and in view of the certain revival with increased severity of cholera in Europe in the following spring and summer. Congress enacted the law entitled "An act granting additional quarantine powers, and imposing additional duties, upon the Marine-Hospital Service," approved February 15, 1893. In accordance with the terms of this act quarantine rules and regulations were made and promulgated both with regard to foreign and domestic ports, and for the purpose of enforcing the Treasury Regulations abroad, medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service were detailed to serve in the ports of London, Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Havre, Marseilles, Genoa, and Naples. Great care was exercised in enforcing these regulations to interfere as little as possible with commerce, and a distinct benefit to commerce was demonstrated by the decrease in the number of days of detention imposed on vessels on arrival at American ports. As anticipated, cholera became widespread throughout Europe during the summer and fall just past, the disease appearing at nearly all the continental ports where officers were stationed, assuming in several, namely, Naples, Leghorn, and Antwerp, the proportions of an epidemic, besides prevailing in epidemic form in the interior of Russia, Austria, Italy, and France.

It is believed that never before was this disease prevalent at one time in so many different localities throughout Europe, and the danger of its conveyance to the United States was much greater than if it had been limited to a few ports, even though it had raged in the latter in more violently epidemic form. To the care exercised by the medical officers attached to the various consulates and by the consular service abroad may be properly ascribed the almost total exclusion of cholera from the shores of the United States.

The rules for the government of domestic quarantine include a general supervision of the local quarantines by the Marine-Hospital Service, and in conformity therewith inspections have been made from time to time of the various State and local quarantines, and at one port, namely, Brunswick, Ga., where it was found that the regulations made by the Treasury Department were not being fully complied with in accordance with the act of Congress, an officer of the Marine-Hospital Service was detailed by the President to assume charge of the quarantine. At the quarantine for the port of New York an inspector of the Marine-Hospital Service has been detailed to observe the enforcement of the regulations of the Treasury Department, his services also being

valuable in observing, through examination of the bills of health, and other ship's papers, the character of the work performed by the medical officers detailed in foreign ports.

The quarantine service of the Marine-Hospital Bureau during the past season has included the preparation and enforcement of the regulations to be observed at foreign ports, the regulations to be observed by ships at sea, the regulations to be observed by State and local quarantines of the United States, and the conduct of the nine national quarantine stations, extending from Sandy Hook, on the Atlantic coast, to Port Townsend, Wash., on the Pacific. These stations within the past year have been perfected and placed in a condition of great efficiency. At Camp Low, Sandy Hook, N. J., the station has been fitted up with complete steam disinfecting apparatus, bathhouses, and all necessary appliances for the proper care of a thousand immigrants held under suspicion. The station at Delaware Breakwater, at the mouth of the Delaware Bay, has been placed in like condition, and at the junction of the Delaware Bay and River a pier has been erected, to which the largest vessels may be moored for disinfection, which can not be done at the Breakwater on account of its exposed situation. On this pier, at Reedy Island, have been placed the most modern steam disinfecting chambers, sulphur blast furnace, tanks for disinfecting solutions, composing a complete plant for the rapid and thorough disinfection of an infected vessel. With this plant at Reedy Island and the accommodation for immigrants near the Delaware Breakwater, an efficient quarantine guard has been established for the city of Philadelphia and the other cities on the Delaware River and Bay. The remaining quarantines are at the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay; at Blackbeard Island, off the coast of Georgia; at the Dry Tortugas, off the coast of Florida; Chandeleur Islands, in the Gulf of Mexico; San Diego, Cal.; Angel Island, San Francisco, Cal.; and Port Townsend, Wash. The quarantine station at Brunswick, Ga., formerly a local quarantine, will require a new location. The quarantine station at Chandeleur Islands, in the Gulf of Mexico, was destroyed by storm October 3, 1893. This station from its inception has been of invaluable aid to commerce and to the cities on the Gulf coast. Its reestablishment at some new site is earnestly recommended.

To protect the United States from the invasion of cholera through Canada, the Canadian quarantine authorities, through the solicitation of the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, agreed, with the acquiescence of their government, to disinfect the baggage of all immigrants at Quebec, and to permit the presence of two medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service to certify to such disinfection for the benefit of the State and local quarantine officers in the several States to which the immigrants might pass from Canada. This disinfection has been faithfully carried on during the whole season, and has added no little to the security of the United States.

On June 27 it was reported there had been a case of yellow fever at Conquest's Camp on the Satilla River. An officer of the Marine Hospital Service was immediately sent to this point, and took the most thorough and successful measures for preventing any further outbreak of the fever. It was ascertained that this patient had, previous to going to Conquest's Camp, taken his vessel, the *Anita Berwind*, to Brunswick, and an investigation showed that the quarantine regulations of the Department were only in part being enforced at the Brunswick quarantine. Accordingly, as before stated, the Government assumed charge of this quarantine and assigned a medical officer in charge. This officer himself contracted the yellow fever, as now believed, in Brunswick, for during his short period of service at the quarantine station he inspected no infected vessel and was exposed to no case of yellow fever. Moreover, investigation has proved that the city was probably infected before his detail. Other cases developed at points unconnected with the first case or with each other. Thorough disinfection, not only of the rooms and houses where the first cases appeared, but of suspected areas, was carried on, but without avail, and subsequent events have shown that the city was infected in a number of independent places. Sanitary cordons were established by the Marine-Hospital Service, and a detention camp provided for the benefit of those desiring to leave the infected territory. There was no development of the disease outside of the sanitary cordons. During the period of the epidemic in Brunswick, to November 23, 1893, at which date it was practically extinct, there were 1,001 cases and 53 deaths. Rules, to be observed for preventing the spread of the disease from one section of the country to another, have been promulgated by this Department.

On August 29 a case of cholera was reported in Jersey City, and immediately the Government assumed a supervisory charge over the preventive measures to prevent the spread of the disease. The origin of this case has not been officially determined, but there were no subsequent cases.

Relief for the sea islands of South Carolina.

After the violent storm of August 27, the attention of the Department was called to the unsanitary condition of the sea islands off the coast of South Carolina, by reason of the unburied bodies of men and animals, the pollution of the wells and obstruction of the drains caused by this storm, and a direct appeal was made for assistance. On approval of the President a limited amount was set aside from the epidemic fund for carrying out measures necessary to prevent the outbreak and spread of epidemic disease, and an officer of the Marine-Hospital Service was detailed to visit the stricken islands, superintend the clearing of the wells, the burying of dead animals, and treatment of the sick. This work, purely of a sanitary nature, is to be supplemented by the efforts of the Red Cross Society in relieving the physical necessities of the people.

In addition to the foregoing, the Marine-Hospital Service, in accordance with the law, has published each week an Abstract of Sanitary Reports, both from its medical officers abroad and from the United States consuls, and also information concerning the health of the various parts of the United States; these abstracts being sent principally to the leading sanitarians and health officers of the United States and others interested in this subject.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The performance of the regular duties of this service has continued in a faithful and efficient manner. Thirty-four vessels have been in commission, carrying a complement of 222 officers and 762 men.

The following is a statistical statement of the duties performed :

Aggregate number of miles cruised by vessels of the service.....	305, 807
Number of merchant vessels boarded and examined.....	30, 502
Number of merchant vessels found violating the law in some particular and seized or reported to proper authorities.....	675
Fines or penalties of vessels so seized or reported.....	\$160, 814. 10
Number of vessels in distress assisted.....	119
Value of vessels and their cargoes imperiled by the sea thus assisted.....	\$2, 838, 250
Number of persons on board vessels assisted.....	945
Number of persons taken out of the water and saved from drowning.....	29

The expense of conducting the service has been \$920,342.89, of which sum \$21,941.81 were used in enforcing the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 16, 1888, regulating the anchorage of vessels in the bay and harbor of New York.

One new vessel of the third-class (steamer *Hudson*) has been completed during the year, placed in commission, and assigned to duty at the port of New York, and one vessel of the third class, the *Tench Coxw*, has been examined and found not worth repairing, and is recommended to be sold.

New vessels.

A number of new vessels are urgently needed for the proper maintenance of this service, viz : One cruising cutter of the first class on the New England coast, two on the Great Lakes, two on the Pacific coast, and a small steam vessel for boarding purposes at San Francisco; and the necessity for these new vessels is annually increasing. Many of the vessels are old and nearly worn out, the expense of keeping them in repair increases with their age, and the duties required of them constantly increasing can not be as efficiently performed as with abler vessels.

The command of the fleet, composed of four vessels of the Navy, viz, *Mohican*, *Petrel*, *Ranger*, and *Albatross*, and revenue steamers *Rush*, *Corwin*, and *Bear*, designated by the President for patrolling the Bering Sea and waters of Alaska Territory for the protection of the Seal Islands and the enforcement of the provisions of the *modus vivendi* with Great

Britain, devolved upon Commander Nicoll Ludlow, U. S. Navy. That duty has been efficiently performed, and no vessels are reported as having entered or attempted to enter the Bering Sea in violation of the provisions of the convention.

“*Rush.*”

From March 20 to April 18 the revenue steamer *Rush*, Capt. C. L. Hooper, commanding, was engaged in making a special cruise to Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, in the interest of the Department of State, for the purpose of conveying Special Commissioner Blount and party to those islands. This cruise, covering a distance of 5,155 miles, was successfully accomplished. Upon her return to San Francisco, April 18, she was assigned to duty with the Bering Sea fleet.

On July 2, a short distance north of Chirikoff Island, Alaska, the commanding officer of the *Rush* seized the American schooners *St. Paul* and *Alexander* for violation of section 1956, Revised Statutes, and delivered them into the custody of the United States district court at Sitka for trial. On September 28 the *Rush* returned to San Francisco, having cruised 12,611 miles on patrol duty in Bering Sea.

“*Corwin.*”

The steamer *Corwin*, Capt. F. M. Munger, commanding, was assigned to duty with the Bering Sea fleet April 22, and was thus engaged until October 3, when she returned to San Francisco, having cruised a distance of 10,399 miles on this duty.

“*Bear.*”

The revenue steamer *Bear*, Capt. M. A. Healy, commanding, sailed from San Francisco May 2 on her annual cruise to the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean. She visited the Seal Islands en route north, inspected the refuge station at Point Barrow, and delivered the supplies necessary for the maintenance of the station for the ensuing year, and assisted a number of whaling vessels in those waters. By request of the Honorable the Secretary of the Interior the *Bear* made several trips to the coast of Siberia and transported to Port Clarence in all 127 domesticated reindeer, in furtherance of the enterprise of introducing them into the Territory for the benefit and eventually for the maintenance of the natives of Alaska. This enterprise is under the general supervision of the commissioner of education for Alaska. To August 31 the *Bear* had cruised 6,584 miles in Alaskan waters, and will remain as a guard in the vicinity of the Seal Islands until November 15 next, after which date there will be no danger of poachers raiding the seal rookeries on the islands.

“*Perry.*”

On August 19, at Erie, Pa., the officers and crew of the revenue steamer *Perry* succeeded in preventing the destruction by fire of a large

amount of property on shore near where that vessel was lying, and also the destruction of the steamers *Mystic*, *F. W. Bacon*, and *Eric*, and the schooner *Plow Boy*, by keeping them clear of the burning steamer *Annie Laurie*.

“*Johnson.*”

October 28, at Milwaukee, Wis., the officers and crew of the steamer *Johnson* rendered efficient and at times hazardous service in their endeavors to extinguish a fire which proved very disastrous to that city.

The steamer *Boutwell*, at Savannah, Ga., rendered efficient aid in carrying supplies and relieving the distress of sufferers from the hurricane which swept the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia August 27 and 28, which service elicited the thanks of the Citizens' Relief Committee.

The steamer *Seward*, on Mississippi Sound, rendered similar service to the people of that locality immediately after the hurricane of October 1 and 2.

The officer charged with the enforcement of the act of Congress approved May 16, 1888, regulating the anchorage of vessels in the bay and harbor of New York, reports having found 755 vessels anchored in violation of the regulations, and ordered their removal. Some of these complied at once on being notified, but it was found necessary to use the force of the patrol steamer *Manhattan* in many cases, and 297 vessels were thus assisted by being moved from the channel ways to a proper anchorage.

Material assistance has been given to the Life-Saving Service as customary by the revenue cutters. Boats, stores, and supplies have been transported and delivered, and a distance of 6,454 miles cruised for this purpose alone.

The revenue cutters stationed at the ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts have coöperated with, and rendered valuable assistance to, the Marine-Hospital Service in preventing the importation and spread of epidemic diseases.

NAVIGATION.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Navigation states that the documented tonnage, by grand divisions of the country, is as follows:

Total tonnage.

Grand divisions.	1893.	
	No.	Tons.
Atlantic and Gulf coasts.....	17,913	2,807,690
Pacific coast.....	1,549	457,422
Great lakes.....	3,761	1,261,067
Western rivers.....	1,289	298,892
Total!.....	24,512	4,825,071

Documented iron and steel tonnage.

Grand divisions.	1893.	
	No.	Tons.
Atlantic and Gulf coasts.....	575	555,407
Pacific coast.....	40	69,154
Great lakes.....	172	265,727
Western rivers.....	32	5,248
Total.....	819	895,536

Documented tonnage built during the fiscal year 1893.

Grand divisions.	1893.	
	No.	Tons.
Atlantic and Gulf coasts.....	599	89,109
Pacific coast.....	91	13,721
Great lakes.....	175	99,271
Western rivers.....	91	9,538
Total.....	956	211,639

Tonnage of iron and steel vessels built during the last fiscal year.

Grand divisions.	1893.	
	No.	Tons.
Atlantic and Gulf coasts.....	28	27,941
Pacific coast.....	1	3,529
Great lakes.....	35	62,825
Western rivers.....	1	237
Total.....	65	94,532

Increase of large vessels during the last fiscal year :

Vessels over 1,000 tons, documented.	1892.		1893.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steam vessels.....	640	1,162,222	647	1,214,413
Sailing vessels.....	403	586,281	393	568,879
Total.....	1,043	1,748,503	1,040	1,783,292

The documented tonnage of the United States at the end of the fiscal year of 1893 was 60,150 tons more than the tonnage reported the previous year. The foreign-going tonnage, not including that engaged in the whale fisheries, is 883,199 tons, of which 241 vessels, aggregating 257,147 tons, are propelled by steam, and 1,031 vessels, aggregating 626,052 tons, are other than steam. Of the total documented tonnage, 2,183,272 tons are steam and 2,641,799 tons are other than steam.

The registered vessels in the whale fishery aggregate 16,606 tons. The enrolled and licensed vessels include 3,854,693 tons engaged in the coasting trade along the seacoast, the rivers, and the Great Lakes of the United States, and 70,575 tons licensed for the fisheries. The registered vessels aggregate 1,343, with a tonnage of 899,803, and the enrolled and licensed vessels number 23,169, with a tonnage of 3,925,268.

The foregoing statistics do not embrace certain craft exempted by acts of Congress from the regulations relating to the documenting of vessels, including such documented vessels owned in this country, the late census shows that at the beginning of the year 1890 the transportation fleet of the United States aggregated 7,633,676 tons gross, valued at \$215,069,296, the crews of the vessels numbering 106,436 men, and their wages amounting to \$36,867,305 per annum. The values of wharves, elevators, shipyards, and other similar plants are not embraced in these figures, nor are the wages of the persons employed in connection with them.

American vessels during the season of 1889 carried in the United States the equivalent of 15,518,360,000 tons a mile, which was equal to nearly one-fourth of the total ton-mileage reported for all the railways in the United States. The transportation tonnage, documented and undocumented, at the beginning of the year ending 1890 is reported in the census to be as follows:

Grand divisions.	Grosstons.	Value.
Atlantic coast.....	2,794,440	\$123,874,177
Gulf of Mexico.....	77,562	3,851,270
Pacific coast.....	441,939	23,067,370
Great Lakes.....	926,355	48,941,474
Mississippi Valley.....	3,393,380	15,335,005
Total.....	7,633,676	215,069,296

The annual "List of Merchant Vessels" published by the Bureau of Navigation shows that in addition to the tonnage mentioned above as having been built during the year a considerable number of war and other vessels have been constructed for the various services of the Government.

LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.

The number of light-houses and beacon lights on June 30, 1893, was.....	1,041
Post lights	1,750
Light-ships.....	40
Buoys of all kinds.....	4,491
Fog signals operated by steam, hot air, or clockwork.....	303
Steam and sailing tenders, including steam launches.....	40
Number of persons employed in the Light-House Service, including light-keepers, laborers in charge of river post lights, crews of light-ships, and light and buoy tenders, etc.....	3,463
The increase in light-stations was.....	8
Appropriations made for the support of the Light-House Establishment for the year to end June 30, 1894.....	\$2,558,500
Appropriations made by the sundry civil appropriation act approved March 3, 1893, for increases to the Light-House Establishment.....	\$389,500

The Light-House Board is making marked progress in replacing old methods with new. This is notably shown in the installation of electric lights on one light-ship and in setting up revolving lights on two other light-ships. The Board has made some progress in its studies as to the methods of making electric communication between light-ships

and the shore, and it only waits for an appropriation for the purpose to attempt to carry its theories into practice. It has continued its efforts to use buoys carrying electric lights, and this was successfully done on the Chicago water front during the Columbian Exposition.

The exhibit made by the Light-House Board at the World's Fair of a light-house in full operation, attended by its staff of light-keepers, of the various buoys in use which were grouped about the light-house, of its lenses and lights of various kinds, and in certain cases revolving and flashing white or red light, and the various accessories to its lights, buoys, and fog signals, attracted much attention from the visitors, and showed something of the rank the United States Light-House Establishment holds with the light-house establishments of other maritime countries.

The severe storms of August and October, 1893, did much damage to the lights and buoys on our coasts. One light-ship was sunk at its moorings off Cape May, N. J., and four of the crew were lost. One was torn from her moorings and driven on shore on the South Carolina coast not far from Charleston, fortunately without loss of life. Many light-house structures were badly damaged, and many light-keepers lost all their effects, on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The attention of Congress has been invited elsewhere to the need of appropriations to repair these damages and to reimburse these keepers for their private losses, incurred by their devotion to their public duties.

Independent of this especial need, I invite attention to the necessity for making adequate provision for the maintenance of the Light-House Establishment. Last year a little more than two and a half millions was appropriated for the purpose. That is barely sufficient, with the severest economy, to keep up the service; but it does not enable the Board to properly man its stations; it does not enable the Board to replenish its stores of material kept to meet emergencies and which have been nearly exhausted for that purpose, nor does it enable it to keep the Establishment up with the advances made by the light-house establishments of other countries. The Board reports that the condition of the service leaves much to be desired, and that all that is needed is a proper supply of funds to enable it to bring our Light-House Service up to the desired standard. I recommend that due appropriation be made for the proper maintenance of our present Light-House Service, and that if the estimates of the Light-House Board can not all be met, reduction be made in the estimates for new works rather than in the estimates for the maintenance of those now in operation.

Regulations have been prepared by the Board, and approved and promulgated by me, making appointments and promotions in this service depend upon merit alone, thus placing it upon an absolutely nonpartisan basis. This has been considered necessary in order to promote the integrity and efficiency of this peculiar service, in which experience and skill are indispensable qualifications.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The statistics of the operations of the Life-Saving Service during the year are as follows :

The number of disasters to documented vessels was 427. On board these vessels were 3,565 persons, of whom 3,542 were saved and 23 lost. The value of the property involved is estimated at \$8,098,075, of which \$3,442,505 was saved and \$1,655,570 lost. The number of vessels totally lost was 88. Besides the foregoing there were 154 casualties to smaller craft, such as sailboats, rowboats, etc., on which there were 327 persons, of whom 321 were saved and 6 were lost. The value of the property involved in these instances is estimated at \$153,035, of which \$128,315 was saved and \$24,690 lost.

The following is the aggregate :

Total number of disasters.....	581
Total value of property involved.....	\$8,251,110
Total value of property saved.....	\$6,570,850
Total value of property lost.....	\$1,680,260
Total number of persons involved.....	3,892
Total number of persons lost.....	29
Total number of shipwrecked persons succored at stations.....	663
Total number of days' succor afforded.....	1,659
Number of vessels totally lost.....	88

Besides those included in the above table there were 47 other persons rescued who probably would have perished but for the aid of the life-saving crews. With the exception of a single year the extent of the assistance rendered in saving vessels and cargoes was greater than ever before, 504 vessels having been aided in getting afloat when stranded, repaired when damaged, piloted out of dangerous places, and assisted in similar ways by the station crews. In 235 instances vessels in danger of stranding were warned off by the signals of the patrolmen.

The number of stations embraced in the service at the close of the fiscal year was 244, and the cost of the maintenance of the service during the year was \$1,231,893.45.

Since the date of the last report new stations have been completed and put in operation at Brant Rock, Mass.; Fort Niagara, N. Y., and Kewaunee, Wis. A station is also approaching completion at Ashtabula, Ohio, and another between Point Lobos and Point San Pedro, California. The station authorized by act of Congress to be established on the grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Ill., to serve the double purpose of a permanent and an exhibition station, was equipped and manned at the opening of navigation on the lakes. During the continuance of the Exposition it admirably fulfilled its design, not only by exhibiting the character of the various types of boats, apparatus, and appliances belonging to the service, and illustrating by frequent drills the methods employed in rescuing imperiled mariners, but on several occasions by effecting deliverances from actual shipwreck occurring within the scope of its operations.

The old Chicago station situated at the mouth of the river, which, owing to the limited dimensions of its site, was never fitted for the residence of a crew or an adequate depository for modern life saving appliances, and which the new station was designed to supersede, was utilized as an adjunct or auxiliary post, two surfmen being detailed to keep a lookout and be always present at this point where minor accidents by the capsizing of small boats, etc., are frequent; and it was connected with the new station by telephone. The experience of the past season has shown the necessity of the continuance of this plan.

The last report expressed the belief that the increased rates of compensation provided for the crews by the act of July 22, 1892, would result in checking the resignations which had menaced the efficiency of the service. That expectation has been justified by the experience of the year. The present rates, together with the salutary method of making selections for employment in this service prescribed by section 10 of chapter 117, Laws of 1882, which provides "That the appointment of district superintendents, inspectors, and keepers and crews of life-saving stations shall be made solely with reference to their fitness and without reference to their political or party affiliations," thereby giving assurance that party fluctuations will not affect the tenure of employment, have, it is believed, resulted in securing the best qualified men where changes have necessarily occurred, and not only afford promise of the continuance of the acknowledged past preëminence of the service, but encourage the hope of even better results in the future.

The occurrence of several furious storms along the Atlantic coast during the months of May and August of the present year, resulting in the serious loss of life and great destruction of property, has caused considerable public agitation of the question whether the period during which the stations are manned (now beginning the 1st of September and ending the 1st of May following) should not be extended to embrace these two months. In view of the frequency and violence of the tempests, which the experience of several recent years has shown are liable to devastate the Atlantic seaboard during these months, the suggestion that the active season be prolonged to include them would seem to be well worthy the consideration of Congress.

STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE.

The Supervising Inspector-General reports the inspection, during the year, of 7,837 domestic steam vessels, with a net tonnage of 1,621,531.50. The officers licensed numbered 37,795.

The number of foreign passenger steamers inspected was 302; net tonnage, 584,217.24.

The number of passengers carried on steamers during the year is estimated at nearly 700,000,000. The number of lives lost was 228, being an increase over that of the previous year of 28. Of the lives lost, 48

were passengers, being the same number of passengers lost in the previous year; 180 of the persons lost were officers or others employed on the steamers.

The personnel of the service at the end of the fiscal year consisted of 165 officers, clerks, and messengers.

The expenses of the domestic service were, for salaries, \$248,785.24; contingent expenses, \$43,652.56; total \$292,437.80.

The expenses of the foreign service were only \$467.54.

The value of the inspection service as a preventive of the loss of life under the act of February 28, 1871, may be inferred from the fact that, though the number of vessels has increased since the act went into effect more than twofold, and the number of passengers carried more than threefold, the average loss of life annually is less than one-half that occurring under previous laws, the average loss during the continuance of the law of 1852, nineteen years, having been 490.

Although the work of the service has more than doubled, the contingent expenses of the service under its present administration have been kept within the amount required when the inspections were less than one-half the present number, such expenses having been \$44,688.94 for the inspection of 3,444 steamers in 1872, while for the last fiscal year they were but \$44,120.10 to inspect 8,142 steamers.

The Supervising Inspector-General in his report, recommends several amendments to the inspection laws intended to meet more nearly the present requirements of the service. The recommendations are commended to Congress for its consideration.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Full details of the field and office work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey are given in the annual report of the Superintendent, which is required by law to be submitted to Congress in the month of December in each year. During the fiscal year seventy-six parties were employed upon the coasts or within the limits of fourteen States on the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard, two States and one Territory bordering on the Pacific Ocean and on Bering Sea, and in eight States and two Territories in the interior. Their work included the measurement of base lines; reconnoissance and triangulation; determinations of time, latitude, longitude, and azimuth; observations for the force of gravity and determinations of the variations of latitude; geodetic leveling; observations for the magnetic declination, dip, and intensity; topographic surveys, and hydrographic work involving inshore and offshore soundings, and observations of currents and tides.

The preliminary surveys needed for the location of the northeastern boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada are advancing towards completion; the resurvey of Boston Harbor, made necessary by changes both natural and artificial during the past forty years, is in active progress. The survey of the Connecticut River to the head of tide water is nearly completed, and that of the Hudson

River has made good progress. Stations were occupied in the State of Tennessee for connecting the triangulation of that State with the triangulation of the State of Kentucky. A reconnoissance and triangulation resting upon the Atlantic base has been carried through Georgia and Alabama and nearly completed to the Gulf of Mexico. Progress has been made in the reconnoissance for a triangulation along the Rio Grande, which will result in a more precise location of that part of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. Surveys have been begun for the location of the boundary line between California and Nevada from Lake Tahoe to the Colorado River; and officers of the Survey have been sent to southeastern Alaska under instructions to coöperate with officers detailed by the Dominion of Canada in locating the boundary line between Alaska and the British Possessions in North America.

In compliance with requests from national, State, or municipal authorities, and with the approval of the Department, certain officers of the Survey were detailed for special service as follows: One to coöperate with the Commission organized for the adjustment of the boundary line between the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania; one to delineate accurately upon suitable maps the boundaries of the natural oyster beds of the State of Virginia; one to act as a member of a Board of engineers to devise a system of sewerage and grading of streets for the city of San Francisco, and one to coöperate with the Harbor Line Commission of the State of Washington in harbor surveys on Puget Sound.

In accordance with law, one of the older officers of the Survey has continued to serve as a member of the Mississippi River Commission, and another is still serving, by appointment of the President, as a member of the International Boundary Commission organized for the location of that part of the United States and Mexican boundary line extending from the Rio Grande to the Pacific.

At the World's Columbian Exposition the Survey was represented by a carefully prepared collection of instruments and apparatus that were best adapted to illustrate the several branches of fieldwork; by a selection from the publications, and by sets of standard weights and measures. In order to exemplify fully the recent improvements in hydrographic work, particularly in apparatus for deep-sea sounding and observations of currents, the Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Blake*, supplied with a complete equipment of such apparatus, was moored at the Exposition wharf.

The regular work of the Office of Standard Weights and Measures has been somewhat interrupted during the past fiscal year by the extra labor involved in preparing a suitable exhibit for the World's Columbian Exposition. Some progress was made in the preparation of two complete sets of standard weights and measures for the States of North and South Dakota, and in compliance with a request from the State of Ohio the standards belonging to that State were polished and adjusted.

The usual amount of work was also done for other branches of the United States Government. For the Internal Revenue Bureau sugar flasks were graduated and comparisons were made of alcoholometers and quartz plates; for the Division of Customs, valuable aid was rendered in securing suitable sheet-metal gauges to conform with the act of Congress of March 3, 1893, and a 72-inch scale for the Ordnance Office, War Department, was graduated and its corrections determined in terms of the national standard.

A bulletin was issued in April, 1893, by the Superintendent of weights and measures, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, announcing that in the future the office would regard the international prototype meter and kilogram as fundamental standards, thus putting our weights and measures in direct relation with those of all other civilized nations.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

During the past year there were under the control of the construction branch of this Department 371 buildings, classified as follows :

Completed and occupied.....	273
Under course of construction, repairs, and modifications specially appropriated for..	60
Active operations not yet commenced.....	38
	371

The following statement shows the amount expended on public buildings during the year ending September 30, 1893 :

For sites and in construction of new buildings	\$3,787,943.47
For repairs and preservation of public buildings.....	190,729.44
For heating apparatus for public buildings.....	88,856.11
For vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings.....	53,242.10
For photographic duplication of plans.....	5,388.13
	4,126,159.25

The increased amount of work imposed upon the office of the Supervising Architect over that existing during previous years emphasizes the necessity for an increase of the allowance beyond that previously made for the required technical service, and this has been given consideration in the preparation of estimates to be submitted for the coming fiscal year.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The net expenditures on account of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1893 were \$5,827,525.02. The net revenues deposited in the Treasury on this account for the same period were \$3,111,742.27.

On July 1, 1892, there were due and payable \$839,100 six per cent bonds, and on July 26, 1892, \$14,400 seven per cent bonds, making a total of \$853,500. To provide for the payment of these bonds there were issued and sold under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1891, \$400,000 three-fifty per cent bonds, at a premium of 1.291 per cent, realizing the sum of \$405,164, which was applied to their redemption leaving \$478,300 to be absorbed by the sinking funds.

There have been issued during the fiscal year \$9,250 of the 3.65 per cent bonds in satisfaction of judgments of the Court of Claims.

The net reduction of the bonded debt during the fiscal year was \$558,000, and of the annual interest charge, \$43,224.

The bonded debt has been reduced since July 1, 1878, \$3,531,250, and the annual interest charge \$305,344.72.

At the close of the fiscal year 1892 the net surplus arising from the sale of bonds in which the retention from District contracts was invested was \$23,777.27. During the fiscal year 1893, in settlement of these accounts, the sum due the contractors is in excess of the amount realized from the sale of bonds, showing a net loss of \$1,603.88, reducing the surplus at the close of the fiscal year to \$22,173.39, which has been covered into the Treasury to the credit of the United States and District of Columbia in equal parts, as provided in the act of February 25, 1885.

All of the retentions from contractors to be settled under the provisions of this law have been disposed of, the five years for which they were to be held having expired.

Investments of retentions under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, are made only at the request and at the risk of the contractor, and at the end of the guaranty period settlement is made by delivering to him or his legal representative the securities in which the retention is invested.

The duties relative to District affairs devolving upon the Treasurer of the United States are of varied and diverse character and attended with great responsibility, and they are constantly being increased by Congressional enactments. These duties the Treasurer exercises in the capacity of a Federal officer by means of a separate department of his office, known as the sinking-fund office of the District of Columbia, but which is not a branch of the Treasury Department, but is in point of law legitimately and properly an office of the United States and a branch of the Treasurer's Bureau, for which he is as much responsible under his bond as for any other division of his office. To remedy this somewhat anomalous condition, the Treasurer recommends that Congress be asked to make the sinking-fund office a regular division of the Treasurer's office and incorporate the estimates for the service thereof in the appropriation bill for the service of the Department, placing the employes upon the rolls upon the same footing as far as practicable with the regular employes. It would only be necessary at the end of each fiscal year to charge one-half of the expenses of the office to the District of Columbia, and would enable the Treasurer to detail clerks to assist in the duties of the office when necessary, and make an equitable adjustment of the expenses.

Detailed information in regard to the affairs of the District of Columbia, will be found in the report to be submitted by the District Commissioners and by the Treasurer of the United States, who is by law *ex-officio* commissioner of the sinking-fund of the District.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The exhibit of the Treasury Department at the World's Columbian Exposition was prepared from material furnished by the offices of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Internal Revenue, Supervising Architect, Life-Saving Service, Marine-Hospital Service, the Mint, the Light-House Establishment, the Bureau of Statistics, the Register of the Treasury, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Though the Treasury Department, owing to the nature of its functions, affords a less attractive field for display than other Executive Departments of the Government, its exhibits proved interesting, and in many respects instructive.

The allotment to the Treasury Department from the total appropriation for the United States Government exhibit was \$61,067.50. From this amount the sum of \$3,084.25 was deducted for the common expenses of the board of control, and the remainder was allotted to the above-named bureaus, as their exhibiting ability required. It is estimated that, after defraying all expenses incident to the packing and return of the exhibits, and the preparation of a final report and other incidental expenses, a balance of \$3,000 or \$4,000 will remain to be returned into the Treasury.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

There are now outstanding \$64,623,512 of the 6 per cent bonds of the United States which were issued in aid of the construction of Pacific railroads, and are known to the public as "Currency sixes." They were authorized by the act of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, and mature at various dates from January 16, 1895, to January 1, 1899. The amount maturing on the first-named date is \$2,362,000. These bonds are absolutely payable on the respective dates of their maturity, differing in this regard from the other outstanding interest-bearing bonds of the United States, which are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after certain dates. In view of this fact, it is important that Congress should take action at this session with respect to the payment, at least, of the \$2,362,000 which will mature within the fiscal year 1895. The following table shows the amounts and dates of maturity of the bonds issued by the United States:

Central Pacific Railroad.

Maturity of bond:

January 16, 1895.....	\$2,362,000
January 1, 1896.....	1,600,000
January 1, 1897.....	2,112,000
January 1, 1898.....	10,614,120
January 1, 1899.....	9,197,000

Union Pacific Railroad.

Maturity of bond :

February 1, 1896.....	\$1,320,000
January 1, 1897.....	3,840,000
January 1, 1898.....	15,519,512
January 1, 1899.....	3,157,000

Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Maturity of bond :

November 1, 1895.....	640,000
January 1, 1896.....	1,440,000
January 1, 1897.....	2,800,000
January 1, 1898.....	1,423,000

Central Branch, Union Pacific Railroad.

Maturity of bond :

January 1, 1896.....	640,000
January 1, 1897.....	610,000
January 1, 1898.....	320,000

Sioux City and Pacific Railroad.

Maturity of bond January 1, 1898.....	1,628,320
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Western Pacific Railroad.

Maturity of bond :

January 1, 1897.....	320,000
January 1, 1899.....	1,650,560

Section 2 of the act of July 1, 1862, provided that these bonds should "constitute a first mortgage on the whole line of railroad and telegraph, together with the rolling stock, fixtures, and property of every kind and description," but section 10 of the act of July 2, 1864, modified and amended the preceding act so as to authorize the issue, by the respective railroad companies, of their own first-mortgage bonds "to an amount not exceeding the bonds of the United States, and of even tenor and date, time of maturity, rate, and character of interest with the bonds authorized to be issued to said railroad companies, respectively." It was further provided that the lien to secure the United States bonds should be subordinate to that of the first-mortgage bonds issued by the railroads, except as to certain provisions in the former act relating to the transmission of dispatches, and the transportation of mails, troops, munitions of war, supplies, and public stores for the Government of the United States.

In pursuance of the authority given by the act of July 2, 1864, the respective railroad companies issued first-mortgage bonds in the amounts and with dates of maturity as stated below :

Union Pacific Railroad.

UNION DIVISION BONDS.

Maturity of bond :

January 1, 1896.....	\$6, 475, 000
January 1, 1897.....	1, 598, 000
July 1, 1897.....	1, 920, 000
January 1, 1898.....	5, 999, 000
July 1, 1898.....	8, 837, 000
January 1, 1899.....	2, 400, 000
Total Union Division bonds.....	27, 229, 000

KANSAS DIVISION BONDS.

Maturity of bond :

August 1, 1895.....	2, 240, 000
January 1, 1896.....	4, 063, 000
Total Kansas Division bonds.....	6, 303, 000
Grand total Union and Kansas Division.....	33, 532, 000

Central Pacific Railroad.

Maturity of bond :

July 1, 1895.....	2, 995, 000
July 1, 1896.....	3, 383, 000
January 1, 1897.....	3, 997, 000
January 1, 1898.....	15, 508, 000
December 1, 1895.....	112, 000
July 1, 1899.....	1, 858, 000
Total	27, 853, 000

Central Branch, Union Pacific Railroad.

Maturity of bond May —, 1895.....	1, 600, 000
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Sioux City and Pacific Railroad.

Maturity of bond January 1, 1898.....	1, 628, 000
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Total first mortgage bonds.....	64, 613, 000
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The act of July 1, 1862, besides giving authority for the issue of United States bonds to the railroad companies, granted large tracts of the public domain to said companies, one of the conditions of the grants being that the railroad companies should pay at maturity the bonds issued to them by the Government; and to secure such payment in part, including the interest on the bonds, it was provided that the compensation due the railroads for services rendered the Government should be applied to such payment of bonds and interest until the whole amount should be fully paid. But in section 5 of the act of July 2, 1864, this provision was so modified as to require only one-half of the compensation for services rendered for the Government by the companies to be applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the Government.

Subsequently it became apparent that the acts of 1862 and 1864 did not contain sufficient provision for the liquidation of the debts due by the respective companies to the United States, and by the act of May 7, 1878, commonly known as the Thurman Act, Congress restored the provisions contained in the act of 1862 for the retention of the whole amount of the compensation due the companies for services to the Government, one-half of said compensation to be applied to the liquidation of the interest paid and to be paid by the United States on its bonds issued to the companies, and the other half to be used for the establishment of a sinking fund to be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in bonds of the United States, said fund to be applied according to sections 7 and 8 of the act, as follows :

SEC. 7. That the said sinking fund so established and accumulated shall, at the maturity of said bonds so respectively issued by the United States, be applied to the payment and satisfaction thereof, according to the interest and proportion of each of said companies in said fund, and of all interest paid by the United States thereon, and not reimbursed, subject to the provisions of the next section.

SEC. 8. That said sinking fund so established and accumulated shall, according to the interest and proportion of said companies, respectively, therein, be held for the protection, security, and benefit of the lawful and just holders of any mortgage or lien debts of such companies, respectively, lawfully paramount to the rights of the United States, and for the claims of other creditors, if any, lawfully chargeable upon the funds so required to be paid into said sinking fund, according to their respective lawful priorities, as well as for the United States, according to the principles of equity to the end that all persons having any claim upon said sinking fund may be entitled thereto in due order; but the provisions of this section shall not operate or be held to impair any existing legal right, except in the manner in this act provided, of any mortgage, lien, or other creditor of any of said companies, respectively, nor to excuse any of said companies, respectively, from the duty of discharging out of other funds its debts to any creditor except the United States.

The authority for investing the sinking funds in bonds of the United States was, by the act of March 3, 1887, enlarged to include any of the first-mortgage bonds of said railroads which, under any law of the United States, constitute a lien upon said railroads prior to the lien of the bonds issued by the Government.

Under these statutes the indebtedness of the several railroads to the United States was, on the 1st day of November, 1893, substantially as follows :

Principal of bonds.....		\$64, 623, 512. 60
Interest paid by United States.....	\$97, 996, 200. 66	
Less interest paid by companies.....	26, 898, 589. 97	
		71, 097, 610. 69
Total indebtedness.....		135, 721, 122. 69

The sinking funds established under the Thurman Act contained on the 1st of November, 1893, \$7,814.14 in cash and bonds amounting to \$18,074,000, as follows :

Central Pacific fund.

Maturity of bond.	Currency sixes.	First-mortgage bonds.	Maturity of bond.	Currency sixes.	First-mortgage bonds.
May, 1895.....		\$111,000	January, 1898.....	\$1,593,000	\$1,456,500
July, 1895.....		38,600	July, 1898.....		219,000
August, 1895.....		151,000	January, 1899.....	406,000	186,000
January, 1896.....		157,000	July, 1899.....		93,000
February, 1896.....	\$43,000		Total.....	2,241,000	2,878,500
June, 1896.....		119,000	Total amount in Central Pacific fund.....		5,119,500
July, 1896.....		115,000			
January, 1897.....	197,000	203,000			
July, 1897.....		65,000			

Union Pacific fund.

Maturity of bond.	Currency sixes.	First-mortgage bonds.	Maturity of bond.	Currency sixes.	First-mortgage bonds.
May, 1895.....		\$947,000	January, 1898.....		\$4,380,500
July, 1895.....		177,000	July, 1898.....		2,368,000
August, 1895.....		449,000	January, 1899.....	\$188,000	500,000
January, 1896.....		899,000	July, 1899.....		315,000
June, 1896.....		925,600	Total.....	188,000	12,766,500
July, 1896.....		432,000	Total amount in Union Pacific fund.....		12,954,500
January, 1897.....		902,000			
July, 1897.....		442,600			

Prior to March 3, 1887, the sinking funds were invested exclusively in United States bonds, as required by the Thurman Act, but the rapid reduction of the public debt then in progress and the resulting high prices of the bonds remaining in the market made it appear desirable that other sound securities be authorized by law for such investments; and as the first-mortgage bonds, which constituted a prior lien to that of the Government bonds, were also, by the terms of section 8 of the Thurman Act, quoted above, a prior lien upon the sinking funds, the investment of said funds in such bonds seemed advantageous, and such investments were authorized by the act of March 3, 1887. In addition to investing the moneys which after this date came into the sinking funds, the United States bonds which had previously been purchased for the funds were sold, and the proceeds applied to the purchase of first-mortgage bonds at prices which augmented the income from the investments and increased the principal of the bonds belonging to the funds. The total amount of bonds added to the funds by this process was \$374,250, and the increase in the annual income is \$116,010.

Since the first purchase of first-mortgage bonds for the sinking funds under the act of March 3, 1887, the interest thereon has been promptly paid when due until November 1, 1893, when the Union Pacific Railroad Company defaulted on the coupons due that day of bonds issued by the Central Branch, Union Pacific Railroad Company. The amount of such bonds held by the sinking fund was \$1,058,000 and the unpaid coupons amounted to \$31,740. The Department has been informed that the receivers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company have made application to the courts for authority to pay all the coupons upon which the road defaulted on the 1st ultimo, including those above mentioned.

Maturity, by fiscal years, of the bonds issued by the United States to Pacific railroads.

Maturity, fiscal years.	Issued to—	Amount issued.	Total each fiscal year.	
1895.....	Central Pacific Railroad	\$2,362,000	\$2,362,000	
1896.....	Kansas Pacific Railroad.....	640,000		
1895.....	do.....	1,440,000	8,640,000	
1896.....	Central Pacific Railroad.....	1,600,000		
1896.....	Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad.....	640,000		
1896.....	Union Pacific Railroad.....	4,320,000		
1897.....	Central Pacific Railroad.....	2,112,000		9,712,000
1897.....	Union Pacific Railroad.....	3,840,000		
1897.....	Kansas Pacific Railroad.....	2,800,000		
1897.....	Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad.....	640,000		
1897.....	Western Pacific Railroad.....	320,000		
1898.....	Central Pacific Railroad.....	10,614,120	29,904,952	
1898.....	Union Pacific Railroad.....	15,919,512		
1898.....	Kansas Pacific Railroad.....	1,423,000		
1898.....	Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad.....	320,000		
1898.....	Sioux City and Pacific Railroad.....	1,628,320		
1899.....	Central Pacific Railroad.....	9,197,000		14,004,560
1899.....	Union Pacific Railroad.....	3,157,000		
1899.....	Western Pacific Railroad.....	1,650,560		
	Total.....		64,623,542	

Maturity, by fiscal years, of first-mortgage bonds issued by Pacific railroads.

Maturity, fiscal years.	Issued by—	Amount issued.	Total each fiscal year.	
1895.....	Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad.....	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	
1896.....	Central Pacific Railroad.....	2,995,000		
1895.....	Western Pacific Railroad.....	112,000	15,885,000	
1896.....	Union Pacific Railroad.....	6,475,000		
1896.....	Kansas Pacific Railroad.....	2,240,000		
1896.....	do.....	4,063,000		
1897.....	Central Pacific Railroad.....	3,383,000		8,978,000
1897.....	do.....	3,997,000		
1897.....	Union Pacific Railroad.....	1,598,000		
1898.....	do.....	1,920,000	25,055,000	
1898.....	do.....	5,999,000		
1898.....	Central Pacific Railroad.....	15,508,000		
1898.....	Sioux City and Pacific Railroad.....	1,628,000		
1899.....	Union Pacific Railroad.....	8,837,000		11,237,000
1899.....	do.....	2,400,000		
1900.....	Central Pacific Railroad.....	1,858,000	1,858,000	
	Total.....		64,613,000	

The amounts of the indebtedness of the several companies to the United States will be increased to the extent of the interest hereafter accruing on the bonds, except such part of it as may be repaid by services; but, as the bonds mature, the sinking fund can be applied to their partial payment, unless the corporations should make default on obligations secured by prior liens, in which event the law heretofore quoted requires the assets held by the Government to be used for their satisfaction.

On account of the approaching maturity of both classes of these bonds and the magnitude of the interests involved, I respectfully sub-

mit that the subject should receive the early and earnest consideration of Congress, with a view to the adoption of some plan which will more certainly secure the ultimate payment of the indebtedness to the Government, and at the same time permit the companies to conduct the business for which they were created, under such limitations and restrictions as to management and expenditures as may be considered necessary to protect the rights of all parties interested in the property. It would be very unfortunate, in my opinion, if the Government should be forced by any combination of circumstances to take possession of and operate these lines of railway, and every reasonable effort should be made by all parties to avoid such a result.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

During the first five months of the present fiscal year the expenditures of the Government have exceeded its receipts to the amount of \$29,918,095.66. There has been not only a decrease of receipts, but also an increase of expenditures during this period as compared with the corresponding five months of the last fiscal year. The revenues from customs have fallen off \$23,589,829.74; from internal taxes, \$7,866,667.96, and from miscellaneous receipts, \$324,152.39. The expenditures on account of the War Department in the execution of contracts made during the last fiscal year have increased \$6,162,132.42; on account of the Navy Department, for the same reason, the increase has been \$1,912,289.31; on account of Indians, \$538,078.55, and on account of interest, \$69,450.25; but there have been reductions in some other branches of the public service to the amount of \$6,352,206, as compared with the corresponding period last year.

The result of these changes is that on the first day of December, 1893, the actual net balance in the Treasury, after deducting the bank note 5 per cent redemption fund, outstanding drafts and checks, disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, and the gold reserve, was only \$11,038,448.25, and of the total amount held \$12,347,517.80 was in subsidiary silver and minor coins.

It may be safely assumed that the worst effects of the recent financial disturbances, and consequent business depression, have been realized, and that the conditions will be much more favorable hereafter for the collection of an adequate revenue for the support of the Government; but it can scarcely be expected that the receipts during the remainder of the fiscal year will exceed the expenditures for the same time to such an extent as to prevent a very considerable deficiency. I have, therefore, estimated a probable deficiency of \$28,000,000 at the close of the year, and if Congress concurs in this view of the situation, it will be incumbent upon it to make some provision for raising that amount as soon as practicable, by taxation or otherwise. On account of the difficulty of securing such a sum within the time it will be required by the imposition and collection of additional taxes, I recommend that the

third section of the act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, approved January 14, 1875, which confers authority upon the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and sell certain descriptions of United States bonds, be so amended as to authorize him to issue and sell, at not less than par in coin, bonds to an amount not exceeding two hundred million dollars, bearing a lower rate of interest and having a shorter time to run than those now provided for, and that he be permitted to use, from time to time, such part of the proceeds as may be necessary to supply any deficiencies in the public revenues that may occur during the fiscal years 1894 and 1895. The section referred to provides that:

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of at not less than par in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt."

The bonds authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, are described as follows:

(1) Bonds not exceeding in the aggregate two hundred million dollars, in such form as the Secretary may prescribe, and of denominations of fifty dollars, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the then standard value, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable semi-annually in such coin at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

(2) Bonds not exceeding in the aggregate three hundred million dollars, the same in all respects as those above described, but payable at the pleasure of the United States after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.

(3) Bonds not exceeding in the aggregate one thousand million dollars, the same in all respects, but payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

In the present condition of the public credit nothing less than the existence of a great and pressing financial emergency would, in my opinion, justify the issue and sale of any of these classes of bonds. On the first class the interest would amount, at the maturity of the bonds, to one-half the principal; on the second class it would amount to more than two-thirds of the principal, and on the third class it would exceed the principal by 20 per cent. If any one of these methods of raising money were now presented as an original measure for consideration in Congress, I am satisfied it would not receive the approval of that body or of the people. Whatever may have been their merits nearly a quarter of a century ago, when the credit of the Government was to a certain extent impaired by the existence of a large interest-bearing public debt and the general use of a depreciated paper currency, not then redeemable in any kind of coin, our financial standing is now so high that our public obligations, bearing any of the rates of interest authorized by the law re-

ferred to, would have to be sold at a premium so great as to prevent large classes of our people, who might otherwise invest in them, from becoming purchasers. The United States 4 per cent bonds, payable in 1907, are now selling at a rate which yields investors less than 3 per cent upon their cost, and I am confident that a bond, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent, payable quarterly, and redeemable at the option of the Government after five years, could be readily sold at par in our own country.

If the authority now existing should be so modified as to empower the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the bonds in denominations or sums of twenty-five dollars and its multiples, they could be readily disposed of through the subtreasuries and post-offices without the agency or intervention of banks or other financial institutions and without the payment of commissions. Such bonds would afford to the people at large an opportunity to convert their surplus earnings into a form of security, which, while it would be perfectly safe, would not only increase in value by reason of accumulating interest, but be at all times available as a means of procuring money when needed; and the experience of this and other countries justifies the confident belief that such a plan would be popular and successful.

In case Congress should not consider it advisable to authorize the Secretary to use, for the purpose of supplying deficiencies in the revenues, any part of the proceeds of the bonds herein suggested, I recommend that he be empowered to execute from time to time, as may be necessary, the obligations of the Government, not exceeding in the aggregate fifty million dollars, bearing a rate of interest not greater than 3 per cent and payable after one year from date, and that he be permitted to sell them at not less than par, or use them at not less than par, in the payment of public expenses to such creditors as may be willing to receive them. The condition of the Treasury is such that unless some available means are promptly provided by law for supplying the growing deficiency, the public service will be seriously impaired and pensioners and other creditors subjected to great delay and inconvenience. Congress alone has the power to adopt such measures as will relieve the present situation and enable the Treasury to continue the punctual payment of all legitimate demands upon it, and I respectfully but earnestly urge that immediate attention be given to the subject.

The necessity for the extension of the power of the Secretary to procure and maintain a larger reserve for the redemption of United States currency must, I think, be evident to everyone who has given serious thought to the subject. At the date of the resumption of specie payments, January 1, 1879, the only form of currency, except coin certificates, which the Government was required or authorized by law to redeem in coin on presentation, was the old legal-tender notes, then and now amounting to \$346,681,016, and it was considered by the Secretary of the Treasury that a coin reserve of a hundred million dollars would constitute a sufficient basis for the maintenance of that amount of cur-

rency at par. The correctness of this conclusion was shown by the fact that, so long as there was no material increase in the volume of paper redeemable by the Government, the reserve remained unimpaired and no serious disturbances occurred in our monetary system; but under the act of July 14, 1890, additional Treasury notes have been issued to the amount of \$155,930,940, of which there are now outstanding \$153,318,224, thus making the direct Government obligations in use as currency amount to the sum of \$499,999,240, all of which the Secretary of the Treasury is now required by law to redeem in coin on presentation. Besides this, there have been coined under authority of law \$419,332,550 in legal-tender silver, upon which certificates have been issued to the amount of \$334,138,504; and as Congress, in the act of July 14, 1890, declared it to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law," an additional reason now exists for conferring upon the Secretary unquestionable authority to provide for such contingencies as may arise.

Under these circumstances it is, in my opinion, necessary not only that he should be clothed with full authority to procure and maintain an ample reserve in coin, but that the purposes for which such reserve is to be held and used should be made as comprehensive as the duty imposed upon him by the law. The existence of such authority in a constantly available form would of itself inspire such confidence in the security and stability of our currency that its actual exercise might never become necessary; but the futility of declaring a specific policy and withholding the means which may become necessary for its execution is too apparent to require comment. Largely on account of apprehensions as to the ability of the Government under the legislation then existing to continue the current redemption of its notes in coin and maintain the parity of the two metals, the shipments of gold from this country during the fiscal year 1893 reached, as already stated in this report, the unprecedented amount of \$108,680,844, nearly all of which was withdrawn from the public Treasury by the presentation of notes for redemption. During the three months next preceding the 7th day of March, 1893, when a change occurred in the administration of the Treasury Department, the withdrawals of gold from the Treasury for export amounted to \$34,146,000, and during the eight months which have elapsed since that time such withdrawals have amounted to \$36,259,650, or \$2,113,650 more than during the preceding period of three months.

The amount of free gold in the Treasury on the 7th day of March, 1893, was \$100,982,410, or \$982,410 in excess of the lawful reserve; but by making exchanges of currency for gold with the banks in different parts of the country the amount was increased to \$107,462,682 on the 25th of that month. Notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts by the Department to maintain the hundred million dollar reserve intact, the presentation of notes for redemption to procure gold for shipment abroad

continued to such an extent that on the 22d day of April, for the first time since the fund was established, it became necessary to use a part of it, and it was reduced to \$95,432,357; but it was afterwards increased by exchanges of currency for gold, so that on the 10th day of August it had been fully restored, and there was on hand \$103,683,290 in free gold. By October 19, however, it had been diminished by redemptions of currency and otherwise to the sum of \$81,551,385, which is the lowest point it has ever reached.

So long as the Government continues the unwise policy of keeping its own notes outstanding to circulate as currency, and undertakes to provide for their redemption in coin on presentation, it will be, in my opinion, essential for the Secretary of the Treasury to possess the means, or to have the clear and undoubted authority to secure the means, which may from time to time become necessary to enable him to meet such emergencies as the one which has recently occurred in our financial affairs. Under existing legislation the Treasury Department exercises to a larger extent than all the other financial institutions of the country combined the functions of a bank of issue, and while the credit of the Government is so strong that it may not be necessary to maintain at all times the actual coin reserve which experience has shown to be requisite in the case of ordinary banking companies, still it would be manifestly imprudent, to say the least, not to adopt such precautionary measures as would enable the Government in times of unusual monetary disturbance to keep its faith with the people who hold its notes and coins by protecting them against the disastrous effects of an irredeemable and depreciated currency.

While the laws have imposed upon the Treasury Department all the duties and responsibilities of a bank of issue, and to a certain extent the functions of a bank of deposit, they have not conferred upon the Secretary any part of the discretionary powers usually possessed by the executive heads of institutions engaged in conducting this character of financial business. He is bound by mandatory or prohibitory provisions in the statutes to do or not do certain things, without regard to the circumstances which may exist at the time he is required to act, and thus he is allowed no opportunity to take advantage of changes in the situation favorable to the interests of the Government, or to protect its interests from injury when threatened by adverse events or influences. He can neither negotiate temporary loans to meet casual deficiencies nor retire and cancel the notes of the Government without substituting other currency for them when the revenues are redundant or the circulation excessive, nor can he resort, except to a very limited extent, to any of the expedients which in his judgment may be absolutely necessary to prevent injurious disturbances of the financial situation. These considerations emphasize the necessity for such legislation as will make the Department more independent of speculative interests and operations and enable it to maintain the credit of the Government upon a sound and secure basis.

Whatever objections may be urged against the maintenance of a large coin reserve, procured by the sale of interest-bearing bonds, it must be evident that this course can not be safely avoided unless the Government abandons the policy of issuing its own notes for circulation and limits the functions of the Treasury Department to the collection and disbursement of the public revenues for purely public purposes, and to the performance of such other administrative duties as may be appropriate to the character of its organization as a branch of the executive authority. To the extent that it is required by law to receive money on deposit, and repay it, or to issue notes and redeem them on demand, it is engaged in a business which can not be conducted without having at all times the ability to comply promptly with its obligations. Its operations necessarily affect, beneficially or otherwise, the private financial affairs of all the people, and they have a right to be assured by appropriate legislation that their confidence in the integrity and power of the Government has not been misplaced.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

The recent repeal of so much of the act of July 14, 1890, as required the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver bullion and issue Treasury notes in payment for it, makes such a radical change in the policy of the Government respecting the currency of the country that, until its effects are more fully developed, I do not consider it advisable to recommend further specific legislation upon that subject.

As already shown in this report, the amount of money in the country, outside of the Treasury, on the first day of December, 1893, was \$112,404,947 greater than the amount outstanding on the first day of November, 1892. This vast increase in the volume of outstanding currency, notwithstanding the enormous exports of gold during the year, is the result of several causes, among which may be mentioned the issue of Treasury notes for the purchase of silver bullion, the excess of public expenditures over receipts, the additional circulation called for by the national banks during the late financial stringency, and the large imports of gold, which amounted during the months of July, August, September, and October, 1893, to the sum of \$55,785,526. That the amount of money in the country is greater than is required for the transaction of the business of the people at this time is conclusively shown by the fact that it has accumulated, and is still accumulating, in the financial centers to such an extent as to constitute a serious embarrassment to the banks in which it is deposited, many of which are holding large sums at a loss. This excessive accumulation of currency at particular points is caused by the fact that there is no such demand for it elsewhere as will enable the banks and other institutions to which it belongs to loan it to the people at remunerative rates, and it will continue until the business of the country has more fully recovered from the depressing effects of the recent financial disturbances.

Money does not create business, but business creates a demand for money, and until there is such a revival of industry and trade as to require the use of the circulating medium now outstanding, it would be hazardous to arbitrarily increase its volume by law, or to make material changes in its character by disturbing in any manner the relations which its different forms now bear to each other. In the meantime, it will be the duty of all who have power to influence the course of events or to assist, by legislation or otherwise, in the solution of the grave questions presented by the altered condition of our monetary system, to carefully consider the whole subject in all its aspects, in order that it may be permanently disposed of by the adoption of a simple and comprehensive system, which will, as far as possible, relieve the Government from the onerous obligations now resting upon it, and at the same time secure for the use of the people a currency uniform in value and adequate in amount.

The unsatisfactory condition of our currency legislation has been for many years the cause of much discussion and disquietude among the people, and although one great disturbing element has been removed, there still remain such inconsistencies in the laws and such differences between the forms and qualities of the various kinds of currency in use that private business is sometimes obstructed and the Treasury Department is constantly embarrassed in conducting the fiscal operations of the Government. There are now in circulation nine different kinds of currency, all except two being dependent directly or indirectly upon the credit of the United States. One statute requires the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the old legal-tender notes in coin on presentation, and another compels him to reissue them, so that, no matter how often they are redeemed, they are never actually paid and extinguished. The act of July 14, 1890, provides that the Treasury notes issued in payment for silver bullion shall be redeemed in gold or silver coin at the discretion of the Secretary, and when so redeemed may be reissued; but the same act also provides that no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom then held in the Treasury purchased by such notes, and consequently, when these notes are redeemed with silver coined from the bullion purchased under the act, they can not be reissued, but must be retired and canceled, for otherwise there would be a greater amount of notes outstanding than the cost of the bullion and coined dollars "then held in the Treasury." In this manner notes to the amount of \$2,625,984 have been retired and canceled since August last, and standard silver dollars have taken their places in the circulation. If redeemed in gold coin, the notes might be lawfully retired or reissued in the discretion of the Secretary; but the condition of the Treasury has been, and is now, such that practically no discretion exists, for the reason that the necessities of the

public service and the requirements of the coin reserve compel him to reissue them in defraying the expenditures of the Government or in procuring coin to replenish that fund.

One of the principal difficulties encountered by the Treasury Department results from the indisposition of the public to retain standard silver dollars and silver certificates in circulation. It requires constant effort upon the part of the Treasury officials to prevent the certificates especially from accumulating in the subtreasuries to the exclusion of legal-tender currency. Why this should be the case is not easily understood, for, although these certificates are not legal tender in the payment of private debts, they are, by the acts of 1878 and 1886, made receivable for all public dues, and by the act of May 12, 1882, national banks are authorized to hold them as part of their lawful reserves. With the policy of maintaining equality in the exchangeable value of all our currency firmly established, and the further accumulation of silver bullion arrested, there is no substantial reason why the silver certificate should not be as favorably received and as liberally treated by the public as any other form of note in circulation; and, for the purpose of creating a greater demand for their permanent use in the daily transactions of the people, I have directed that, as far as the law permits, and as rapidly as the opportunity is afforded, the amount of such certificates of denominations less than ten dollars shall be increased by substituting them for larger ones to be retired, and that the small denominations of other kinds of currency shall be retired as they are received into the Treasury and larger ones substituted in their places.

There are now outstanding United States legal-tender notes to the amount of \$67,944,941 in denominations less than ten dollars; Treasury notes issued under the act of 1890 of denominations less than ten dollars, \$64,688,489, and national-bank notes, \$63,381,916. There is express authority in the act of August 4, 1886, to substitute small silver certificates for larger ones, and the Secretary of the Treasury also has power to make such changes as he may deem proper in the denominations of the Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, but Congress, in the sundry civil appropriation act approved March 3, 1893, provided that no part of the money therein appropriated to defray the expenses of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing should be expended for printing United States legal-tender notes of larger denominations than those retired or canceled. As the law now specifically designates the denominations in which national-bank notes shall be issued, they can not be changed without further legislation, and consequently during the present fiscal year, at least, the \$64,688,489 in small Treasury notes are the only ones that can be lawfully retired to enlarge the use of small silver certificates. I am of the opinion that if this policy can be carried out to the extent of supplying the country with small silver certificates to an amount sufficient to conduct the ordinary cash transactions of the people, and if, during the same time, certificates of the largest denomi-

nations were issued in the places of others retired, so as to encourage the national banks to hold them as parts of their lawful reserves, the existing difficulties would be removed, and ultimately a larger amount of such currency than is now in circulation could be conveniently and safely used.

The Treasury now holds 140,699,760 fine ounces of silver bullion, purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, at a cost of \$126,758,218, and which, at the legal ratio of 15.988 to 1, would make 181,914,899 silver dollars. The act provided that after the first day of July, 1891, the Secretary of the Treasury should coin as much of the bullion purchased under it as might be necessary to provide for the redemption of the notes, and that any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage should be accounted for and paid into the Treasury. It is plain from this, and other provisions of the act, that so much of the bullion as may be necessary, when coined, to provide for the redemption of the entire amount of notes outstanding, is pledged for that purpose, and can not be lawfully used for any other; but it was decided by the late Attorney-General, and by my predecessor in office, that the so-called gain or seigniorage resulting from the coinage as it progressed constituted a part of the general assets of the Treasury, and that certificates could be legally issued upon it, notwithstanding the act of 1890 is silent upon the latter subject.

The coinage of the whole amount of this bullion, which would employ our mints, with their present capacities, for a period of about five years, would, at the existing ratio, increase the silver circulation during the time named \$55,156,681 from seigniorage, besides such additions as might be made in the meantime by the redemption of Treasury notes in standard silver dollars. In order that the Department might be in a condition to comply promptly with any increased demand that may be made upon it by the public for standard silver dollars or silver certificates, or that it might take advantage of any favorable opportunity that may occur to put an additional amount of such currency in circulation without unduly disturbing the monetary situation, I have caused a large amount of bullion to be prepared for coinage at New Orleans and San Francisco, and have ordered the mints at those places to be kept in readiness to commence operations at any time when required.

REVISION OF THE REVENUE LAWS.

The necessity for a comprehensive revision of our tariff laws in the interests of greater industrial and commercial freedom need not be urged at great length upon the present Congress, one branch of which has been recently chosen by the people with that object distinctly in view; nor would it be appropriate here to discuss to any considerable extent the particular alterations that ought to be made in the free and dutiable schedules in order to make the revision conform to the requirements of the situation, because the proper committee of the House of Represent-

atives is engaged in the preparation of a measure which will probably be presented for the consideration of that body before this report is made. But it is not improper, under the circumstances, to submit some suggestions upon the general principles involved in such legislation and the best methods of applying them, in order to secure, as far as possible, equality in the distribution of the burdens of taxation, and avoid, as far as possible, the taxation of one citizen for the benefit of another, or of one class for the benefit of another.

The only proper purpose for which taxes can be levied and collected by the United States is to raise revenue for the support of the public service and the payment of public obligations, and it follows as a plain matter of justice that no citizen should be required to contribute more than his equal share towards the accomplishment of these ends. While absolute equality is not attainable under any system of taxation that can be devised, it is possible to correct the flagrant inequalities which characterize our existing legislation; and in doing so, it is the imperative duty of those who are charged with the responsibility of making the revision to select such subjects for taxation and prescribe such methods of assessment and collection as will secure the necessary means for the support of the Government with the least possible injury to any part of the people, but without regard to the groundless apprehensions or unreasonable opposition of timid or selfish interests.

The equal distribution of the burdens of taxation depends not alone upon the rates of duty imposed upon the different articles, but largely upon the manner in which the amount of the duty is ascertained and fixed by the law. The basis of the duty must be a unit in some form, and the question whether it shall be computed upon the weight, quantity, number, or dimensions of the article, or upon its actual value, is one which lies at the very foundation of every proposition to impose taxes, and upon its determination depends to a great extent the justice or injustice of every revenue measure.

The imposition of specific or compound rates of duty is so inconsistent with the true principles of just taxation that nothing but the plainest necessity can justify it in any case, unless it be in a few exceptional instances where all the articles taxed at the same specific rate are so nearly equal in value that the danger of unjust discrimination is not greater than it would be if an official valuation were required. It is manifestly unjust to compel one citizen to pay the same amount of tax on a yard of cloth worth one dollar that another citizen pays on a yard of cloth worth five dollars. In such a case it is evident that one has been taxed too much for the support of the Government or the other has been taxed too little, and the law has not dealt fairly with them in a matter which affects the equality of their rights and duties as citizens. A tariff is a tax upon consumption, and the condition of those who are compelled by poverty of means to purchase and use the coarser and cheaper grades of goods should certainly protect them against unjust

discriminations, even if it does not entitle them to some measure of exemption from the exactions of the Government. Taxation according to value does injustice to no one, unless the rates are too high or are unequally adjusted upon articles of the same general character and utility. It is distinctly the American system of taxation, and is recognized as just and equitable by the people in all the States in their laws for the assessment and collection of local revenues upon the ad valorem basis. It is not probable that any other method would be tolerated in any State of the Union where the tax is imposed solely for the purpose of raising revenue with no incidental or ulterior object in view affecting the public health or morals; and it would never have been tolerated in our Federal legislation, except in rare instances, if the use of the taxing power had been limited to the real purpose for which it was delegated. As a means of concealing from the taxpayer the actual proportion which the charge upon his earnings bears to the value of the taxed article, specific and compound rates have been for many years ingeniously employed to mask and perpetuate a system which subordinates the interests of the Government to the exactions of private individuals and corporations engaged in particular industries and trades.

But the objections urged against the ad valorem system of tariff taxation are not generally based upon the proposition that it lacks the element of justice or equality, but usually upon the grounds that it is difficult of administration, and that it furnishes strong inducements for the commission of frauds and perjuries in order to secure false valuations of imported goods. While there is some force in this contention, I am not able to see how unequal taxation can be justified upon the ground that the burdens upon the people ought to be increased in order that the labors of public officials may be diminished, or that the honest citizen should be punished in order to prevent the dishonest one from attempting to violate the law. But the difficulties of administration have always been greatly exaggerated, and so far as they really existed in former times, have now been much diminished by our increased facilities for ascertaining market values in other countries, and by the improved organization of our customs service. The markets of the world have been brought so near to each other by the use of steam and electricity that, as to all staple articles especially, it is not now much more difficult to find their cost or value abroad than at home; and if under these circumstances it shall be demonstrated that official intelligence and integrity can not be safely relied upon for an honest collection of the revenues under the existing system of indirect taxation, it will become necessary to consider whether some other method can not be devised to raise moneys for the support of the Government.

So far as the inducements to commit frauds and perjuries constitute objections, the slightest examination of the subject will show that they are much greater under the system of compound rates, which is one of the most prominent features of our existing legislation, than

they could possibly be under a purely ad valorem arrangement of duties. The tariff law now in force imposes compound rates of duty upon a great many important articles in common use among the people, and which are largely imported from abroad, and in every such case a tempting premium is offered for fraudulent undervaluations by the importer or consignee. For instance, on woolen or worsted cloths, shawls and certain other manufactures of wool, worsted or hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at more than thirty cents, and not more than forty cents per pound, the tax per pound is three and a half times the duty imposed upon a pound of unwashed wool of the first class (38½ cents), and in addition forty per cent ad valorem; but if the goods are valued at more than forty cents per pound, the tax is four times the duty imposed upon a pound of unwashed wool of the first class (44 cents), and fifty per cent ad valorem. Upon an importation of one hundred thousand pounds of such goods under this law, an undervaluation to the extent of one-half of one cent per pound, so as to reduce the appraisement below forty cents a pound, would result in a clear gain to the importer and a loss to the revenue of \$9,725, whereas, if the compound rate imposed upon the first classification mentioned, exorbitant as it is, had been made purely ad valorem and applied to all the goods of like character and description, such undervaluation would have resulted in a gain to the importer and a loss to the revenue of only \$685, being a difference of \$9,040, or more than 22 per cent upon the whole cost of the importation.

This is only one provision out of a great number in the present law under which substantially the same result can be accomplished by a very small undervaluation of imported goods; and it would seem difficult to devise a scheme better calculated to encourage frauds upon the revenue and make their prevention or detection next to impossible.

Raw and partially raw materials constitute the basis of all our manufacturing and mechanical industries, and unless our industrial establishments can procure them upon substantially the same terms as their competitors elsewhere they must continue to be seriously impeded in their efforts to supply the home market with their finished products, and wholly unable to extend their trade to other countries, except as to certain commodities in the manufacture of which they have peculiar aptitude or employ superior machinery.

Taxes upon materials used in our shops and factories are especially objectionable on account of the fact that they multiply themselves many times before the finished article reaches the hands of the consumer, and thus impose a burden altogether disproportionate to the benefits supposed to be conferred upon the producer by the so-called protective system. A tax upon iron and wool necessitates a still higher rate upon all forms of manufactured iron and steel and upon all kinds of woolen goods; and these progressive increases in rates are piled one upon another at every stage of the manufacturing process until the completed article is ready for sale and consumption. The result is that the cost of

production is made so great that our manufacturers can neither exclude their foreign competitors from our own market, nor share their trade in the markets of other countries, while the American consumer is compelled to reimburse the increased outlay caused by the tax with a percentage of profit added.

If the world's store of raw materials were as accessible to the American workingman as it is to his competitor in other manufacturing countries, his superior skill, sobriety, and industrious habits would enable him, without artificial aid, to supply many parts of the world where his products are now never seen with machinery, implements, and various kinds of textile fabrics of such qualities and at such prices as would exclude all competition and create a demand for a large increase of our productive forces. With free raw materials as a permanent feature of our revenue legislation, the demand for labor would steadily grow with the extension of trade, while enlarged opportunities for the profitable investment of capital would stimulate the spirit of enterprise among our people and greatly diminish the danger of periodical suspensions, lock-outs, and strikes, which have in recent years so seriously interrupted our industrial progress.

Nearly allied to the policy of free raw materials is that of cheapening the necessaries of life for the masses of the people. Legislation which unnecessarily increases the cost of living is wholly without justification or excuse, and in the revision of our revenue laws this objectionable policy should be wholly discarded in the interest of both labor and capital. So long as the Government maintains a system of taxation which affects the prices of commodities in the markets, it should be so applied as to exempt, or bear as lightly as possible upon, those articles which are essential to the health and comfort of the people, such as food, clothing, and shelter, and upon the tools and implements of trade employed by labor in earning the means of subsistence. Luxuries and articles of taste and fashion, the use of which is entirely voluntary, are proper subjects of taxation under any system of raising revenue, and upon these the rates may very properly be placed at the highest revenue point. Such taxes do not ordinarily impose much hardship upon those who pay them, but taxes which diminish the purchasing power of the laborer's wages in procuring the necessaries of life strike at the foundations of the social system, because the material welfare of all our communities depends in a large measure upon the prosperity and contentment of those who labor in some form for their own support.

It is estimated that the revenues for the fiscal year 1895 will amount, upon the basis of existing laws, to \$454,427,748, and that the expenditures, excluding the sinking fund, will amount to \$448,303,789. The estimated revenue from customs is \$190,000,000, and the total estimated receipts from all sources will exceed the estimate of expenditures \$6,120,958. Assuming these amounts to be approximately correct, it will be necessary in any changes that may be made in our revenue laws

to provide for raising about \$184,000,000 from customs alone, or partly from customs and partly from such other subjects of taxation as Congress may see proper to include in our internal-revenue system.

If the amount and value of the importations of the same character of dutiable merchandise should not, during the fiscal year 1895, exceed the amount and value of such importations during the fiscal year 1893, the receipts under the measure now pending would be about \$122,000,000, but there are strong reasons for the opinion that the proposed reductions in the rates of duty will encourage importations to a very considerable extent, and that, consequently, the revenue will not be diminished in the same proportion as the rates are reduced. Moreover, experience has shown that under all our tariff legislation there has been an almost constant tendency towards annual increases in the amounts and values of dutiable imports, even though the rates of duty remained the same.

The total value of dutiable imports in 1868 was \$329,661,302, and the receipts were \$164,464,599, and although tea, coffee, and hides, important revenue articles, were all subsequently placed upon the free list and some other changes made in the law, the value of dutiable imports had increased to \$493,916,384 in 1883 and the receipts amounted to \$214,706,496. In the year 1884, the first after the passage of the tariff act of March 3, 1883, the value of dutiable imports was \$456,295,124, and the receipts \$195,067,489, but in 1890, the last full year under that act, the value was \$507,571,764 and the receipts \$229,668,584. There have been but two entire fiscal years since the act of October 6, 1890, and during the first one, 1892, the value of dutiable imports was \$355,526,741, and the receipts \$177,452,964, while in 1893 the value was \$400,282,519, and the receipts \$202,355,016, or an increase of nearly 15 per cent.

To what extent the importations will be increased solely on account of reductions in the rates of duty it is of course impossible to foresee, but it is reasonable to conclude that this cause, together with the natural increase of our purchases from other countries, will result in a much larger revenue from customs in 1895 than is indicated by a mere comparison of proposed reduced rates with those under which the collections were made in 1893.

I am of the opinion that with proper economy in public expenditures, which it is hoped will result in a considerable reduction from the estimates, an increase of \$50,000,000 to the revenue for the fiscal year 1895, by the imposition of additional taxes under the internal-revenue system, will supply sufficient means for the support of the Government, and that this sum can be raised without seriously disturbing the business of the country or doing injustice to any part of the people. Many different methods of providing this additional revenue have been suggested and discussed, and after a careful examination of the whole subject I have reached the conclusion that it can be most conveniently and justly raised by increasing the tax on distilled spirits 10 cents per gallon, and by additional taxes on cigars and cigarettes, and the imposition of new taxes on playing cards, cosmetics, and perfumeries, legacies, and sue-

cessions, and incomes derived from investments in stocks and bonds of corporations and joint stock companies.

The increased tax on distilled spirits, cigars, and cigarettes should be imposed upon all such articles in existence and upon which the revenue has not been collected, at the time the act takes effect, but a reasonable time should be allowed in the cases of the new taxes in order that the necessary stamps may be prepared and distributed, and the necessary rules and regulations made and promulgated. The propriety, under the circumstances, of increasing taxes upon distilled spirits, cigars, and cigarettes, and the imposition of new taxes at a reasonable rate upon playing cards and cosmetics and perfumeries, will not, I think, be seriously questioned, except by some of the producers of these articles, who constitute comparatively a small part of the people. Taxes which directly or indirectly increase the cost of the actual necessities of life should be avoided whenever it is possible to do so, but the consumers of such articles as are not essential to health and comfort ought not to complain when called upon to contribute a part of their voluntary expenditures to the support of the Government. Taxes upon legacies and successions and incomes acquired from investments in stocks and bonds of corporations and joint stock companies are less objectionable in their nature and in the methods of collection than any other excises which it is competent for the United States to impose upon incomes according to their actual value or amount. They are not inquisitorial nor liable to evasion by the fraudulent suppression of facts, because the assessments or returns need not be based upon information extorted by the law from the persons charged with their payment, but upon the public records and the regular and authentic accounts of the corporations and companies in which the investments have been made; and they have the additional merit of being imposed entirely upon that part of the citizen's income which is not earned by his labor or skill, but which, in the cases of legacies and successions, is acquired by mere operation of law or by gratuitous bequest, and in the case of incomes from investments in corporations and joint stock companies, by the simple earning capacity of his capital as such, without personal effort upon his part.

When the necessities of the Government compel it to resort to additional sources for procuring revenue, it is but fair that it should make its requisitions mainly upon those whose possessions are of such a character as enables them to escape, wholly or partially, the general burdens of taxation, rather than upon those who are already taxed substantially to the extent of their ability to pay; and as incomes from capital invested in the stocks and securities of the institutions mentioned are not now subject to taxation under any law of the United States, or the laws of the several States, except in a few instances, it can not be considered unjust to exact a small percentage of their amount for the public use. It is a generally recognized fact that capital in the form of money, bonds, and other evidences of debt does not usually, by reason of its intangible and transitory nature, bear its due proportion of the burdens

of taxation under the revenue laws of the several States and municipalities, as compared with real estate and visible personal property; and while no discrimination should be made against it, whether it be represented by corporate or other investments, there appears to be no good reason why the contributions for the support of the public service generally should not be equalized as nearly as possible by including this kind of property in the Federal revenue system.

But if it shall be said that there is no better reason for imposing a tax upon incomes derived from investments of this kind than there would be in taxing incomes from other sources, the answer is that these institutions are invested by law with valuable franchises, privileges, and immunities not enjoyed by the individual citizen, and that these frequently contribute more largely to their earning capacity than the character or value of their other property. The holders of their stocks and securities are in this respect more favored than their fellow-citizens generally, and the exchangeable value of their shares and bonds, as well as the annual incomes derived from them, are greatly increased because they are so favored.

A tax of 1 per cent upon an income of three thousand dollars derived from the investment of fifty thousand dollars in a 6 per cent stock would amount to thirty dollars, a sum so insignificant that the investor could not reasonably claim that the franchises and privileges granted to his debtor had not added fully that much to his receipts.

It is scarcely necessary to suggest to Congress, in this connection, that the present and prospective condition of the Treasury and the general state of the country, demand a policy of the strictest economy in public expenditures consistent with an efficient administration of the laws. Reductions of taxation can not be logically insisted upon, or be made practically beneficial, without a corresponding reduction of expenditures; but such a reduction can not be permanently effected by merely withholding appropriations required for the proper execution of existing laws, which impose duties upon the heads of Executive Departments and other public officials. Deficiencies are not savings, but as a general rule result in larger expenditures than would have been made if adequate appropriations had been granted in the first instance. Genuine economy and frugality can be secured only by the repeal of statutes authorizing or requiring unnecessary expenditures, and the refusal to enact new laws creating charges against the Treasury for purposes of doubtful utility; and although such a policy will probably be vigorously opposed by powerful interests more or less dependent upon the patronage of the Government for support, and by local influences seeking legislative favors, it is evident that it must be adopted and adhered to if any substantial result is to be accomplished.

J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary.

To the Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TABLE A.—STATEMENT OF THE OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES JUNE 30, 1893.

	Length of loan.	When redeemable.	Rate of interest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
OLD DEBT.							
For detailed information in regard to the earlier loans embraced under this head, see Finance Report for 1876.							
TREASURY NOTES PRIOR TO 1846.							
Acts of October 12, 1837 (5 Statutes, 291); May 21, 1838 (5 Statutes, 228); March 2, 1839 (5 Statutes, 325); March 31, 1840 (5 Statutes, 370); February 15, 1841 (5 Statutes, 411); January 31, 1842 (5 Statutes, 469); August 31, 1842 (5 Statutes, 581); and March 3, 1843 (5 Statutes, 614).	1 and 2 years	1 and 2 years from date.	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 to 6 per cent.	Par	\$51,000,000.00	\$47,002,900.00	(*)
Act of July 22, 1846 (9 Statutes, 39)	1 year	1 year from date.	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Par	10,000,000.00	7,687,800.00	(*)
MEXICAN INDEMNITY.							
Act of August 10, 1846 (9 Statutes, 94)	5 years	5 years from date.	5 per cent.	Par	320,000.00	303,573.92	(*)
TREASURY NOTES OF 1847.							
Act of January 28, 1847 (9 Statutes, 118)	1 and 2 years	1 and 2 years from date.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 per cent.	Par	23,000,000.00	†26,122,100.00	(*)
TREASURY NOTES OF 1857.							
Act of December 23, 1857 (11 Statutes, 257)	1 year	1 year from date.	3 to 6 per cent.	Par	Indefinite	52,778,900.00	(*)
BOUNTY-LAND SCRIP.							
Act of February 11, 1847 (9 Statutes, 125)	Indefinite	At the pleasure of the Government.	6 per cent.	Par	Indefinite	233,075.00	(*)
LOAN OF 1847.							
Act of January 28, 1847 (9 Statutes, 118)	20 years	Jan. 1, 1868	6 per cent.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent premium.	23,000,000.00	†28,220,350.00	950.00
TEXAN INDEMNITY STOCK.							
Act of September 9, 1850 (9 Statutes, 447)	14 years	Jan. 1, 1865	5 per cent.	Par	10,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	20,000.00
LOAN OF 1858.							
Act of June 14, 1858 (11 Statutes, 365)	15 years	Jan. 1, 1874	5 per cent.	Average premium of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	2,000.00

* Included in "old debt."

† Including reissues.

‡ Including conversion of Treasury notes.

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

	Length of loan.	When redeemable.	Rate of interest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
LOAN OF FEBRUARY, 1861 (1861s).							
Act of February 8, 1861 (12 Statutes, 129).....	10 or 20 years	Dec. 31, 1880....	6 per cent....	(Av.) \$9.03	25,000,000.00	18,415,000.00	5,000.00
TREASURY NOTES OF 1861.							
Act of March 2, 1861 (12 Statutes, 178).....	60 days or 2 years.	60 days or 2 years after date.	6 per cent....	Par to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ % per ct. pr'm.	Indefinite.....	35,364,450.00	2,500.00
OREGON WAR DEBT.							
Act of March 2, 1861 (12 Statutes, 198).....	20 years.....	July 1, 1881....	6 per cent....	Par.....	2,800,000.00	1,090,850.00	2,550.00
LOAN OF JULY AND AUGUST, 1861.							
The act of July 17, 1861 (1 ^o Statutes, 259), authorized the issue of \$250,000,000 bonds, with interest at not exceeding 7 per centum per annum, redeemable after twenty years. The act of August 5, 1861 (12 Statutes, 316), authorized the issue of bonds, with interest at 6 per centum per annum, payable after twenty years from date, in exchange for 7-30 notes issued under the act of July 17, 1861.	20 years.....	After June 30, 1881.	6 per cent....	Par.....	250,000,000.00	189,321,350.00	53,250.00
LOAN OF JULY AND AUGUST, 1861.							
Continued at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.	Indefinite....	At the pleasure of the Government.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent....	Par.....	.....	.....	25,600.00
OLD DEMAND NOTES.							
Acts of July 17, 1861 (12 Statutes, 259); August 5, 1861 (12 Statutes, 319); February 12, 1862 (12 Statutes, 338).	Indefinite....	On demand....	None.....	Par.....	60,000,000.00	*90,030,000.00	55,647.50
SEVEN-THIRTIES OF 1861.							
Act of July 17, 1861 (12 Statutes, 259).....	3 years.....	Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Av. pre. of $\frac{1}{100}$	Indefinite.....	139,999,750.00	10,700.00
FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1862.							
Acts of February 25, 1862 (12 Statutes, 345); March 3, 1864 (13 Statutes, 13), and January 28, 1865 (13 Statutes, 425).	5 or 20 years.	May 1, 1867....	6 per cent....	Av. pre. of $\frac{3}{100}$	515,000,000.00	514,771,600.00	224,200.00
LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.							
The act of February 25, 1862 (12 Statutes, 345), authorized the issue of \$150,000,000 United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations, not less than five dollars, as the Secretary of the Treasury	Indefinite....	On demand....	None.....	Par.....	450,000,000.00	.....	346,681,016.00

might deem expedient \$50,000,000 to be applied to the redemption of demand notes authorized by the act of July 17, 1861; these notes to be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and to be exchangeable for 6 per cent United States bonds. The act of July 11, 1862 (12 Statutes, 532), authorized an additional issue of \$150,000,000 of such denominations as the Secretary of the Treasury might deem expedient, but no such note should be for a fractional part of a dollar, and not more than \$35,000,000 of a lower denomination than five dollars; these notes to be a legal tender as before authorized. The act of March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 710), authorized an additional issue of \$150,000,000 of such denominations, not less than one dollar, as the Secretary of the Treasury might prescribe; which notes were made a legal tender as before authorized. The same act limited the time in which the Treasury notes might be exchanged for United States bonds to July 1, 1863. The amount of notes authorized by this act were to be in lieu of \$100,000,000 authorized by the resolution of January 17, 1863 (12 Statutes, 822). The act of May 31, 1878 (20 Statutes, 87), provides that no more of the United States legal-tender notes shall be canceled or retired, and that when any of said notes are redeemed or received into the Treasury under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled, or destroyed, but shall be reissued and paid out again, and kept in circulation.

TEMPORARY LOAN.

Acts of February 25, 1862 (12 Statutes, 346); March 17, 1862 (12 Statutes, 370); July 11, 1862 (12 Statutes, 532), and June 30, 1864 (13 Statutes, 218).

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Acts of March 1, 1862 (12 Statutes, 352); May 17, 1862 (12 Statutes, 370), and March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 710).

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Acts of July 17, 1862 (12 Statutes, 592); March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 711), and June 30, 1864 (13 Statutes, 220).

LOAN OF 1863.

The act of March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 709), authorized a loan of \$900,000,000 and the issue of bonds, with interest not exceeding 6 per centum per annum, and redeemable in not less than ten nor more than forty years, principal and interest payable in coin. The act of June 30, 1864 (13 Statutes, 219), repeats the above authority, except as to the \$75,000,000 of bonds already advertised for.

Bonds of this loan continued at 3½ per cent interest, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

	Indefinite ..	After ten days' notice.	4, 5, and 6 per cent.	Parl.....	150,000,000.00	*716,099,247.16	2,960.00
	1 year	1 year after date.	6 per cent....	Par.....	No limit.....	561,753,241.65	3,000.00
	Indefinite ..	On presentation.	None	Par.....	50,000,000.00	*368,720,079.51	6,900,504.02
	17 years	July 1, 1881 ..	6 per cent....	Average premium of 4.6000.	75,000,000.00	75,000,000.00	11,600.00
	Indefinite ..	At the pleasure of the Government.	3½ per cent ..	Par.....	.....	.....	100.00

* Including reissues.

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

	Length of loan.	When redeemable.	Rate of interest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
ONE-YEAR NOTES OF 1863.							
Act of March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 710)	1 year.....	1 year after date.	5 per cent....	Par.....	\$100,000,000.00	\$44,520,000.00	\$72,775.00
TWO-YEAR NOTES OF 1863.							
Act of March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 710)	2 years.....	2 years after date.	5 per cent....	Par.....	400,000,000.00	166,480,000.00	27,750.00
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.							
Acts of March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 710), and June 30, 1864 (13 Statutes, 218).....	3 years.....	3 years from date.	6 per cent compound.	Par.....	400,000,000.00	206,505,440.00	174,130.00
TEN-FORTIES OF 1864.							
Act of March 3, 1864 (13 Statutes, 13).....	10 or 40 years.	March 1, 1874	5 per cent....	Par to 7 per ct. prem.	200,000,000.00	196,118,300.00	42,400.00
FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1864.							
Act of June 30, 1864 (13 Statutes, 216).....	5 or 20 years.	Nov. 1, 1869	6 per cent....	Av. prem. of 2 ¹ / ₂ %	400,000,000.00	125,561,300.00	16,400.00
SEVEN-THIRTIES OF 1864 AND 1865.							
Acts of June 30, 1864 (13 Statutes, 218); January 28, 1865 (13 Statutes, 425), and March 3, 1865 (13 Statutes, 468).....	3 years ...	Aug. 15, 1867 June 15, 1868 July 15, 1868	7 ¹ / ₂ per ct....	Av. prem. of 2 ¹ / ₂ %	800,000,000.00	*829,992,500.00	127,400.00
FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865.							
Acts of March 3, 1865 (13 Statutes, 468), and April 12, 1866 (14 Statutes, 31).....	5 or 20 years.	Nov. 1, 1870	6 per cent....	Av. prem. of 3 ¹ / ₂ %	Indefinite.....	203,227,250.00	21,150.00
CONSOLS OF 1865.							
Acts of March 3, 1865 (13 Statutes, 468), and April 12, 1866 (14 Statutes, 31).....	5 or 20 years.	July 1, 1870	6 per cent....	Av. prem. of 1 ¹ / ₂ %	Indefinite.....	332,908,950.00	116,000.00
CONSOLS OF 1867.							
Acts of March 3, 1865 (13 Statutes, 468), and April 12, 1866 (14 Statutes, 31).....	5 or 20 years.	July 1, 1872	6 per cent....	Av. prem. of 1 ¹ / ₂ %	Indefinite.....	379,618,000.00	102,900.00

	5 or 20 years.	July 1, 1873...	6 per cent....	Av. prem. of 1/100	Indefinite.....	19,550.00
<p>CONSOLS OF 1868.</p> <p>Acts of March 3, 1865 (13 Statutes, 468), and April 12, 1866 (14 Statutes, 31).</p>						42,539,350.00
<p>THREE-PER-CENT CERTIFICATES.</p> <p>Acts of March 2, 1867 (14 Statutes, 553), and July 25, 1868 (15 Statutes, 183).</p>	Indefinite...	On demand...	3 per cent....	Par.....	75,000,000.00	5,000.00
<p>FIVE-PER-CENT LOAN OF 1881.</p> <p>The act of January 14, 1875 (18 Statutes, 296), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, dispose of, or take less than par, in coin, either of the description of bonds of the United States described in the act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), to the extent necessary for the redemption of fractional currency in silver coins of the denominations of ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents of standard value.</p> <p>The act of March 3, 1875 (18 Statutes, 469), directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds of the character and description set out in the act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), to James B. Eads, or his legal representatives, in payment at par of the warrants of the Secretary of War for the construction of jetties and auxiliary works to maintain a wide and deep channel between the South Pass of the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico, unless Congress shall have previously provided for the payment of the same by the necessary appropriation of money.</p> <p>The act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), authorizes the issue of \$200,000,000 at 5 per centum, principal and interest payable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States Government, after ten years; these bonds to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority. Bonds and coupons payable at the Treasury of the United States. This act not to authorize an increase of the bonded debt of the United States. Bonds to be sold at not less than par in coin, and the proceeds to be applied to the redemption of outstanding 5-20's or to be exchanged for said 5-20's, par for par. Payment of these bonds, when due, to be made in order of dates and numbers, beginning with each class last dated and numbered. Interest to cease at the end of three months from notice of intention to redeem. The act of January 29, 1871 (16 Statutes, 299), increases the amount of 5 per cent to \$500,000,000, provided the total amount of bonds issued shall not exceed the amount originally authorized, and authorizes the interest on any of these bonds to be paid quarterly.</p> <p>The act of December 17, 1872 (18 Statutes, 1), authorized the issue of an equal amount of bonds of the loan of 1858, which the holders thereof may, on or before February 1, 1874, elect to exchange for the bonds of this loan.</p>	10 years.....	May 1, 1881.....	5 per cent....	Par....	517,994,150.00	39,800.00
					1,500,000,000.00	

* Including reissues.

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

	Length of loan.	When redeemable.	Rate of interest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
FOUR-AND-ONE-HALF-PER-CENT LOAN OF 1891. (REFUNDING.)	15 years.....	Sept. 1, 1891.....	4½ per cent..	Par....		\$185,000,000.00	\$719,500.00
The act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), authorizes the issue of \$300,000,000 at 4½ per centum, payable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States Government, after fifteen years; these bonds to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority. Bonds and coupons payable at the Treasury of the United States. This act not to authorize an increase of the bonded debt of the United States. Bonds to be sold at not less than par in coin, and the proceeds to be applied to the redemption of outstanding 5-20's or to be exchanged for said 5-20's, par for par. Payment of these bonds, when due, to be made in order of dates and numbers, beginning with each class last dated and numbered. Interest to cease at the end of three months from notice of intention to redeem.							
FOUR-AND-ONE-HALF-PER-CENT LOAN OF 1891. (RESUMPTION.)	15 years.....	Sept. 1, 1891.....	4½ per cent..	Par to 1½ per cent. premium.	Indefinite.....	65,000,000.00	
The act of January 14, 1875 (18 Statutes, 296), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, dispose of, at not less than par in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), for the purpose of redeeming, on and after January 1, 1879, in coin, at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States in New York, the outstanding United States legal-tender notes when presented in sums of not less than fifty dollars.							
FOUR-PER-CENT LOAN OF 1907. (REFUNDING.)	30 years.....	July 1, 1907.....	4 per cent....	Par to ½ per cent. premium.		710,327,350.00	559,604,150.00
The act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), authorizes the issue of \$1,000,000,000 at 4 per centum, payable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States Government, after thirty years; these bonds to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority. Bonds and coupons payable at the Treasury of the United States. This act not to authorize an increase of the bonded debt of the United States. Bonds to be sold at not less than par in coin, and the proceeds to be applied to the redemption of outstanding 5-20's, or to be exchanged for							

30 years.....	July 1, 1907....	4 per cent....	Par....	Indefinite....	30,500,000.00
Indefinite....	On demand....	None.....	Par.....	No limit.....	64,780,000.00
Indefinite....	On demand....	None.....	Par.....	Indefinite....	94,041,182.00

said 5-20's, par for par. Payment of these bonds, when due, to be made in order of dates and numbers, beginning with each class last dated and numbered. Interest to cease at the end of three months from notice of intention to redeem. See Refunding Certificates, below.

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

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

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

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

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

The act of March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 711), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of gold coin and bullion in sums of not less than twenty dollars, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations of not less than twenty dollars each; the coin and bullion deposited for or representing the certificates to be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. The certificates so issued to be received at par in payment of interest on the public debt and for duties on imports. The act of July 12, 1882 (22 Statutes, 165), provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall suspend the issue of gold certificates whenever the amount of gold coin and gold bullion in the Treasury reserved for the redemption of United States notes falls below one hundred millions of dollars.

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

	Length of loan.	When redeemable.	Rate of interest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
SILVER CERTIFICATES.							
The act of February 28, 1878 (20 Statutes, 26, sec. 3), provides that any holder of the coin authorized by this act may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States in sums not less than ten dollars and receive therefor certificates of not less than ten dollars each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin deposited for or representing the certificates shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and, when so received, may be reissued. The act of August 4, 1886 (24 Statutes, 227), authorizes the issue of silver certificates in denominations of one, two, and five dollars; said certificates to be receivable, redeemable, and payable in like manner and for like purposes as is provided for by the act of February 28, 1878.	Indefinite...	On demand...	None.....	Par.....	No limit.....	.....	\$330,957,504.00
REFUNDING CERTIFICATES.							
The act of February 26, 1879 (20 Statutes, 321), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, in exchange for lawful money of the United States, certificates of deposit, of the denomination of ten dollars, bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, and convertible at any time, with accrued interest, into the four per centum bonds described in the refunding act; the money so received to be applied only to the payment of the bonds bearing interest at a rate not less than five per centum, in the mode prescribed by said act.	Indefinite...	Convertible into 4 per cent bonds.	4 per cent....	Par.....	No limit.....	\$40,012,750.00	68,450.00
FUNDED LOAN OF 1881, CONTINUED AT THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.							
These bonds were issued in exchange for five-per-cent bonds of the funded loan of 1881, by mutual agreement between the Secretary of the Treasury and the holders, and were made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.	Indefinite...	At pleasure of the Government.	3½ per cent...	Par.....	.....	.....	20,150.00
FUNDED LOAN OF 1891, CONTINUED AT TWO PER CENT.							
These bonds were issued in exchange for the four and one-half per cent funded loan of 1891, by mutual agreement between the Secretary of the Treasury and the holders, and were made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.	Indefinite...	At pleasure of the Government.	2 per cent....	Par.....	.....	25,354,500.00	25,354,500.00

LOAN OF JULY 12, 1882.

These bonds were issued in exchange for the five and six per cent bonds which had been previously confined at three and one-half per cent by mutual agreement between the Secretary of the Treasury and the holders, and were made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

TREASURY NOTES OF 1890.

The act of July 14, 1890 (26 Statutes, 289), directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion to the aggregate amount of four million five hundred thousand ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month, at the market price thereof, not exceeding one dollar for three hundred and seventy-one and twenty-five hundredths grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases of silver bullion Treasury notes of the United States, to be prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, in such form and of such denominations, not less than one dollar nor more than one thousand dollars, as he may prescribe. That said notes shall be redeemable on demand, in coin, at the Treasury of the United States, or at the office of any assistant treasurer of the United States, and when so redeemed, may be reissued; but no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom then held in the Treasury, purchased by such notes, and such Treasury notes shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued; and such notes, when held by any national banking association, may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve. That upon demand of the holder of any of the Treasury notes provided for the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem the same in gold or silver coin, at his discretion, it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law.

NATIONAL-BANK NOTES (REDEMPTION ACCOUNT).

The act of July 14, 1890 (26 Statutes, 289), provides that balances standing with the Treasurer of the United States to the respective credits of national banks for deposits made to redeem the circulating notes of such banks, and all deposits thereafter received for like purpose, shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and the Treasurer of the United States shall redeem from the general cash in the Treasury the circulating notes of said banks which may come into his possession subject to redemption, and the balance remaining of the deposits so covered shall, at the close of each month, be reported on the monthly public debt statement as debt of the United States bearing no interest.

Indefinite...	At pleasure of the Govern-ment.	3 per cent...	Par.....						
									21,950.00
									147,190,227.00
									20,663,437.75
									*1,545,985,686.13

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

TABLE B.—STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY OF EACH YEAR FROM 1791 TO 1843, INCLUSIVE, AND ON THE 1ST OF JULY OF EACH YEAR FROM 1843 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
Jan. 1, 1791.....	\$75,463,476.52	Jan. 1, 1843.....	\$20,201,226.27
1792.....	77,227,924.66	July 1, 1843.....	32,742,922.00
1793.....	80,358,631.04	1844.....	23,461,652.50
1794.....	78,427,404.77	1845.....	15,925,303.01
1795.....	80,747,587.39	1846.....	15,550,292.97
1796.....	83,762,172.07	1847.....	38,826,534.77
1797.....	82,064,479.33	1848.....	47,044,862.23
1798.....	79,228,529.12	1849.....	63,061,858.69
1799.....	78,408,669.77	1850.....	63,452,773.55
1800.....	82,976,294.35	1851.....	68,304,736.02
1801.....	83,058,050.80	1852.....	66,199,341.71
1802.....	80,712,632.25	1853.....	59,803,117.70
1803.....	77,054,686.40	1854.....	42,242,222.42
1804.....	86,427,120.88	1855.....	35,586,956.56
1805.....	82,312,150.50	1856.....	31,932,537.90
1806.....	75,723,270.66	1857.....	28,699,831.85
1807.....	69,218,398.64	1858.....	44,911,881.03
1808.....	65,196,317.97	1859.....	58,496,837.88
1809.....	57,023,192.09	1860.....	64,842,287.88
1810.....	53,173,217.52	1861.....	90,580,873.72
1811.....	48,005,587.76	1862.....	524,176,412.13
1812.....	45,269,737.90	1863.....	1,119,772,138.63
1813.....	55,902,827.57	1864.....	1,815,784,370.57
1814.....	81,487,846.24	1865.....	2,680,647,869.74
1815.....	99,833,660.15	1866.....	2,773,236,173.69
1816.....	127,334,933.74	1867.....	2,678,126,103.87
1817.....	123,491,965.16	1868.....	2,611,687,851.19
1818.....	103,466,633.83	1869.....	2,588,452,213.94
1819.....	95,529,648.28	1870.....	2,480,672,427.81
1820.....	91,015,566.15	1871.....	2,353,211,332.32
1821.....	89,987,427.66	1872.....	2,253,251,328.78
1822.....	93,546,676.98	1873.....	*2,234,482,993.20
1823.....	90,875,877.28	1874.....	*2,251,690,463.43
1824.....	90,269,777.77	1875.....	*2,232,231,531.95
1825.....	83,788,432.71	1876.....	*2,180,395,067.15
1826.....	81,054,059.99	1877.....	*2,205,301,392.10
1827.....	73,987,357.20	1878.....	*2,256,205,892.53
1828.....	67,475,043.87	1879.....	*2,349,567,482.04
1829.....	58,421,413.67	1880.....	*2,120,415,370.63
1830.....	48,565,406.50	1881.....	*9,069,013,569.58
1831.....	39,123,191.68	1882.....	*1,918,312,994.03
1832.....	24,322,235.18	1883.....	*1,884,171,728.07
1833.....	7,001,698.83	1884.....	*1,830,528,923.57
1834.....	4,760,082.68	1885.....	11,876,424,275.14
1835.....	33,733.05	1886.....	11,756,445,205.78
1836.....	37,513.05	1887.....	11,688,229,591.63
1837.....	336,957.83	1888.....	11,705,992,320.58
1838.....	3,308,124.07	1889.....	11,640,673,340.23
1839.....	10,434,221.14	1890.....	11,585,821,048.73
1840.....	3,573,343.82	1891.....	11,560,472,784.61
1841.....	5,250,875.54	1892.....	11,628,840,151.63
1842.....	13,594,480.73	1893.....	11,598,111,156.13

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

† Exclusive of gold, silver, currency certificates, and Treasury notes of 1890, held in the Treasurer's cash, and including \$64,623,512 bonds issued to the several Pacific railroads.

TABLE C.—ANALYSIS OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES FROM JULY 1, 1856, TO JULY 1, 1893.

Year.	3 per cents.	3½ per cents.	4 per cents.	4½ per cents.	5 per cents.	6 per cents.	7½ per cent.	Total interest-bearing debt.
1856—July 1					\$3,632,000.00	\$28,130,761.77		\$31,762,761.77
1857					3,489,000.00	24,971,958.93		28,460,958.93
1858					23,538,000.00	21,162,838.11		44,700,838.11
1859					37,127,800.00	21,162,938.11		58,290,738.11
1860					43,476,300.00	21,164,538.11		64,640,838.11
1861					33,022,200.00	57,358,673.95		90,380,873.95
1862			\$67,926,116.57		30,483,000.00	154,313,225.01	\$122,582,485.34	365,301,826.92
1863			105,629,385.30		30,483,000.00	431,444,813.83	707,581,634.47	707,581,634.47
1864			77,547,696.07		300,213,480.00	842,882,652.09	139,286,935.34	1,359,930,763.50
1865			90,496,980.74		245,769,420.63	1,213,795,169.90	671,610,397.02	2,291,311,918.29
1865—August 31					269,175,727.05	1,201,926,439.33	830,000,000.00	2,391,500,206.38
1866—July 1			121,341,870.62		1,105,545,041.02	1,213,624,700.00	813,460,621.95	2,392,331,207.60
1867			17,737,025.68		1,08,533,433.01	1,548,452,080.02	468,334,846.95	2,348,067,387.66
1868			801,361.23		221,986,185.01	1,878,305,984.30	2,292,088,727.69	2,292,088,727.69
1869	\$64,000,000.00				221,988,300.00	1,874,334,222.39	2,102,000,522.39	2,102,000,522.39
1870	66,125,000.00				221,988,300.00	1,765,317,422.39	2,046,465,722.39	2,046,465,722.39
1871	59,550,000.00				274,236,450.00	1,613,897,300.00	1,394,696,750.00	1,394,696,750.00
1872	45,885,000.00		678,000.00		317,485,900.00	1,374,885,800.00	1,814,794,100.00	1,814,794,100.00
1873	24,665,000.00		678,000.00		414,567,300.00	1,281,238,650.00	1,710,483,950.00	1,710,483,950.00
1874	14,000,000.00		678,000.00		510,628,050.00	1,213,624,700.00	1,738,930,750.00	1,738,930,750.00
1875	14,000,000.00		678,000.00		607,132,750.00	1,100,865,550.00	1,722,676,300.00	1,722,676,300.00
1876	14,000,000.00				711,085,800.00	984,969,650.00	1,710,685,450.00	1,710,685,450.00
1877	14,000,000.00			\$140,000,000.00	703,266,650.00	854,621,850.00	1,711,888,500.00	1,711,888,500.00
1878	14,000,000.00		98,850,000.00		703,266,650.00	738,619,000.00	1,794,735,650.00	1,794,735,650.00
1879	14,000,000.00		741,522,000.00		256,000,000.00	283,681,350.00	1,797,643,700.00	1,797,643,700.00
1880	14,000,000.00		739,347,800.00		250,000,000.00	235,780,400.00	1,723,963,100.00	1,723,963,100.00
1881	14,000,000.00		739,347,800.00		250,000,000.00	196,378,600.00	1,639,567,750.00	1,639,567,750.00
1882	14,000,000.00		737,942,300.00		250,000,000.00		1,638,810,400.00	1,638,810,400.00
1883	318,204,550.00	\$460,461,050.00	737,931,700.00		250,000,000.00		1,338,299,150.00	1,338,299,150.00
1884	238,012,100.00	32,082,600.00	737,931,700.00		250,000,000.00		1,236,566,850.00	1,236,566,850.00
1885	208,190,800.00		737,960,450.00		250,000,000.00		1,146,014,100.00	1,146,014,100.00
1886	138,046,600.00		737,967,500.00		250,000,000.00		1,021,662,350.00	1,021,662,350.00
1887	35,716,600.00		737,975,800.00		250,000,000.00		950,522,500.00	950,522,500.00
1888	14,000,000.00		714,315,450.00		222,207,050.00		829,853,900.00	829,853,900.00
1889	14,000,000.00		676,214,900.00		139,639,000.00		725,313,116.00	725,313,116.00
1890	14,000,000.00		602,297,360.00		109,015,750.00		610,529,126.00	610,529,126.00
1891	14,000,000.00		559,650,920.00		50,869,200.00		585,029,336.00	585,029,336.00
1892			559,664,830.00		* 25,364,500.00		585,037,100.00	585,037,100.00
1893			559,672,600.00		* 25,364,500.00			

* Continued at 2 per cent.

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

Year.	Debt on which interest has ceased.	Debt bearing no interest.	Outstanding principal.	Cash in the Treasury July 1.	Total debt less cash in Treasury.	Annual interest charge.
1856—July 1.	\$509,776.13	.....	\$21,972,537.90	\$21,006,584.89	\$10,965,953.01	\$1,869,445.70
1857.....	258,872.02	.....	28,694,831.85	12,701,210.09	9,398,621.76	1,672,707.53
1858.....	211,012.92	.....	44,911,881.03	7,011,689.31	37,900,191.72	2,446,000.28
1859.....	206,069.77	.....	38,496,837.88	5,091,603.69	33,405,234.19	3,126,100.29
1860.....	291,140.77	.....	64,842,587.88	4,877,883.87	59,964,704.01	3,443,687.29
1861.....	100,099.77	.....	90,580,873.72	8,862,212.92	87,718,660.80	5,062,630.43
1862.....	280,165.21	\$158,591,390.00	524,176,412.13	18,863,639.96	505,312,772.17	22,043,509.59
1863.....	473,048.16	411,767,456.00	1,119,774,138.63	8,421,401.22	1,111,352,737.41	41,854,148.01
1864.....	416,335.86	455,437,271.21	1,815,784,370.57	106,332,093.53	1,709,452,277.04	78,853,487.24
1865.....	1,245,771.20	458,080,180.25	2,680,647,804.76	5,832,012.98	2,674,815,791.78	137,742,617.43
1865—August 31.	1,501,020.09	461,616,311.51	2,844,649,626.56	88,218,655.13	2,756,431,371.43	150,877,697.87
1866—July 1.	935,092.05	439,969,874.04	2,773,296,173.69	37,200,009.85	2,736,096,163.84	140,068,196.29
1867.....	1,840,615.01	428,218,101.20	2,678,126,103.87	160,574,802.18	2,517,551,301.69	138,802,451.39
1868.....	1,197,340.89	408,401,782.61	2,611,687,851.19	130,834,457.96	2,480,853,393.23	128,459,598.14
1869.....	5,200,181.00	421,131,510.55	2,588,452,213.94	155,680,340.85	2,432,771,873.09	125,523,098.34
1870.....	3,708,641.00	430,508,064.42	2,480,672,427.81	106,217,298.45	2,374,455,129.36	111,949,330.50
1871.....	1,948,602.25	416,563,680.06	2,353,251,328.32	106,217,298.45	2,247,034,029.87	103,988,463.00
1872.....	7,926,797.26	430,539,431.62	2,254,482,993.20	129,470,932.45	2,125,012,060.75	98,049,894.50
1873.....	3,216,590.26	479,639,332.94	2,221,690,468.43	147,541,314.74	2,074,149,153.69	96,855,690.50
1874.....	31,423,830.26	509,513,128.17	2,292,281,591.95	142,243,301.82	2,150,038,290.13	96,104,269.00
1875.....	3,302,420.26	468,182,411.69	2,180,393,607.15	119,468,726.70	2,060,924,880.45	93,100,663.50
1876.....	16,618,860.26	476,761,631.84	2,206,301,382.10	186,025,900.73	2,020,275,481.37	94,634,472.50
1877.....	5,594,660.26	455,878,982.27	2,256,295,822.53	256,823,012.08	1,999,472,810.45	83,773,778.50
1878.....	37,015,630.26	410,835,741.78	2,245,495,072.04	240,080,107.01	1,996,414,965.03	79,638,981.00
1879.....	7,621,456.26	388,890,815.37	2,120,415,376.63	200,088,622.88	1,919,326,743.75	75,018,695.50
1880.....	6,723,865.26	422,221,954.22	2,093,312,569.58	249,363,415.35	1,844,000,154.23	57,360,110.75
1881.....	16,260,805.26	438,241,788.77	1,918,312,994.03	243,289,510.78	1,675,023,473.25	51,436,709.50
1882.....	7,831,415.26	538,111,622.81	1,894,171,728.07	345,389,992.92	1,548,781,835.15	47,926,432.50
1883.....	6,115,205.26	508,111,622.81	1,890,528,923.57	391,085,992.18	1,499,442,931.39	47,014,133.00
1884.....	4,100,945.26	663,712,927.88	1,863,984,873.14	488,612,439.23	1,375,372,443.91	45,510,098.00
1885.....	9,701,445.26	619,344,468.52	1,775,063,013.78	492,917,173.34	1,282,145,840.44	41,780,529.50
1886.....	6,115,105.26	624,765,077.37	1,657,602,592.63	629,824,089.85	1,027,778,502.78	38,991,935.25
1887.....	2,496,095.26	739,840,389.32	1,692,858,984.58	482,534,919.21	1,210,323,665.37	33,752,354.60
1888.....	1,911,485.26	787,287,446.97	1,619,652,922.23	643,113,172.01	975,539,750.22	29,417,003.15
1889.....	1,815,805.26	825,011,289.47	1,552,140,294.73	661,355,834.20	890,784,460.53	23,015,735.80
1890.....	1,614,765.26	933,832,036.35	1,545,996,591.61	694,083,809.83	851,912,781.78	22,893,883.20
1891.....	2,785,875.26	1,000,648,039.37	1,588,464,144.63	746,927,681.03	841,536,463.60	22,804,194.00
1892.....	2,094,030.26	958,854,525.87	1,545,985,686.13	707,016,210.38	838,969,475.75	.....

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

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

NOTE 3.—The temporary loan per act of July 11, 1862, is included in the 4 per cents from 1862 to 1868, inclusive, with the exception of the amount outstanding August 31, 1865, this being the date at which the public debt reached its highest point. This loan bears interest from 4 per cent to 6 per cent, and was redeemable on ten days' notice after thirty days; but being constantly changing, it has been considered more equitable to include the whole amount outstanding as bearing 4 per cent interest on an average for the year.

TABLE D.—STATEMENT OF THE ISSUE AND REDEMPTION OF LOANS AND TREASURY NOTES (BY WARRANTS) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1893.

	Issues.	Redemptions.	Excess of issues.	Excess of redemptions.
Loan of July and Aug., 1861, acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861		\$9,600.00		\$9,600.00
Five-twenties of 1862, act of Feb. 25, 1862		26,200.00		26,200.00
Five-twenties of 1864, act of June 30, 1864		16,000.00		16,000.00
Legal-tender notes, acts of Feb. 25 and July 11, 1862, Jan. 7 and Mar. 3, 1863	\$91,116,000.00	91,116,000.00		
Gold certificates, acts of Mar. 3, 1863, and July 12, 1882	13,070,000.00	75,627,740.00		62,557,740.00
One-year notes of 1863, act of Mar. 3, 1863		430.00		430.00
Two-year notes of 1863, act of Mar. 3, 1863		200.00		200.00
Compound-interest notes, acts of Mar. 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864		1,760.00		1,760.00
Bounty-land scrip, act of Feb. 11, 1847		25.00		25.00
Loan of 1863, acts of Mar. 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864		1,000.00		1,000.00
Ten-forties of 1864, act of Mar. 3, 1864		500.00		500.00
Seven-thirties of 1864 and 1865, acts of June 30, 1864, and Mar. 3, 1865		1,050.00		1,050.00
Seven-thirties of 1861, act July 17, 1861		100.00		100.00
Loan of Feb., 1861, act Feb. 8, 1861		1,000.00		1,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness, acts of Mar. 1, 17, 1862, and Mar. 3, 1863		1,000.00		1,000.00
Consols of 1865, act of Mar. 3, 1865		6,600.00		6,600.00
Consols of 1867, act of Mar. 3, 1865		11,700.00		11,700.00
Consols of 1868, act of Mar. 3, 1865		25,100.00		25,100.00
Funded loan of 1881, acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, and Jan. 14, 1875		1,000.00		1,000.00
Certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872	42,695,000.00	60,650,000.00		17,955,000.00
Silver certificates, act of Feb. 28, 1878	109,972,000.00	110,628,890.00		656,890.00
Refunding certificates, act of Feb. 26, 1879		15,130.00		15,130.00
Loan of 1882, act of July 12, 1882		76,850.00		76,850.00
Fractional currency, acts of July 17, 1862, Mar. 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864		2,958.00		2,958.00
Funded loan of 1891, acts July 14, 1870, Jan. 21, 1871, and Jan. 14, 1875		511,700.00		511,700.00
Funded loan of 1907, acts July 14, 1870, Jan. 20, 1871, and Jan. 14, 1875	22,900.00		\$22,900.00	
Treasury notes of 1890, act of July 14, 1890	87,238,106.00	41,759,950.00	45,478,156.00	
Redemption of national-bank notes, act July 14, 1890	2,937,580.00	9,037,651.50		6,100,071.50
Total	347,051,586.00	389,530,044.50	45,501,056.00	87,979,511.50
Excess of issues				45,501,056.00
Excess of redemptions				87,979,511.50
Net excess of redemptions charged in receipts and expenditures				42,478,455.50

TABLE E.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF BONDS ON ACCOUNT OF THE SINKING FUND DURING EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM ITS INSTITUTION IN MAY, 1869, TO AND INCLUDING JUNE 30, 1893.

Year ended—	Principal re- deemed.	Premium paid.	Net cost in currency.	Net cost esti- mated in gold.	Interest due at close of fiscal year.	Accrued inter- est paid in coin.	Balance of interest due at close of fiscal year.
JUNE 30, 1869.							
Five-twentieths of 1862.....	\$1,621,000.00	\$253,822.84	\$1,874,822.84	\$1,340,970.02	\$16,210.00	\$7,384.60	\$8,825.40
Five-twentieths of March, 1864.....	70,000.00	11,725.00	11,725.00	87,552.82	700.00	218.62	481.37
Five-twentieths of June, 1864.....	1,051,000.00	161,946.45	1,212,946.45	573,205.61	10,500.00	1,470.42	9,039.58
Five-twentieths of 1865.....	465,000.00	74,969.00	539,969.00	287,566.28	4,650.00	2,682.54	1,966.46
Consols, 1865.....	401,000.00	73,736.80	474,736.80	287,003.26	13,830.00	439.04	13,400.96
Consols, 1867.....	4,718,000.00	749,208.08	5,467,208.08	3,918,886.11	141,940.00	116,022.35	25,507.65
Consols, 1868.....	305,005.00	49,442.50	354,442.50	256,663.20	9,150.00	8,173.98	976.02
Total.....	8,691,000.00	1,374,850.67	10,065,850.67	7,261,437.30	196,590.00	136,392.56	60,197.44
JUNE 30, 1870.							
Five-twentieths of 1862.....	3,542,050.00	495,479.42	4,037,529.42	3,263,099.51	160,919.50	45,994.49	114,925.01
Five-twentieths of March, 1864.....	85,000.00	15,742.87	100,742.87	75,658.54	5,350.00	1,080.99	4,269.01
Five-twentieths of June, 1864.....	3,971,400.00	506,189.91	4,477,589.91	3,647,628.29	163,834.00	49,946.00	115,888.00
Five-twentieths of 1865.....	2,790,250.00	361,735.43	3,151,985.43	2,606,636.20	105,257.50	37,113.53	68,143.97
Consols, 1865.....	11,532,150.00	1,454,778.37	12,986,928.37	10,080,796.97	495,421.50	145,518.29	349,903.21
Consols, 1867.....	5,882,550.00	861,763.73	6,744,313.73	5,309,800.90	302,734.50	66,111.51	236,622.99
Consols, 1868.....	348,500.00	53,363.95	401,863.95	298,573.16	19,380.00	5,238.73	14,141.27
Total.....	28,151,900.00	3,747,053.68	31,898,953.68	25,893,143.57	1,254,897.00	351,063.54	903,803.46
JUNE 30, 1871.							
Five-twentieths of 1862.....	2,792,950.00	227,607.56	3,020,557.56	2,680,209.05	144,975.00	36,657.80	109,317.20
Five-twentieths of March, 1864.....	23,500.00	4,277.20	27,777.20	28,909.88	1,240.00	831.65	1,408.15
Five-twentieths of June, 1864.....	3,967,350.00	340,569.63	4,307,919.63	3,847,182.42	201,375.00	51,703.46	140,671.54
Five-twentieths of 1865.....	6,708,000.00	574,923.00	7,282,923.00	6,525,231.42	331,935.00	92,253.58	239,673.52
Consols, 1865.....	10,222,200.00	850,949.79	11,073,149.79	9,762,387.78	529,117.00	109,455.28	412,661.72
Consols, 1867.....	6,103,650.00	541,559.41	6,645,209.41	5,800,618.37	351,528.00	76,745.93	274,782.07
Consols, 1868.....	52,600.00	4,784.61	57,384.61	49,797.81	3,096.00	572.13	2,512.87
Total.....	29,936,250.00	2,542,631.29	32,478,881.29	28,694,017.73	1,557,264.50	367,782.53	1,189,481.97
JUNE 30, 1872.							
Five-twentieths of 1862.....	6,417,850.00	761,055.21	7,178,905.21	6,345,391.98	427,849.00	75,179.43	352,669.57
Five-twentieths of March, 1864.....	127,100.00	14,959.03	142,059.03	126,123.46	8,894.00	1,338.70	7,555.30
Five-twentieths of June, 1864.....	3,604,650.00	438,056.16	4,042,706.16	3,573,293.63	246,001.50	57,449.80	188,551.70
Five-twentieths of 1865.....	3,635,200.00	436,838.70	4,072,038.70	3,594,747.85	246,562.00	37,817.37	208,744.63

Consols, 1865	11,788,900.00	1,436,989.46	13,225,889.46	11,660,785.89	707,334.00	149,248.21	558,085.79
Consols, 1867	6,958,900.00	833,000.15	7,792,900.15	6,863,777.39	417,334.00	108,487.02	369,046.08
Consols, 1868	85,850.00	9,351.63	95,801.63	84,393.02	5,131.00	1,386.35	3,764.05
Total	32,618,450.00	3,935,056.34	36,553,506.34	32,248,645.22	2,039,325.50	430,908.38	1,628,417.12
JUNE 30, 1873.							
Five-twentieths of 1862	7,137,100.00	925,783.87	8,062,883.87	7,089,542.58	431,450.50	101,960.57	329,489.93
Five-twentieths of March, 1864	50,000.00	7,372.50	57,372.50	49,780.91	3,500.00	813.70	2,686.30
Five-twentieths of June, 1864	3,744,150.00	480,684.37	4,224,834.37	3,715,211.22	223,276.50	42,216.46	181,054.04
Five-twentieths of 1865	1,959,850.00	250,635.93	2,210,485.93	1,943,488.93	130,206.50	23,744.47	96,522.03
Consols, 1865	10,768,250.00	1,371,187.17	12,139,437.17	10,698,617.09	646,095.00	145,069.34	501,025.60
Consols, 1867	4,402,100.00	533,610.89	4,935,710.89	4,373,781.76	254,136.00	69,632.51	194,493.49
Consols, 1868	619,550.00	81,983.44	701,533.44	617,140.34	37,173.00	8,948.40	28,224.60
Total	28,678,000.00	3,671,258.17	32,349,258.17	28,457,562.83	1,725,881.50	392,385.45	1,333,496.05
JUNE 30, 1874.							
Five-twentieths of 1862	1,421,700.00	161,219.79	1,582,919.79	1,415,391.05	99,519.00	31,743.95	67,775.05
Five-twentieths of June, 1864	2,020,550.00	218,457.39	2,239,007.39	2,012,051.32	141,438.50	48,013.40	92,425.04
Five-twentieths of 1865	1,247,200.00	135,577.95	1,382,827.95	1,241,571.69	87,307.50	29,348.19	57,059.31
Consols, 1865	3,393,650.00	360,964.62	3,754,614.62	3,374,964.42	203,619.00	46,482.33	157,129.67
Consols, 1867	4,031,000.00	432,348.18	4,463,348.18	4,029,975.86	243,060.00	55,976.97	187,083.03
Consols, 1868	892,300.00	86,565.62	978,865.62	798,926.40	48,138.00	11,014.38	37,123.62
Total	12,936,450.00	1,335,073.55	14,331,523.55	12,872,850.74	823,082.00	222,586.28	600,495.72
JUNE 30, 1875.							
Five-twentieths of 1862	25,170,400.00			25,170,400.00	541,973.50	353,061.56	188,911.94
JUNE 30, 1876.							
Five-twentieths of 1862	5,785,200.00			5,785,200.00	404,064.72	54,745.72	350,218.28
Five-twentieths of June, 1864	10,869,600.00			10,869,600.00	700,872.00	171,966.33	588,905.67
Five-twentieths of 1865	1,780,250.00			1,788,250.00	125,247.50	30,805.50	94,441.64
Total	18,444,050.00			18,444,050.00	1,291,083.50	257,517.91	1,033,565.59
JUNE 30, 1877.							
Five-twentieths of 1862	81,200.00			81,200.00	4,352.25	1,181.07	3,170.58
Five-twentieths of June, 1864	178,900.50			178,900.50	9,943.50	1,323.60	8,619.90
Five-twentieths of 1865	180,350.00			180,350.00	9,519.00	3,141.08	6,377.92
Consols, 1865	6,050.00			6,050.00	181.50	108.97	72.53
Consols, 1867	1,000.00			1,000.00	30.00	21.20	8.80
Total	447,500.00			447,500.00	24,026.25	5,776.52	18,249.73

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

Year ended—	Principal re- deemed.	Premium paid.	Net cost in currency.	Net cost esti- mated in gold.	Interest due at close of fiscal year.	Accrued inter- est paid in coin.	Balance of interest due at close of fiscal year.
JUNE 30, 1878.							
Five-twenties of 1862.....	\$17,900.00	.....	.....	\$17,900.00	\$936.00	\$192.65	\$773.35
Five-twenties of June, 1864.....	13,900.00	.....	.....	13,900.00	854.00	78.41	755.59
Five-twenties of 1865.....	2,350.00	.....	.....	2,350.00	129.00	40.02	88.98
Consols, 1865.....	23,000.00	.....	.....	23,000.00	1,416.00	273.35	1,142.65
Consols, 1867.....	5,700.00	.....	.....	5,700.00	342.00	134.76	297.24
Consols, 1868.....	8,500.00	.....	.....	8,500.00	510.00	89.83	420.17
Total.....	73,950.00	.....	.....	73,950.00	4,197.00	809.92	3,387.08
JUNE 30, 1879.							
Five-twenties of 1862.....	2,650.00	.....	.....	2,650.00	165.75	40.35	125.40
Five-twenties of June, 1864.....	3,150.00	.....	.....	3,150.00	94.50	18.53	75.97
Five-twenties of 1865.....	1,850.00	.....	.....	1,850.00	85.50	41.22	44.28
Consols, 1865.....	1,700.00	.....	.....	1,700.00	102.00	60.51	60.51
Consols, 1867.....	9,050.00	.....	.....	9,050.00	543.00	166.62	376.38
Consols, 1868.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	6.00	56.00	5.44
Total.....	18,500.00	.....	.....	18,500.00	996.75	308.77	687.98
JUNE 30, 1880.							
Five-twenties of 1862.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	4.00	.67	3.33
Five-twenties of June, 1864.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	4.00	.49	3.51
Five-twenties of 1865.....	250.00	.....	.....	250.00	14.50	5.85	8.65
Ten-forties of 1864.....	676,050.00	.....	.....	676,050.00	28,168.75	12,872.05	15,296.10
Loan of February, 1861.....	2,837,090.00	\$74,161.95	.....	2,911,161.95	85,110.00	47,540.20	37,569.80
Loan of July and August, 1861.....	22,064,250.00	1,376,085.04	.....	23,440,335.04	1,165,807.50	518,148.79	647,658.61
Loan of March, 1863.....	12,737,150.00	549,035.18	.....	13,346,185.18	484,747.50	213,179.20	271,568.21
Oregon war debt.....	292,550.00	8,273.02	.....	210,823.02	9,787.50	3,602.56	6,184.94
Funded loan of 1881.....	23,575,450.00	662,206.97	.....	24,237,656.97	415,162.70	130,349.36	284,813.34
Funded loan of 1907.....	1,493,000.00	125,558.26	.....	1,625,558.26	15,000.00	10,191.74	4,808.26
Total.....	73,652,900.00	2,795,320.42	.....	76,448,220.42	2,203,806.45	935,621.00	1,267,854.85
JUNE 30, 1881.							
Five-twenties of 1862.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	3,000.00	210.00	80.22	129.78
Five-twenties of June, 1864.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	3.00	.25	2.75
Five-twenties of 1865.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	7.00	1.74	5.26
Loan of February, 1861.....	7,775,000.00	51,277.58	.....	7,826,277.58	462,300.00	160,073.88	302,317.12
Loan of July and August, 1861.....	16,712,450.00	488,876.11	.....	17,201,326.11	1,002,747.00	200,043.95	802,703.05

Loan of March 1863	7,057,100.00	199,514.02	7,256,614.62	361,315.50	83,330.51	277,984.99
Oregon war debt	54,250.00	1,408.65	55,658.65	2,684.50	551.11	2,003.39
Funded loan of 1881	42,769,400.00	220,171.82	43,089,571.82	1,106,474.15	263,342.94	843,130.21
Total	74,371,350.00	1,061,248.78	75,432,598.78	2,935,791.65	707,423.00	2,228,308.65
JUNE 30, 1882.						
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent	55,215,850.00		55,215,850.00	1,368,804.04	579,493.12	789,401.50
Loan of March, 1863, continued at 3½ per cent	2,637,800.00		2,637,800.00	91,701.75	23,771.80	65,929.95
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent	1,000.00		1,000.00	23.33	2.78	20.35
Funded loan of 1881	2,224,450.00		2,224,450.00	115,717.53	6,771.83	108,945.70
Total	60,079,150.00		60,079,150.00	1,576,397.23	612,020.53	964,297.70
JUNE 30, 1883.						
Five-twenties of 1862	100.00		100.00	5.50	14.18	8.68
Funded loan of 1881	41,300.00		41,300.00	1,716.66	138.13	1,578.53
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent	661,750.00		661,750.00	20,760.25	5,293.40	15,466.85
Loan of March, 1863, continued at 3½ per cent	34,128,150.00		34,128,150.00	1,171,034.37	186,913.06	984,120.71
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent	19,019,400.00		19,019,400.00	233,862.12	137,402.11	96,460.01
Total	44,850,700.00		44,850,700.00	1,427,378.90	329,761.48	1,097,617.42
JUNE 30, 1884.						
Five-twenties of 1862	300.00		200.00	9.50	13.35	3.85
Funded loan of 1881	5,200.00		5,200.00	187.08	164.24	22.84
Loan of March, 1863, continued at 3½ per cent	422,500.00		422,500.00	14,780.25	2,823.94	11,963.31
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent	566,250.00		566,250.00	19,818.75	7,669.86	12,148.89
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent	33,221,450.00		33,221,450.00	1,018,176.97	270,923.93	741,253.04
Loan of July 12, 1882	12,553,950.00		12,553,950.00	240,130.13	31,884.61	208,245.52
Total	46,709,600.00		46,709,600.00	1,292,111.68	318,879.98	974,231.75
JUNE 30, 1885.						
Five-twenties of 1862	4,000.00		4,000.00	85.00	701.96	616.90
Five-twenties of 1864	100.00		100.00	4.00	.49	3.51
Funded loan of 1881	1,100.00		1,100.00	36.67	50.51	13.84
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent	52,450.00		52,450.00	1,289.62	588.85	680.77
Loan of March, 1863, continued at 3½ per cent	18,000.00		18,000.00	499.62	87.42	411.70
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent	220,500.00		220,500.00	5,347.70	1,416.28	3,931.42
Loan of July 12, 1882	45,282,200.00		45,282,200.00	1,153,400.88	268,331.31	884,639.57
Total	45,588,150.00		45,588,150.00	1,160,708.49	271,667.32	889,036.17

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

Year ended—	Principal re- deemed.	Premium paid.	Net cost in currency.	Net cost esti- mated in gold.	Interest due at close of fiscal year.	Accrued inter- est paid in coin.	Balance of interest due at close of fiscal year.
JUNE 30, 1886.							
Oregon war debt.....	\$100.00	.....	.....	\$100.00	\$1.50	\$18.00	\$16.50
Loan of July and August, 1861.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	2,500.00	53.25	99.00	45.75
Loan of 1865.....	1,100.00	.....	.....	1,100.00	31.50	33.00	1.50
Five-twenties of 1862.....	67,500.00	.....	.....	67,500.00	1,425.00	14,399.00	12,974.00
Five-twenties of 1864.....	4,300.00	.....	.....	4,300.00	85.25	31.14	54.11
Five-twenties of 1865.....	4,300.00	.....	.....	4,300.00	6.00	2.02	3.98
Ten-forties of 1864.....	14,250.00	.....	.....	14,250.00	356.25	278.80	77.45
Consols of 1865.....	15,900.00	.....	.....	15,900.00	419.25	842.29	423.04
Consols of 1867.....	26,950.00	.....	.....	26,950.00	662.25	2,070.75	1,408.50
Consols of 1868.....	12,250.00	.....	.....	12,250.00	203.25	570.74	368.79
Funded loan of 1881.....	49,800.00	.....	.....	49,800.00	826.50	808.55	42.05
Loan of 1882.....	44,044,800.00	.....	.....	44,044,800.00	435,942.00	220,617.44	215,324.57
Loan of 1863, continued at 3½ per cent.....	4,100.00	.....	.....	4,100.00	123.00	31.32	91.68
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent.....	96,750.00	.....	.....	96,750.00	2,848.50	1,560.76	1,287.74
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 2½ per cent.....	190,750.00	.....	.....	190,750.00	4,704.13	1,065.34	3,638.79
Total.....	44,531,350.00	.....	.....	44,531,350.00	447,687.64	242,487.45	205,200.19
JUNE 30, 1887.							
Loan of 1882.....	47,748,750.00	.....	.....	47,748,750.00	1,375,653.00	223,676.38	1,151,976.62
Ten-forties of 1864.....	1,300.00	.....	.....	1,300.00	84.17	119.50	35.33
Funded loan of 1881.....	3,100.00	.....	.....	3,100.00	110.83	166.80	55.97
Loan of July and August, 1861.....	28,700.00	.....	.....	28,700.00	1,732.00	861.00	861.00
Five-twenties of 1862.....	650.00	.....	.....	650.00	1,45.50	58.12	12.62
Five-twenties of 1865.....	8,000.00	.....	.....	8,000.00	560.00	473.92	86.08
Five-twenties of 1866.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00	120.00	60.00	60.00
Loan of February, 1861.....	13,400.00	.....	.....	13,400.00	894.00	402.00	492.00
Consols of 1865.....	18,200.00	.....	.....	18,200.00	1,092.00	2,147.16	1,055.16
Consols of 1867.....	34,000.00	.....	.....	34,000.00	2,040.00	3,333.69	1,293.69
Consols of 1868.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	30.00	270.25	240.25
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	1,500.00	52.50	23.82	29.68
Loan of 1863, continued at 3½ per cent.....	8,500.00	.....	.....	8,500.00	297.50	60.31	237.19
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 2½ per cent.....	25,600.00	.....	.....	25,600.00	926.33	213.17	713.16
Total.....	47,894,200.00	.....	.....	47,894,200.00	1,383,537.83	231,864.88	1,151,672.95
JUNE 30, 1888.							
Loan of 1882.....	18,880,500.00	.....	.....	18,880,500.00	660,630.00	94,060.88	565,969.12
Funded loan of 1881.....	19,455,400.00	.....	.....	19,455,400.00	794,247.00	95,098.43	689,148.57
Total.....	\$1,555,906.17	.....	.....	\$1,555,906.17	.....	.....	.....

Funded loan of 1907.....	5,389,250.00	1,296,049.71	.....	6,685,299.71	203,293.00	43,817.79	159,475.21
Total.....	43,725,150.00	2,832,015.88	.....	49,577,165.88	1,658,170.00	233,577.10	1,424,502.90
JUNE 30, 1889.							
Oregon war debt.....	1,150.00	.....	.....	1,150.00	69.00	39.00	30.00
Loan of July and August, 1861.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	30.00	15.00	15.00
Loan of 1882.....	57,900.00	.....	.....	57,900.00	1,709.25	354.94	1,354.31
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	3,000.00	105.00	20.42	84.58
Loan of 1863, continued at $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	3.50	.91	2.59
Funded loan of 1891.....	12,153,850.00	844,918.01	.....	12,998,768.01	480,076.12	39,397.68	440,678.44
Funded loan of 1907.....	26,839,650.00	7,672,223.29	.....	34,511,872.29	1,011,368.00	180,452.69	830,915.31
Total.....	39,056,150.00	8,517,140.30	.....	47,573,290.30	1,493,369.87	220,280.64	1,273,080.23
JUNE 30, 1890.							
Loan of 1882.....	4,050.00	.....	.....	4,050.00	119.25	11.39	107.86
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	35.00	16.88	18.12
Funded loan of 1881.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	3,000.00	137.50	109.14	28.36
Funded loan of 1891.....	12,136,750.00	710,666.79	.....	12,847,416.79	537,523.68	69,588.99	467,934.69
Funded loan of 1907.....	27,695,600.00	7,536,058.37	.....	35,231,658.37	1,045,894.50	156,655.13	889,149.37
Total.....	39,840,400.00	8,246,725.16	.....	48,087,125.16	1,583,619.93	226,381.53	1,357,238.40
JUNE 30, 1891.							
Loan of 1882.....	6,300.00	.....	.....	6,300.00	183.00	44.76	138.24
Loan of July and August, 1861.....	950.00	.....	.....	950.00	57.00	28.50	28.50
Loan of 1863.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	6.00	3.00	3.00
Funded loan of 1891.....	27,800,400.00	69,945.63	.....	27,930,345.63	1,075,088.24	1,156,413.38	81,235.14
Funded loan of 1907.....	16,134,000.00	3,790,140.65	.....	19,924,140.65	645,611.50	54,310.28	891,331.22
Total.....	44,001,750.00	3,860,086.28	.....	47,861,836.28	1,720,975.74	1,210,799.92	510,175.82
JUNE 30, 1892.							
War-bonnty scrip.....	50.00	.....	.....	50.00	2.25	1.42	.83
Loan of 1860.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	10,000.00	250.00	250.00	.....
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.....	10,650.00	.....	.....	10,650.00	376.12	93.30	276.82
Loan of 1863, continued at $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.....	50.00	.....	.....	50.00	1.75	.15	1.60
Funded loan of 1881.....	350.00	.....	.....	350.00	11.67	26.76	15.09
Funded loan of 1881, continued at $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	10.79	4.25	6.54
Loan of 1882.....	15,700.00	.....	.....	15,700.00	218.00	53.64	161.36
Loan of 1891.....	24,225,800.00	.....	.....	24,225,800.00	1,085,419.69	179,940.75	905,478.94
Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent.....	47,700.00	.....	.....	47,700.00	792.38	41.93	730.45
Total.....	24,310,800.00	.....	.....	24,310,800.00	1,087,076.65	180,412.20	906,064.45

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

Year ended—	Principal re- deemed.	Premium paid.	Net cost in currency.	Net cost esti- mated in gold.	Interest due at close of fiscal year.	Accrued inter- est paid in coin.	Balance of interest due at close of fiscal year.
JUNE 30, 1893.							
War-bonny scrip.....	\$25.00	.....	.....	\$25.00	\$0.75	\$0.75	.....
Loan of February, 1861.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	30.00	90.00	\$601.00
Loan of July and August, 1861.....	7,000.00	.....	.....	7,000.00	228.00	2,358.00	2,130.00
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 2½ per cent.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00	35.00	24.74	10.26
Loan of 1863, continued at 2½ per cent.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	17.50	8.10	9.40
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 2½ per cent.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	23.33	.86	22.47
Loan of 1882.....	76,850.00	.....	.....	76,850.00	2,653.75	377.80	2,275.95
Funded loan of 1891.....	511,700.00	.....	.....	511,700.00	16,580.99	5,977.72	10,603.27
Total.....	601,175.00	.....	.....	601,175.00	19,569.32	8,837.97	10,731.35
Grand total.....	\$14,439,275.00	\$43,898,454.43	\$157,677,067.61	\$36,187,419.21	29,470,834.88	8,248,898.57	21,221,486.31

TABLE F.—SINKING FUND ACCOUNT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1893.

	Dr.	Cr.
July 1, 1892.....	To balance from last year.....	By principal of bonded debt redeemed in 1893.....
	To 1 per cent on the principal of the public debt on June 30, 1892, less coin and currency certificates held in cash and cash available for reduction of the debt, viz: \$868,218,840.63.....	By accrued interest thereon.....
	To interest on redemption prior to fiscal year 1893.....	By national-bank notes redeemed.....
	To interest on \$6,708,744.50, amount of debt "paid" during fiscal year 1892.....	By balance.....
June 30, 1893.....	60,020,512.18	\$601,175.00
		8,837.97
		7,498.00
		500.63
		6,100,071.50
		53,302,369.08
		60,020,512.18

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

Railway companies.	Amount of bonds outstanding.	Amount of interest accrued and paid to date.	Amount of interest due, as per Register's schedule.	Total interest paid by the United States.	Repayment of interest by transportation of mails, troops, etc.	Balance due the United States on interest account, deducting repayments.
January 1, 1893:						
Central Pacific.....	\$25,885,130.00	\$37,430,520.07	\$776,552.60	\$38,207,073.67	\$6,682,917.15	\$31,524,156.52
Kansas Pacific.....	6,303,000.00	9,552,953.09	189,090.00	9,722,043.09	\$4,100,276.91	5,621,766.18
Union Pacific.....	27,236,512.00	39,665,566.89	817,095.36	40,482,662.25	13,567,612.72	26,915,049.53
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	1,600,000.00	2,413,808.26	48,000.00	2,461,808.26	538,775.35	1,923,032.91
Western Pacific.....	1,970,500.00	2,732,351.34	59,116.80	2,791,468.14	9,367.00	2,782,101.14
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,628,320.00	2,343,590.29	48,849.60	2,392,439.89	197,678.96	2,194,760.93
	64,623,512.00	94,118,789.94	1,938,705.36	96,057,495.30	25,046,658.09	70,990,837.21
July 1, 1893:						
Central Pacific.....	25,885,130.00	38,297,073.67	776,552.60	38,983,627.27	6,823,474.51	32,161,152.76
Kansas Pacific.....	6,303,000.00	9,722,043.09	189,090.00	9,911,133.09	4,158,011.55	5,753,121.54
Union Pacific.....	27,236,512.00	40,482,662.25	817,095.36	41,299,757.61	13,813,145.30	27,486,612.31
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	1,600,000.00	2,461,808.26	48,000.00	2,509,808.26	561,264.65	1,948,543.61
Western Pacific.....	1,970,500.00	2,791,468.14	59,116.80	2,850,584.94	3,367.00	2,847,217.94
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,628,320.00	2,352,439.89	48,849.60	2,441,289.49	294,846.44	2,146,443.05
	64,623,512.00	96,057,495.30	1,938,705.36	97,996,200.66	25,569,109.45	72,427,091.21

TABLE H.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES, IN THE TREASURY AND IN CIRCULATION, ON THE DATES SPECIFIED.

JULY 1, 1860.

[Population, 31,443,321; circulation per capita, \$13.85.]

	General stock coined or issued.	In Treasury.	Amount in circulation.
Specie.....	\$235,000,000	\$6,695,225	\$228,304,775
State-bank notes.....	207,102,477	.....	207,102,477
	442,102,477	6,695,225	433,407,252

JULY 1, 1861.

[Population, 32,064,000; circulation per capita, \$13.98.]

Specie.....	\$250,000,000	\$3,600,000	\$246,400,000
State-bank notes.....	202,005,767	.....	202,005,767
	452,005,767	3,600,000	448,405,767

JULY 1, 1862.

[Population, 32,704,000; circulation per capita, \$10.23.]

State-bank notes.....	\$183,792,079	.....	\$183,792,079
United States notes.....	96,620,000	\$23,754,335	72,865,665
Demand notes.....	53,040,000	.....	53,040,000
	333,452,079	23,754,335	309,697,744
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast.....	.....	.....	25,000,000
	.....	.....	334,697,744

JULY 1, 1863.

[Population, 33,365,000; circulation per capita, \$17.84.]

Fractional currency.....	\$20,192,456	\$4,308,074	\$15,884,382
State-bank notes.....	238,677,218	.....	238,677,218
United States notes.....	387,646,589	75,165,171	312,481,418
Demand notes.....	3,351,020	.....	3,351,020
	649,867,283	79,473,245	570,394,038
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast.....	.....	.....	25,000,000
	.....	.....	595,394,038

JULY 1, 1864.

[Population, 34,046,000; circulation per capita, \$19.67.]

Fractional currency.....	\$22,894,877	\$3,762,376	\$19,132,501
State-bank notes.....	179,157,717	.....	179,157,717
United States notes.....	447,300,203	32,184,213	415,115,990
National-bank notes.....	31,235,270	.....	31,235,270
	680,588,067	35,946,589	644,641,478
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast.....	.....	.....	25,000,000
	.....	.....	669,641,478

TABLE H.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES, IN THE TREASURY AND IN CIRCULATION, ON THE DATES SPECIFIED—Continued.

JULY 1, 1865.

[Population, 34,748,000; circulation per capita, \$20.57.]

	General stock coined or issued.	In Treasury.	Amount in circulation.
Fractional currency.....	\$25,005,829	\$3,277,074	\$21,728,755
State-bank notes.....	142,919,638	.....	142,919,638
United States notes.....	431,066,428	52,149,686	378,916,742
National-bank notes.....	146,137,860	.....	146,137,860
	745,129,755	55,426,760	689,702,995
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast.....	.....	.....	25,000,000
			714,702,995

JULY 1, 1866.

[Population, 35,469,000; circulation per capita, \$18.99.]

State-bank notes.....	\$19,996,163	.....	\$19,996,163
Fractional currency.....	27,070,877	\$2,383,814	24,687,063
United States notes.....	400,780,306	72,988,001	327,792,305
National-bank notes.....	281,479,908	5,467,195	276,012,713
	729,327,254	80,839,010	648,488,244
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast.....	.....	.....	25,000,000
			673,488,244

JULY 1, 1867.

[Population, 36,211,000; circulation per capita, \$18.28.]

State-bank notes.....	\$4,484,112	.....	\$4,484,112
Fractional currency.....	28,307,524	\$2,001,230	26,306,294
United States notes.....	371,783,597	52,345,895	319,437,702
National-bank notes.....	298,625,379	11,861,418	286,763,961
	703,200,612	66,208,543	636,992,069
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast.....	.....	.....	25,000,000
			661,992,069

JULY 1, 1868.

[Population, 36,973,000; circulation per capita, \$18.39.]

State-bank notes.....	\$3,163,771	.....	\$3,163,771
Fractional currency.....	32,626,952	\$3,627,600	28,999,352
United States notes.....	356,000,000	27,428,335	328,571,665
National-bank notes.....	299,762,855	5,393,982	294,368,873
	691,553,578	36,449,917	655,103,661
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast.....	.....	.....	25,000,000
			680,103,661

JULY 1, 1869.

[Population, 37,756,000; circulation per capita, \$17.60.]

State-bank notes.....	\$2,558,874	.....	\$2,558,874
Fractional currency.....	32,114,637	\$1,672,398	30,442,239
United States notes.....	355,935,194	41,233,160	314,702,034
National-bank notes.....	299,742,475	7,992,791	291,749,684
	690,351,180	50,898,289	639,452,891
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast.....	.....	.....	25,000,000
			664,452,891

TABLE H.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES, IN THE TREASURY AND IN CIRCULATION, ON THE DATES SPECIFIED—Continued.

JULY 1, 1870.

[Population, 38,553,371; circulation per capita, \$17.50.]

	General stock coined or issued.	In Treasury.	Amount in circulation.
State-bank notes.....	\$2,222,793	.....	\$2,222,793
Fractional currency.....	39,878,684	\$5,490,403	34,379,282
United States notes.....	356,000,000	31,037,362	324,962,638
National-bank notes.....	299,766,984	11,118,903	288,648,081
	697,868,461	47,655,667	650,212,794
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast.....			25,000,000
			675,212,794

JULY 1, 1871.

[Population, 39,555,000; circulation per capita, \$18.10.]

State-bank notes.....	1,968,058	.....	1,968,058
Fractional currency.....	40,582,875	6,136,570	34,446,305
United States notes.....	356,000,000	12,931,030	343,068,970
National-bank notes.....	318,261,241	6,855,569	311,405,672
	716,812,174	25,923,169	690,889,005
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast.....			25,000,000
			715,889,005

JULY 1, 1872.

[Population, 40,596,000; circulation per capita, \$18.19.]

State-bank notes.....	1,700,935	.....	1,700,935
Fractional currency.....	40,855,835	4,452,906	36,402,929
United States notes.....	357,500,000	11,531,320	346,168,680
National-bank notes.....	337,664,795	8,627,790	329,037,005
	737,721,565	24,412,016	713,309,549
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast.....			25,000,000
			738,309,549

JULY 1, 1873.

[Population, 41,677,000; circulation per capita, \$18.04.]

State-bank notes.....	1,379,184	.....	1,379,184
Fractional currency.....	44,799,365	6,729,360	38,070,005
United States notes.....	356,000,000	7,535,855	348,464,145
National-bank notes.....	347,267,061	8,304,586	338,962,475
	749,445,610	22,563,801	726,881,809
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast.....			25,000,000
			751,881,809

JULY 1, 1874.

[Population, 42,796,000; circulation per capita, \$18.13.]

State-bank notes.....	1,162,453	.....	1,162,453
Fractional currency.....	45,881,296	7,647,714	38,233,582
United States notes.....	382,000,000	10,578,548	371,421,452
National-bank notes.....	351,981,032	11,715,488	340,265,544
	781,024,781	29,941,750	751,083,031
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast.....			25,000,000
			776,083,031

TABLE H.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES, IN THE TREASURY AND IN CIRCULATION, ON THE DATES SPECIFIED—Continued.

JULY 1, 1875.

[Population, 43,951,000; circulation per capita, \$17.16.]

	General stock coined or issued.	In Treasury.	Amount in circulation.
State-bank notes.....	\$964,497		\$964,497
Fractional currency.....	42,129,424	\$4,224,854	37,904,570
United States notes.....	375,771,580	26,085,245	349,686,335
National-bank notes.....	354,408,008	13,861,463	340,546,545
	773,273,509	44,171,562	729,101,947
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast.....			25,000,000
			754,101,947

JULY 1, 1876.

[Population, 45,137,000; circulation per capita, \$16.12.]

State-bank notes.....	1,047,335		1,047,335
Subsidiary silver.....	27,418,734	6,303,606	21,059,128
Fractional currency.....	34,446,595	1,507,750	32,938,845
United States notes.....	369,772,284	38,324,906	331,447,378
National-bank notes.....	332,998,336	16,877,634	316,120,702
	765,683,284	63,073,896	702,609,388
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast.....			25,000,000
			727,609,388

The amount of subsidiary silver in circulation, according to the records of the Department, was \$26,055,128, but for the sake of uniformity \$5,000,000 of this amount is deducted and stated as a part of the specie in circulation on the Pacific coast as heretofore.

JULY 1, 1877.

[Population, 46,353,000; circulation per capita, \$15.58.]

Subsidiary silver.....	40,837,506	2,952,653	37,884,853
Fractional currency.....	20,403,137	161,476	20,241,661
United States notes.....	359,764,332	21,864,988	337,899,344
National-bank notes.....	317,048,872	15,759,847	301,289,025
	738,053,847	40,738,964	697,314,883
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast.....			25,000,000
			722,314,883

JULY 1, 1878.

[Population, 47,598,000; circulation per capita, \$15.32.]

Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury.....	16,269,079	15,059,828	1,209,251
Subsidiary silver.....	60,778,828	6,860,506	53,918,322
Silver certificates.....	1,462,600	1,455,520	7,080
Fractional currency.....	16,547,769	180,044	16,367,725
United States notes.....	346,681,016	25,775,121	320,905,895
National-bank notes.....	324,514,284	12,789,923	311,724,361
	766,253,576	62,120,942	704,132,634
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast.....			25,000,000
			729,132,634

TABLE H.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES, IN THE TREASURY AND IN CIRCULATION, ON THE DATES SPECIFIED—Continued.

JULY 1, 1879.

[Population, 48,866,000; circulation per capita, \$16.75.]

	General stock coined or issued.	In Treasury.	Amount in circulation.
Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury.....	\$245,741,837	\$135,236,475	\$110,505,362
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury.....	41,276,356	33,239,917	8,036,439
Subsidiary silver.....	70,249,985	8,903,401	61,346,584
Gold certificates.....	15,413,700	133,880	15,279,820
Silver certificates.....	2,466,950	2,052,470	414,480
United States notes.....	346,681,016	45,036,904	301,644,112
National-bank notes.....	329,691,697	8,286,701	321,404,996
	1,051,521,541	232,839,748	818,631,793

JULY 1, 1880.

[Population, 50,155,783; circulation per capita, \$19.41.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury.....	\$351,841,266	\$126,145,427	\$225,695,779
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury.....	69,660,408	49,549,851	20,110,557
Subsidiary silver.....	72,862,270	24,350,482	48,511,788
Gold certificates.....	8,064,600	40,700	7,963,900
Silver certificates.....	12,374,270	6,584,701	5,789,569
United States notes.....	346,681,016	18,785,559	327,895,457
National-bank notes.....	344,505,427	7,090,249	337,415,178
	1,205,929,197	232,546,969	973,382,228

JULY 1, 1881.

[Population, 51,316,000; circulation per capita, \$21.71.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury.....	\$478,484,538	\$163,171,661	\$315,312,877
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury.....	95,297,083	65,954,671	29,342,412
Subsidiary silver.....	74,087,061	27,247,697	46,839,364
Gold certificates.....	5,782,920	23,400	5,759,520
Silver certificates.....	51,166,530	12,055,801	39,110,729
United States notes.....	346,681,016	18,554,092	328,126,924
National-bank notes.....	355,042,675	5,296,382	349,746,293
	1,406,541,823	292,303,704	1,114,238,119

JULY 1, 1882.

[Population, 52,495,000; circulation per capita, \$22.37.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury.....	\$506,757,715	\$148,506,390	\$358,251,325
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury.....	122,788,544	90,384,724	32,403,820
Subsidiary silver.....	74,428,580	28,048,631	46,379,949
Gold certificates.....	5,037,120	8,100	5,029,020
Silver certificates.....	66,096,710	11,590,620	54,506,090
United States notes.....	346,681,016	21,425,589	325,255,427
National-bank notes.....	358,742,034	6,277,246	352,464,788
	1,480,531,719	306,241,300	1,174,290,419

JULY 1, 1883.

[Population, 53,693,000; circulation per capita, \$22.91.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury.....	\$542,732,063	\$198,078,568	\$344,653,495
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury.....	152,047,685	116,396,235	35,651,450
Subsidiary silver.....	74,960,300	28,486,001	46,474,299
Gold certificates.....	82,378,640	22,571,270	59,807,370
Silver certificates.....	88,616,831	15,996,145	72,620,686
United States notes.....	346,681,016	23,438,839	323,242,177
National-bank notes.....	356,073,281	8,217,062	347,856,219
	1,643,489,816	413,184,120	1,230,305,696

TABLE H.—STATEMENTS SHOWING THE AMOUNTS OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES, IN THE TREASURY AND IN CIRCULATION, ON THE DATES SPECIFIED—Continued.

JULY 1, 1884.

[Population, 54,911,000; circulation per capita, \$22.65.]

	General stock coined or issued.	In Treasury.	Amount in circulation.
Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	\$545,500,797	\$204,876,594	\$340,624,203
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury	180,306,614	139,616,414	40,690,200
Subsidiary silver	75,261,528	29,609,720	45,651,808
Gold certificates	98,392,660	27,246,020	71,146,640
Silver certificates	119,811,691	23,384,680	96,427,011
United States notes	346,681,016	27,993,802	318,687,214
National-bank notes	339,499,883	8,809,990	330,689,893
	1,705,454,189	461,528,220	1,243,925,969

JULY 1, 1885.

[Population, 56,148,000; circulation per capita, \$23.02.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	\$588,697,036	\$247,028,625	\$341,668,411
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury	208,538,967	169,451,998	39,086,969
Subsidiary silver	74,939,820	31,236,899	43,702,921
Gold certificates	140,323,140	13,593,410	126,729,730
Silver certificates	139,901,616	38,370,700	101,530,916
United States notes	346,681,016	15,462,379	331,218,637
National-bank notes	318,576,711	9,945,710	308,631,001
	1,817,658,336	525,089,721	1,292,568,615

JULY 1, 1886

[Population, 57,404,000; circulation per capita, \$21.82.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	\$590,774,461	\$232,554,886	\$358,219,575
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury	237,191,906	184,523,283	52,668,623
Subsidiary silver	75,069,937	28,880,947	46,178,990
Gold certificates	131,174,245	55,129,870	76,044,375
Silver certificates	115,977,675	27,861,450	88,116,225
United States notes	346,681,016	22,868,317	323,812,699
National-bank notes	311,699,454	4,034,416	307,665,038
	1,808,559,694	555,859,169	1,252,700,525

JULY 1, 1887.

[Population, 58,680,000; circulation per capita, \$22.45.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	\$654,520,335	\$277,979,654	\$376,540,681
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury	277,445,767	221,897,046	55,548,721
Subsidiary silver	75,547,799	26,963,934	48,583,865
Gold certificates	121,486,817	30,261,380	91,225,437
Silver certificates	145,543,150	3,425,133	142,118,017
United States notes	346,681,016	20,013,797	326,667,219
National-bank notes	279,217,788	2,362,585	276,855,203
	1,900,442,672	582,903,529	1,317,539,143

JULY 1, 1888.

[Population, 59,974,000; circulation per capita, \$22.88.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	\$705,818,855	\$314,704,822	\$391,114,033
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury	310,166,459	254,639,063	55,527,396
Subsidiary silver	76,406,376	26,044,062	50,362,314
Gold certificates	142,023,150	20,928,500	121,094,650
Silver certificates	229,491,772	28,732,115	200,759,657
United States notes	346,681,016	38,680,976	308,000,040
National-bank notes	252,368,321	7,055,541	245,312,780
	2,062,955,949	690,783,079	1,372,170,870

TABLE II.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES, IN THE TREASURY AND IN CIRCULATION, ON THE DATES SPECIFIED—Continued.

JULY 1, 1889.

[Population, 61,289,000; circulation per capita, \$22.52.]

	General stock coined or issued.	In Treasury.	Amount in circulation.
Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	\$680,063,505	\$303,581,937	\$376,481,568
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury.	343,947,093	289,489,794	54,457,299
Subsidiary coin	76,601,836	25,124,672	51,477,164
Gold certificates	154,048,552	36,918,323	117,130,229
Silver certificates	262,629,746	5,474,181	257,155,565
United States notes	346,681,016	30,241,825	316,439,191
National-bank notes	211,378,963	4,158,330	207,220,633
	2,075,350,711	694,989,062	1,380,361,649

JULY 1, 1890.

[Population, 62,622,250; circulation per capita, \$22.82.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	\$695,563,029	\$321,304,106	\$374,258,923
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury.	330,083,304	223,804,555	56,278,749
Subsidiary silver	76,825,305	22,792,718	54,032,587
Gold certificates	157,562,979	26,732,120	130,830,859
Silver certificates	301,539,751	3,983,513	297,556,238
United States notes	346,681,016	11,992,039	334,688,977
National-bank notes	185,970,775	4,365,838	181,604,937
	2,144,226,159	714,974,889	1,429,251,270

JULY 1, 1891.

[Population, 63,975,000; circulation per capita, \$23.41.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	\$646,582,852	\$239,263,689	\$407,319,163
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury.	438,753,502	379,927,323	58,826,179
Subsidiary silver	77,848,700	19,629,480	58,219,220
Gold certificates	152,486,429	32,423,360	120,063,069
Silver certificates	314,715,185	7,479,219	307,235,966
Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890	50,228,417	9,879,713	40,348,704
United States notes	346,681,016	3,473,656	343,207,360
National-bank notes	167,927,974	5,706,928	162,221,046
	2,195,224,075	697,783,368	1,497,440,707

JULY 1, 1892.

[Population, 65,520,000; circulation per capita, \$24.44.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	\$664,275,335	\$255,706,511	\$408,568,824
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury.	491,057,518	434,240,056	56,817,462
Subsidiary silver	77,521,478	14,227,774	63,293,704
Gold certificates	156,623,929	15,530,310	141,093,619
Silver certificates	331,614,304	4,920,839	326,693,465
Treasury notes, act of July 14, 1890	101,712,071	3,453,379	98,258,692
United States notes	346,681,016	37,121,112	309,559,904
Currency certificates, act of June 8, 1872	30,430,000	590,000	29,840,000
National-bank notes	172,683,850	5,462,333	167,221,517
	2,372,599,501	771,252,314	1,601,347,187

TABLE II.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES, IN THE TREASURY AND IN CIRCULATION ON THE DATES SPECIFIED—Continued.

JULY 1, 1893.

[Population, 66,946,000; circulation per capita, \$23.85.]

	General stock, coined or issued.	In Treasury.	Amount in circulation.
Gold coin including bullion in Treasury.....	\$597,697,685	\$189,162,022	\$408,535,663
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury.....	538,300,776	481,371,103	56,929,673
Subsidiary silver.....	77,415,123	11,945,257	65,469,866
Gold certificates.....	94,041,189	1,399,000	92,642,189
Silver certificates.....	330,957,504	4,133,656	326,823,848
Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890.....	147,190,227	6,334,613	140,855,614
United States notes.....	346,681,016	27,621,590	319,059,426
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872.....	12,405,000	690,000	11,715,000
National-bank notes.....	178,713,872	4,043,906	174,669,966
Total.....	2,323,402,392	726,701,147	1,596,701,245

RECAPITULATION.

Year.	Amount of money in United States.	Amount in cir- culation.	Population.	Money per capita.	Circulation per capita.
1860.....	\$442,102,477	\$135,407,252	31,443,321	\$14.06	\$13.85
1861.....	452,005,767	448,405,767	32,064,000	14.09	13.98
1862.....	358,452,079	334,037,744	32,704,000	10.96	10.23
1863.....	674,867,283	595,394,038	33,365,000	20.23	17.84
1864.....	705,588,067	669,641,478	34,046,000	20.72	19.67
1865.....	770,129,755	714,702,995	34,748,000	22.16	20.57
1866.....	754,327,254	673,488,244	35,469,000	21.27	18.99
1867.....	728,200,612	661,992,069	36,211,000	20.11	18.28
1868.....	716,553,578	680,103,661	36,973,000	19.38	18.39
1869.....	715,351,180	664,452,891	37,756,000	18.95	17.60
1870.....	722,868,461	675,212,794	38,558,371	18.73	17.50
1871.....	741,812,174	715,889,005	39,555,000	18.75	18.10
1872.....	762,721,565	738,309,549	40,599,000	18.70	18.19
1873.....	774,445,610	751,881,809	41,677,000	18.58	18.04
1874.....	806,024,781	776,083,031	42,706,000	18.83	18.13
1875.....	798,273,509	754,101,947	43,951,000	18.16	17.16
1876.....	790,683,284	727,609,288	45,107,000	17.52	16.12
1877.....	763,053,847	722,314,833	46,353,000	16.46	15.58
1878.....	791,253,576	729,132,634	47,598,000	16.62	15.32
1879.....	1,051,521,541	818,631,793	48,866,000	21.52	16.75
1880.....	1,205,929,197	973,382,228	50,153,783	24.04	19.41
1881.....	1,406,541,823	1,114,258,119	51,316,000	27.41	21.71
1882.....	1,480,531,719	1,174,290,419	52,495,000	28.20	22.37
1883.....	1,643,489,816	1,230,305,696	53,693,000	30.60	22.91
1884.....	1,705,454,189	1,243,925,969	54,911,000	31.06	22.55
1885.....	1,817,658,336	1,292,568,615	56,148,000	32.37	23.02
1886.....	1,808,559,694	1,252,700,525	57,404,000	31.50	21.82
1887.....	1,900,442,672	1,317,539,143	58,680,000	32.39	22.45
1888.....	2,062,955,949	1,372,170,870	59,974,000	34.39	22.88
1889.....	2,075,350,711	1,380,361,649	61,289,000	33.86	22.52
1890.....	2,144,226,159	1,429,251,270	62,622,250	34.24	22.82
1891.....	2,195,224,075	1,497,440,707	63,975,000	34.31	23.41
1892.....	2,372,599,501	1,601,347,187	65,520,000	36.21	24.44
1893.....	2,323,402,392	1,596,701,245	66,946,000	34.70	23.85

NOTE.—The difference between the amount of money in the country and the amount in circulation represents the money in the Treasury.

Currency certificates, act of June 8, 1872, are included in the amount of United States notes in circulation in the tables for the years 1873 to 1891 inclusive; since 1891 they are reported separately.

The foregoing tables present the revised figures for each of the years given.

TABLE I.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY CONGRESS FOR EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1886 TO 1894, INCLUSIVE.

	2d session 48th Congress. Fiscal year 1886.	1st session 49th Congress. Fiscal year 1887.	2d session 49th Congress. Fiscal year 1888.	1st session 50th Congress. Fiscal year 1889.	2d session 50th Congress. Fiscal year 1890.	1st session 51st Congress. Fiscal year 1891.	2d session 51st Congress. Fiscal year 1892.	1st session 52d Congress. Fiscal year 1893.	2d session 52d Congress. Fiscal year 1894.
To supply deficiencies for the service of the various branches of the Government	\$3,332,717.30	\$13,572,882.61	\$137,000.00	\$21,190,995.61	\$14,230,179.71	\$24,137,737.96	\$38,516,227.87	\$14,934,157.68	\$21,226,494.81
For legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government	21,495,660.70	20,809,781.46	20,772,720.67	20,924,492.42	20,865,219.93	21,073,137.47	22,027,874.75	21,901,066.00	21,866,302.81
For study civil expenses of the Government	25,061,004.12	22,650,658.49	22,369,840.96	26,316,520.85	25,527,641.05	29,700,054.47	35,459,163.99	26,854,624.88	27,550,158.15
For support of the Army	24,014,052.50	23,759,057.21	23,724,718.69	24,474,710.97	24,316,615.73	24,206,471.79	24,613,529.19	24,308,469.82	24,225,639.78
For the naval service	\$21,280,706.93	16,489,556.72	25,756,847.79	19,938,281.05	21,675,374.98	23,136,035.53	31,541,645.78	23,543,266.65	22,104,061.38
For the Indian service	5,773,328.36	3,961,562.84	3,234,397.66	5,401,530.51	8,077,453.39	7,956,753.27	16,278,492.48	7,664,067.57	7,884,240.38
For rivers and harbors	.....	14,464,900.00	.....	22,397,616.00	.....	2,136,295.00	3,951,200.00	22,068,218.00	14,166,153.00
For forts and fortifications	725,000.00	59,876.90	.....	3,972,000.00	.....	4,232,335.00	3,774,803.00	2,734,276.00	2,210,055.00
For support of Military Academy	309,902.14	297,805.00	419,936.93	315,043.81	902,766.69	435,296.11	402,070.39	428,917.33	432,556.12
For service of Post Office Department	Indefinite.....	Indefinite.....	Indefinite.....	Indefinite.....	Indefinite.....	Indefinite.....	Indefinite.....	Indefinite.....	Indefinite.....
For invalid and other pensions, including deficiencies	60,000,000.00	76,075,200.00	83,152,500.00	81,758,700.00	81,758,700.00	98,457,461.00	135,214,785.00	146,737,350.00	166,531,350.00
For consular and diplomatic service	1,242,925.00	1,364,065.00	1,429,942.44	1,428,465.00	1,930,025.00	1,710,725.96	1,656,925.00	1,604,312.12	1,557,445.00
For service of Agricultural Department	580,790.00	654,715.00	1,028,730.00	1,715,826.14	1,669,770.00	1,796,502.85	3,028,153.50	3,293,060.72	3,323,500.00
For expenses of the district of Columbia	3,622,683.20	3,721,950.09	4,284,590.66	5,056,678.98	5,682,409.91	5,762,296.75	5,597,125.17	5,317,361.47	5,413,223.91
For miscellaneous	2,298,383.15	10,184,570.80	4,694,635.33	10,129,501.65	10,186,688.81	10,690,840.80	2,721,283.24	3,381,018.51	529,666.28
Totals	170,608,113.00	209,659,382.91	193,035,861.13	245,020,172.89	218,115,439.89	287,722,488.96	323,783,079.36	304,710,196.75	319,011,846.62

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

TABLE J.—STATEMENT OF THE NET RECEIPTS (BY WARRANTS) DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1893.

<i>Customs:</i>			
Quarter ended September 30, 1892.....	53,631,954.79		
Quarter ended December 31, 1892.....	46,509,137.15		
Quarter ended March 31, 1893.....	58,193,619.98		
Quarter ended June 30, 1893.....	45,020,304.81		
			203,355,016.73
<i>Internal revenue:</i>			
Quarter ended September 30, 1892.....	42,565,263.41		
Quarter ended December 31, 1892.....	41,939,178.05		
Quarter ended March 31, 1893.....	36,230,078.84		
Quarter ended June 30, 1893.....	40,233,103.63		
			161,027,623.93
<i>Sales of public lands:</i>			
Quarter ended September 30, 1892.....	730,613.42		
Quarter ended December 31, 1892.....	827,748.10		
Quarter ended March 31, 1893.....	819,152.54		
Quarter ended June 30, 1893.....	794,575.72		
			3,182,089.78
<i>Tax on circulation of national banks:</i>			
Quarter ended September 30, 1892.....	676,941.95		
Quarter ended December 31, 1892.....	7,604.79		
Quarter ended March 31, 1893.....	701,838.58		
Quarter ended June 30, 1893.....	6,238.31		
			1,392,623.63
<i>Repayment of interest by Pacific railroads:</i>			
Quarter ended September 30, 1892.....	226,737.83		
Quarter ended December 31, 1892.....	27,634.49		
Quarter ended March 31, 1893.....	242,089.19		
Quarter ended June 30, 1893.....	230,371.17		
			971,822.68
<i>Customs fees, fines, penalties, and forfeitures:</i>			
Quarter ended September 30, 1892.....	175,797.05		
Quarter ended December 31, 1892.....	258,979.63		
Quarter ended March 31, 1893.....	183,746.63		
Quarter ended June 30, 1893.....	188,396.57		
			806,919.88
<i>Fees—consular, letters patent, and lands:</i>			
Quarter ended September 30, 1892.....	691,495.20		
Quarter ended December 31, 1892.....	655,043.31		
Quarter ended March 31, 1893.....	933,562.82		
Quarter ended June 30, 1893.....	876,115.79		
			3,156,217.12
<i>Proceeds of sales of Government property:</i>			
Quarter ended September 30, 1892.....	33,846.54		
Quarter ended December 31, 1892.....	44,489.07		
Quarter ended March 31, 1893.....	42,362.66		
Quarter ended June 30, 1893.....	44,005.21		
			164,703.48
<i>Profits on coinage:</i>			
Quarter ended September 30, 1892.....	385,649.54		
Quarter ended December 31, 1892.....	855,248.84		
Quarter ended March 31, 1893.....	604,485.65		
Quarter ended June 30, 1893.....	504,087.12		
			2,349,471.15
<i>Revenues of District of Columbia:</i>			
Quarter ended September 30, 1892.....	327,550.13		
Quarter ended December 31, 1892.....	1,218,811.40		
Quarter ended March 31, 1893.....	236,154.21		
Quarter ended June 30, 1893.....	1,329,226.53		
			3,111,742.27
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>			
Quarter ended September 30, 1892.....	1,709,791.27		
Quarter ended December 31, 1892.....	914,385.50		
Quarter ended March 31, 1893.....	1,831,932.73		
Quarter ended June 30, 1893.....	1,845,278.63		
			6,301,388.13
Total ordinary receipts, exclusive of loans.....			385,819,628.78
Receipts from loans, certificates, and notes.....			347,051,586.00
Total receipts.....			732,871,214.78
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1892.....			778,604,339.28
Grand total.....			1,511,475,554.06

TABLE K.—STATEMENT OF THE NET DISBURSEMENTS (BY WARRANTS) DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1893.

CIVIL.	
Congress.....	\$7,043,871.45
Executive.....	12,573,557.36
Judiciary.....	7,091,179.67
Government in the Territories.....	214,856.19
Subtreasuries.....	408,702.37
Public land offices.....	662,184.03
Mints and assay offices.....	239,641.70
Total civil.....	\$28,233,992.77
FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.	
Diplomatic salaries.....	417,508.34
Consular salaries.....	609,175.00
Contingent expenses of foreign missions.....	110,482.57
Contingencies of consulates.....	230,081.34
Spanish indemnity.....	30,168.12
Relief, protection, and rescuing shipwrecked American seamen.....	30,493.19
International Union of American Republics.....	29,719.68
Continental Railway Commission.....	58,236.50
International Monetary Conference.....	31,187.52
Emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service.....	31,612.08
International Boundary Survey.....	100,484.85
Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris.....	141,546.59
Miscellaneous items.....	106,347.12
Total foreign intercourse.....	1,977,042.90
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Mint Establishment.....	915,878.27
Life-Saving Service.....	1,258,526.55
Revenue-Cutter Service.....	922,097.36
Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	301,554.36
Engraving and Printing.....	1,039,842.57
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	465,540.03
Light-House Establishment.....	2,684,853.00
Marine-Hospital Establishment.....	634,855.50
Custom-houses, court-houses, post-offices, etc.....	5,050,796.59
Pay of assistant custodians and janitors of public buildings.....	704,040.67
Fuel, lights, and water for public buildings.....	785,987.85
Furniture and heating apparatus for public buildings.....	359,316.51
Vaults, safes, locks, and plans for public buildings.....	73,634.76
Collecting revenue from customs:	
For the year 1893.....	\$6,673,245.07
For prior years.....	83,545.91
Defection and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue.....	39,285.33
Refunding excess of deposits, etc.....	6,796,076.30
Debitures and drawbacks under customs laws.....	2,898,370.14
Compensation in lieu of moieties.....	3,574,151.72
Expenses of regulating immigration.....	34,862.60
Salaries, shipping service.....	228,975.29
Services to American vessels.....	60,527.52
Enforcement of contract-labor laws.....	24,393.34
Chinese exclusion act.....	64,954.12
Revenue vessels.....	76,237.53
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	46,965.50
World's Columbian Exposition.....	240,827.45
Assessing and collecting internal revenue.....	2,711,258.51
Paper for internal-revenue stamps.....	4,175,627.90
Redemption of internal-revenue stamps.....	63,861.01
Punishing violations of internal-revenue laws.....	26,179.44
Refunds, reliefs, etc., under internal-revenue laws.....	23,540.57
Allowance or drawback under internal-revenue laws.....	97,267.00
Refund for land sold for direct tax in South Carolina.....	10,279.31
Bounty on sugar.....	278,234.42
Payment of judgments, Court of Claims.....	9,375,130.88
Preventing the spread of epidemic diseases.....	719,185.62
Expenses of Treasury notes.....	185,973.02
Distinctive paper for United States securities.....	266,657.15
Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes.....	49,890.47
Transportation and recoinage of coin.....	73,501.42
Propagation, etc., food-fishes.....	263,671.07
Expenses under Smithsonian Institution.....	319,890.65
National Zoological Park.....	125,976.82
Contingent expenses, independent treasury.....	50,380.20
Sinking funds, Pacific railroads.....	78,192.97
Mail transportation, Pacific railroads.....	1,977,296.71
Refund of direct tax.....	1,615,229.20
	816,315.65

TABLE K.—STATEMENT OF THE NET DISBURSEMENTS (BY WARRANTS) DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1893—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

District of Columbia:		
Expenses, 50 per cent payable by the United States..	\$5,490,553.91	
Water department, payable from the water fund.....	278,454.57	
Special trust funds.....	58,516.54	
Redemption of District bonds.....	405,156.00	
		\$6,232,681.02
Buildings and grounds in Washington under Chief Engineer.....	150,860.50	
Fuel, lights, etc., State, War, and Navy Department building.....	38,907.96	
Care, maintenance, etc., of Washington Monument.....	11,197.34	
Trenton Battle Monument.....	20,000.00	
Support and treatment of destitute patients.....	18,999.96	
Weather Bureau.....	915,879.81	
Department of Agriculture.....	2,226,000.92	
Deficiency in the postal revenues.....	5,946,795.19	
Capitol building and grounds.....	126,006.87	
Building for Library of Congress.....	545,000.00	
Interior Department building.....	7,304.06	
Government Hospital for the Insane.....	298,583.22	
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	52,500.00	
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum.....	47,515.55	
Howard University.....	29,490.37	
National Museum.....	166,414.44	
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts.....	912,000.09	
Surveying public lands.....	366,966.30	
Contingent expenses, land offices.....	169,609.04	
Geological Survey.....	387,296.19	
Expenses Eleventh Census.....	1,172,569.66	
Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas.....	42,113.65	
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands.....	104,949.61	
Repayment for lands erroneously sold.....	50,243.67	
Geological maps of the United States.....	47,747.45	
Depredations on public timber.....	14,479.50	
Protecting public lands, timber, etc.....	118,325.40	
Five, three, and two per cent funds to States.....	247,604.58	
Photolithographing for the Patent Office.....	112,992.58	
Official Gazette, Patent Office.....	55,069.50	
Payment of French spoliation claims.....	19,776.00	
Miscellaneous items.....	318,167.99	
Total miscellaneous.....		73,521,763.60
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.		
Indians.....	13,345,347.27	
Pensions.....	159,357,557.87	
Total Interior Department.....		172,702,905.14
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.		
Pay Department.....	12,658,224.99	
Pay Department, bounty and miscellaneous.....	956,952.18	
Commissary Department.....	1,608,306.37	
Quartermaster's Department.....	7,887,325.18	
Medical Department.....	382,459.89	
Ordnance Department.....	1,342,975.56	
Armories and arsenals.....	1,774,119.90	
Armament of fortifications.....	1,710,637.32	
Military Academy.....	227,128.65	
Improving rivers and harbors.....	14,799,835.98	
Fortifications, etc.....	839,732.06	
Construction of military posts, roads, etc.....	593,443.24	
National cemeteries, roads, etc.....	208,443.26	
Expenses of recruiting.....	120,515.87	
Contingencies of the Army.....	12,674.76	
Signal Service.....	36,264.44	
Publication of Official Records of the War of the Rebellion.....	230,900.39	
Support of national homes for disabled volunteer soldiers.....	3,177,741.77	
Support of Soldiers' Home.....	162,556.29	
Soldiers' Home permanent fund and interest account.....	203,193.06	
Support of military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	75,533.28	
Yellowstone National Park.....	44,801.40	
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park.....	191,760.83	
Claims, reimbursements, reliefs, etc.....	384,536.97	
Miscellaneous items.....	11,704.73	
Total military establishment.....		49,641,773.47

TABLE K.—STATEMENT OF THE NET DISBURSEMENTS (BY WARRANTS) DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1893—Continued.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay, etc., of the Navy.....	\$7,477,857.22	
Deposit fund.....	147,852.00	
Contingent, Navy.....	10,999.97	
Marine Corps.....	894,841.02	
Naval Academy.....	211,744.63	
Navigation.....	245,617.41	
Ordnance.....	449,788.29	
Equipment.....	861,414.98	
Yards and Docks.....	1,200,762.70	
Medicine and Surgery.....	223,916.40	
Supplies and Accounts.....	1,565,843.92	
Construction and Repair.....	994,423.28	
Steam Engineering.....	753,836.34	
Increase of the Navy.....	15,030,226.74	
International Naval Review.....	44,539.43	
Miscellaneous items and reliefs.....	73,420.10	
		<hr/>
Total naval establishment.....		\$30,136,084.43
Interest on the public debt.....		27,264,392.18
		<hr/>
Total net ordinary expenditures.....		383,477,954.49
Redemption of the public debt.....		389,530,044.50
		<hr/>
Total expenditures.....		773,007,998.99
Balance in the Treasury June 30, 1893.....		738,467,555.07
		<hr/>
Grand total.....		1,511,475,554.06

TABLE L.—STATEMENT OF THE NET RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS (BY WARRANTS) FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.

RECEIPTS.

Customs	\$39,459,843.52
Internal revenue	37,112,704.07
Sales of public lands	469,405.94
Tax on national banks	732,325.35
Repayment of interest by Pacific railroads	222,732.27
Customs fees, fines, penalties, and forfeitures	152,251.32
Fees—consular, letters patent, and lauds	702,409.37
Proceeds of sales of Government property	63,223.45
Profits on coinage, etc	250,032.30
Miscellaneous	1,705,694.31
Total net ordinary receipts	80,870,621.90
Issues of public debt in excess of redemption	4,194,472.00
Balance in the Treasury June 30, 1893	738,467,555.07
Total	<u>823,532,648.97</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Customs	5,527,051.16
Internal revenue	1,222,490.95
Diplomatic	634,193.20
Treasury	14,342,660.53
Judiciary	1,433,162.09
Interior civil	3,001,705.20
Total civil and miscellaneous	26,161,263.13
Indians	2,990,022.94
Pensions	36,810,690.53
Military establishment	16,008,090.21
Naval establishment	8,738,659.49
Interest on the public debt	7,721,168.29
Total net ordinary expenditures	98,430,694.59
Redemption of public debt in excess of issue	18,568,020.00
Balance in the Treasury September 30, 1893	706,533,934.38
Total	<u>823,532,648.97</u>

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

Year.	Balance in the Treasury at commencement of year.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Direct tax.	Public lands.	Miscellaneous.
1791		\$4,399,473.09				\$10,478.10
1792	\$973,905.75	3,443,070.85	\$208,942.81			9,918.65
1793	783,444.51	4,255,306.56	337,705.70			21,410.88
1794	753,661.69	4,801,065.28	274,089.62			53,277.97
1795	1,151,924.17	5,588,461.26	337,755.36			28,317.97
1796	516,442.61	6,567,937.94	475,289.60		\$4,836.13	1,169,415.98
1797	888,995.42	7,549,649.65	575,491.45		83,540.60	399,129.29
1798	1,021,899.04	7,106,061.93	644,337.95		11,963.11	58,192.81
1799	617,451.43	6,610,449.31	779,136.44			86,187.56
1800	2,161,867.77	9,050,972.73	809,396.55	\$734,223.97	443.75	152,712.10
1801	2,623,311.99	10,750,778.93	1,048,033.43	534,943.38	167,726.06	345,649.15
1802	3,295,391.00	12,438,235.74	621,898.89	206,565.44	188,628.02	1,500,505.86
1803	5,020,697.64	10,479,417.61	215,179.69	71,879.20	165,675.69	131,945.41
1804	4,825,811.60	11,098,565.33	50,941.29	50,198.44	487,526.79	139,075.53
1805	4,037,005.26	12,936,487.04	21,747.15	21,882.91	540,193.80	40,382.30
1806	3,999,388.99	14,667,698.17	20,101.45	55,763.86	765,245.73	51,121.86
1807	4,538,123.80	15,845,521.61	13,051.40	34,732.56	466,163.27	38,550.42
1808	9,613,850.07	16,363,550.58	8,190.23	19,159.21	647,939.06	21,822.85
1809	9,941,809.96	7,257,506.62	4,034.29	7,517.21	442,252.33	62,102.57
1810	3,848,036.78	8,583,309.31	7,430.63	12,448.68	696,548.82	84,476.84
1811	2,672,276.57	13,313,222.73	2,295.95	7,666.66	1,040,237.53	59,211.22
1812	3,502,305.80	8,958,777.53	4,963.06	859.22	710,427.78	126,165.17
1813	3,862,217.41	13,224,623.25	4,755.04	3,805.52	835,655.14	271,571.00
1814	5,196,542.00	5,998,772.08	1,662,984.82	2,219,497.36	1,135,971.09	164,399.81
1815	1,727,848.63	7,282,942.22	4,678,059.07	4,678,059.07	1,287,959.28	285,282.84
1816	13,106,592.88	36,306,874.88	5,124,708.31	4,253,635.09	1,717,985.03	273,782.35
1817	22,033,519.19	26,283,348.49	2,678,100.77	1,834,187.04	1,991,226.06	109,761.08
1818	14,989,465.48	17,176,385.00	955,270.20	264,333.36	2,606,564.77	57,617.71
1819	1,478,526.74	20,283,608.76	229,593.63	83,050.78	3,274,422.78	57,098.42
1820	2,079,892.38	15,005,612.15	106,260.53	31,586.82	1,635,871.61	61,338.44
1821	1,198,461.21	13,094,447.15	69,027.63	29,349.05	1,212,966.46	152,589.43
1822	1,681,592.24	17,589,761.94	67,665.71	20,961.56	1,803,581.54	452,957.19
1823	4,237,427.55	19,088,433.44	34,242.17	10,337.71	916,523.10	141,129.84
1824	9,463,922.81	17,878,325.71	34,663.37	6,201.96	984,418.15	127,603.60
1825	1,946,597.13	20,098,713.45	25,771.35	2,330.85	1,216,090.56	130,451.81
1826	5,201,650.43	23,341,331.77	21,589.93	6,638.76	1,393,785.09	94,588.66
1827	6,358,686.18	19,712,283.29	10,885.68	2,626.90	1,495,845.26	1,315,722.83
1828	6,668,286.10	23,205,523.64	17,451.54	2,218.81	1,018,308.75	65,126.49
1829	5,972,435.81	22,681,965.91	14,502.74	11,335.05	1,517,175.13	112,648.55
1830	5,755,704.79	21,922,391.39	12,160.62	16,980.59	2,329,856.14	73,227.57
1831	6,014,539.75	24,224,441.77	6,933.51	10,506.01	3,210,815.48	584,124.05
1832	4,502,914.45	28,465,237.24	11,630.65	6,791.13	2,623,381.03	270,410.61
1833	2,011,777.55	29,032,508.91	2,759.00	394.12	3,967,682.55	470,096.67
1834	11,702,905.31	16,214,957.15	4,196.09	19.80	4,857,600.69	480,812.32
1835	8,892,858.42	19,391,310.59	10,459.48	4,263.33	14,757,600.75	759,972.13
1836	26,749,803.96	23,409,940.53	370.00	728.79	24,877,179.86	2,245,902.23
1837	46,708,436.00	11,169,290.39	5,493.84	1,687.70	6,776,236.52	7,001,444.59
1838	37,227,252.69	16,158,800.36	2,467.27		3,730,945.66	6,410,348.45
1839	36,891,196.94	23,137,924.81	2,553.32	753.22	7,361,576.40	979,939.86
1840	33,157,503.68	13,490,502.17	1,682.25		3,411,818.63	2,567,112.28
1841	29,963,163.46	14,487,216.74	3,261.36		1,365,627.42	1,004,054.75
1842	28,685,111.08	18,187,908.76	495.00		1,335,797.52	451,995.97
1843	30,521,979.44	7,046,813.91	103.25		898,158.18	285,895.92
1844	39,186,284.74	26,183,570.94	1,777.34		2,059,939.80	1,075,419.70
1845	36,742,829.62	27,528,112.70	3,517.12		2,077,022.30	361,453.68
1846	36,194,274.81	26,712,667.87	2,897.26		2,694,452.48	289,956.13
1847	38,261,959.65	23,747,864.66	375.00		2,498,355.20	220,808.30
1848	33,079,276.43	31,757,070.96	375.00		3,328,642.56	612,610.69
1849	29,416,612.45	28,346,738.82			1,688,950.55	685,379.13
1850	32,827,082.69	39,668,686.42			1,859,894.25	2,064,308.21
1851	35,871,753.31	49,017,567.92			2,352,305.30	1,185,166.11
1852	40,158,353.25	47,339,326.62			2,043,239.58	464,249.40
1853	43,338,860.02	58,931,865.52			1,667,084.99	988,081.17
1854	50,261,901.09	64,224,190.27			8,470,798.39	1,105,352.74
1855	48,591,073.41	53,025,734.21			11,497,049.07	827,731.40
1856	47,777,672.13	64,022,863.50			8,917,644.93	1,116,190.81
1857	49,108,229.80	63,875,905.05			3,829,486.64	1,259,920.88
1858	46,802,855.00	41,789,620.96			3,513,715.87	1,352,029.13
1859	35,113,334.22	49,565,824.38			1,756,687.30	1,454,596.24
1860	33,193,248.60	53,187,511.87			1,778,557.71	1,088,530.25
1861	32,979,530.78	39,582,125.64			870,658.54	1,023,515.31
1862	30,863,857.83	49,056,397.62		1,735,331.73	152,203.77	915,327.97
1863	49,965,304.87	69,659,642.40	37,640,787.05	1,485,103.61	167,617.17	3,741,794.38
1864	36,523,046.13	102,316,152.99	109,741,134.10	475,648.96	588,333.29	30,291,701.86
1865	134,433,738.44	84,928,260.60	209,464,215.25	1,200,573.03	996,553.31	25,441,556.00

* For the half year from

TO JUNE 30, 1893, BY CALENDAR YEARS TO 1843 AND BY FISCAL YEARS (ENDED JUNE THAT TIME).

Year.	Dividends.	Net ordinary receipts.	Interest.	Premiums.	Receipts from loans and Treasury notes.	Gross receipts.	Unavail-able.
1791		\$4,400,951.19			\$361,391.34	\$1,771,242.53	
1792	\$8,028.00	3,669,960.31			5,102,498.45	8,772,458.76	
1793	38,500.00	4,652,823.14			1,797,272.01	6,450,195.15	
1794	303,472.00	5,431,934.87			4,007,950.78	9,439,855.65	
1795	160,000.00	6,114,534.59	\$4,800.00		3,393,424.00	9,515,758.59	
1796	160,000.00	8,377,529.65	42,800.00		320,000.00	8,740,329.65	
1797	80,960.00	8,688,780.99			70,000.00	8,758,780.99	
1798	79,920.00	7,900,495.80	78,675.00		200,000.00	8,179,170.80	
1799	71,040.00	7,546,813.31			5,000,000.00	12,546,813.31	
1800	71,040.00	10,848,749.10			1,565,229.24	12,413,978.34	
1801	88,800.00	12,935,330.95	10,125.00			12,945,455.95	
1802	39,960.00	14,995,793.95				14,995,793.95	
1803		11,064,097.63				11,064,097.63	
1804		11,826,307.38				11,826,307.38	
1805		13,560,693.20				13,560,693.20	
1806		15,559,931.07				15,559,931.07	
1807		16,398,019.26				16,398,019.26	
1808		17,060,661.93				17,060,661.93	
1809		7,773,473.12				7,773,473.12	
1810		9,354,214.28			2,750,000.00	12,134,214.28	
1811		14,422,634.09				14,422,634.09	
1812		9,801,132.76			12,837,900.00	22,639,032.76	
1813		14,340,409.95	300.00		26,184,135.00	40,524,844.95	
1814		11,181,625.16	85.79		23,377,826.00	34,559,536.95	
1815		15,696,916.82	11,541.74	\$32,107.64	35,220,671.40	50,961,237.00	
1816		47,676,985.66	68,665.16	686.09	9,425,084.91	57,171,421.82	
1817	202,426.20	33,099,049.74	267,819.14		466,723.45	33,833,592.33	
1818	525,000.00	21,585,171.04	412.62		8,353.00	21,593,936.66	
1819	675,000.00	24,603,374.37			2,291.00	24,605,665.37	
1820	1,000,000.00	17,840,669.55		40,000.00	3,000,824.13	20,881,493.68	
1821	105,000.00	14,573,379.72			5,000,324.00	19,573,703.72	
1822	297,500.00	20,232,427.94				20,232,427.94	
1823	350,000.00	20,540,666.26				20,540,666.26	
1824	350,000.00	19,381,212.79			5,000,000.00	24,381,212.79	
1825	367,500.00	21,840,858.02			5,000,000.00	26,840,858.02	
1826	402,500.00	25,260,434.21				25,260,434.21	
1827	420,000.00	22,966,363.96				22,966,363.96	
1828	455,000.00	24,763,629.23				24,763,629.23	
1829	490,000.00	24,827,627.38				24,827,627.38	
1830	490,000.00	24,844,116.51				24,844,116.51	
1831	490,000.00	28,526,820.82				28,526,820.82	
1832	490,000.00	31,867,450.66				31,867,450.66	\$1,889.50
1833	471,985.00	33,948,426.25				33,948,426.25	
1834	234,349.56	21,791,935.55				21,791,935.55	
1835	506,480.82	35,430,087.10				35,430,087.10	
1836	292,674.67	50,826,796.08				50,826,796.08	
1837		24,954,153.04			2,992,989.15	27,947,142.19	63,288.35
1838		26,302,561.74			12,716,820.86	39,019,382.60	
1839		31,482,749.61			3,857,276.21	35,340,025.82	1,458,782.93
1840		19,480,115.33			5,589,547.51	25,069,662.81	37,469.25
1841		16,860,160.27			13,659,317.38	30,519,477.65	
1842		19,976,197.25			14,808,735.64	34,784,932.89	11,188.00
1843*		8,231,001.26		71,700.83	12,479,708.36	20,782,410.45	
1844		29,329,707.78		666.60	1,877,181.35	31,198,555.73	
1845		29,970,105.80				29,970,105.80	28,251.90
1846		29,609,967.74				29,609,967.74	
1847		26,467,403.16		28,365.91	28,872,399.45	55,368,108.52	30,000.00
1848		35,698,639.21		37,080.00	21,256,700.00	56,992,479.21	
1849		30,721,077.50		337,665.48	28,588,750.00	59,796,892.98	
1850		43,592,888.88		10,550.00	4,045,950.00	47,649,388.88	
1851		52,555,039.33		4,264.92	203,400.00	52,762,704.25	
1852		49,846,815.60			46,300.00	49,893,115.60	
1853		61,587,031.68		22.50	16,350.00	61,603,404.18	103,301.37
1854		73,800,341.40			2,001.67	73,802,343.07	
1855		65,350,574.68			800.00	65,351,374.68	
1856		74,056,699.24			200.00	74,056,899.24	
1857		68,965,312.57			3,900.00	68,969,212.57	
1858		46,655,365.96			23,717,300.00	70,372,665.96	
1859		52,777,107.92		700,357.72	28,287,500.00	81,773,965.64	15,408.34
1860		56,054,599.83		10,008.00	20,776,800.00	76,841,407.83	
1861		41,476,299.49		33,650.90	41,861,709.74	83,371,640.13	
1862		51,919,261.09		68,400.00	529,692,460.50	581,680,121.59	11,110.81
1863		112,094,945.51		602,345.44	776,682,361.57	889,379,652.52	6,000.01
1864		243,412,971.20		21,174,101.01	1,328,873,945.36	1,393,461,017.57	9,210.40
1865		322,031,158.19		11,683,446.89	1,472,224,749.85	1,805,939,345.93	6,095.11

January 1 to June 30, 1843.

TABLE M.—STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED

Year.	Balance in the Treasury at commencement of year.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Direct tax.	Public lands.	Miscellaneous.
1866	\$33,933,657.89	\$179,046,651.58	\$309,226,813.42	\$1,974,754.12	\$665,031.03	\$29,036,314.23
1867	160,817,099.73	176,417,810.88	266,027,537.43	4,200,233.70	1,163,575.76	15,037,522.15
1868	198,076,437.09	161,464,599.56	191,087,589.41	1,788,145.85	1,348,715.41	17,745,403.69
1869	158,936,082.87	180,048,426.63	158,356,460.86	765,685.61	4,020,344.34	13,997,338.65
1870	183,781,985.76	194,538,374.44	184,899,756.49	229,102.88	3,350,481.76	12,942,118.30
1871	177,604,116.51	206,270,408.05	143,098,153.63	580,355.37	2,388,646.68	22,093,541.21
1872	138,019,122.15	216,370,286.77	130,642,177.72	.....	2,575,714.19	15,106,051.23
1873	134,666,001.85	188,089,522.70	113,729,314.14	315,254.51	2,882,312.38	17,161,270.05
1874	159,293,673.41	163,103,833.69	102,409,784.00	.....	1,852,428.93	32,575,043.32
1875	178,833,339.54	157,167,722.35	110,007,493.58	.....	1,413,610.17	15,431,915.31
1876	172,804,061.32	148,071,984.61	116,700,732.03	93,798.80	1,129,466.95	24,070,602.31
1877	140,999,377.21	130,956,493.07	118,630,407.83	.....	976,253.68	30,437,487.42
1878	214,887,645.88	130,170,680.20	110,581,624.74	.....	1,079,743.37	15,614,728.09
1879	286,591,453.88	137,250,047.70	113,561,610.58	.....	924,781.06	20,585,097.49
1880	386,832,588.65	186,522,664.60	124,069,373.92	30.85	1,016,566.60	21,978,525.01
1881	231,940,064.44	198,159,676.02	135,264,385.51	1,516.89	2,201,863.17	25,154,850.98
1882	280,607,668.37	220,410,730.25	146,497,535.45	160,141.69	4,753,140.37	31,703,642.52
1883	275,450,903.53	214,706,496.93	144,720,368.98	108,156.00	7,953,864.42	30,796,695.02
1884	374,189,081.98	195,067,489.76	121,536,072.51	70,720.75	9,810,705.01	21,984,881.89
1885	424,941,403.07	181,471,939.34	112,498,725.54	.....	5,705,986.44	24,014,055.06
1886	521,794,026.26	192,905,023.44	116,805,936.48	108,239.94	5,630,999.34	20,989,527.86
1887	526,848,755.46	217,286,893.13	118,823,361.22	32,892.05	9,254,286.42	26,005,814.84
1888	512,851,434.36	219,061,173.63	124,296,871.98	1,565.82	11,202,017.23	24,674,446.10
1889	659,449,099.94	223,832,741.69	130,881,513.92	.....	8,038,651.79	24,297,151.44
1890	673,399,118.18	229,668,584.57	142,606,706.81	.....	6,358,272.51	24,447,419.74
1891	691,527,403.76	219,522,205.23	145,686,249.44	.....	4,029,535.41	23,374,457.23
1892	726,222,332.60	177,452,964.15	153,971,072.57	.....	3,261,875.58	20,251,871.94
1893	778,604,339.28	203,355,016.73	161,027,623.93	.....	3,182,089.78	18,254,898.34
.....	.....	7,131,894,361.27	4,426,759,494.11	28,131,990.32	286,949,606.88	729,378,072.98

* Amount heretofore credited to the Treasurer as

STATES FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO JUNE 30, 1893, ETC.—Continued.

Year.	Dividends.	Net ordinary receipts.	Interest.	Premiums.	Receipts from loans and Treasury notes.	Gross receipts.	Unavailable.
1866		\$519,949,564.38		\$38,083,055.68	\$712,851,553.05	\$1,270,884,173.11	\$172,094.29
1867		462,846,679.92		27,787,330.35	640,426,910.29	1,131,060,920.56	721,827.93
							2,675,918.19
1868		376,434,453.82		29,203,629.50	625,111,433.20	1,030,749,516.52	
1869		357,188,255.09		13,755,491.12	233,678,081.06	609,621,828.27	*2,070.73
1870		395,959,833.87		15,295,643.76	285,474,496.00	696,729,973.63	
1871		374,431,104.94		8,892,839.95	268,768,523.47	652,092,468.36	*3,396.18
1872		364,694,229.91		9,412,637.65	305,047,054.00	679,153,921.56	*18,228.35
1873		322,177,673.78		11,560,530.89	214,931,017.00	548,609,221.67	*3,047.80
1874		299,941,090.84		5,037,665.22	439,272,535.46	744,251,291.52	12,691.42
1875		284,020,771.41		3,979,279.69	387,971,556.00	675,971,607.10	
1876		290,966,584.70		4,029,280.58	397,455,808.00	691,551,673.23	
1877		281,000,642.00		405,776.58	348,871,749.00	630,278,167.58	
1878		257,446,776.40		317,102.30	404,581,201.00	662,345,079.70	
1879		272,322,136.83		1,505,047.63	792,807,643.00	1,066,634,827.46	
1880		333,526,509.98		110.00	211,814,103.00	545,340,713.98	
1881		300,782,292.57			113,750,534.00	474,532,826.57	
1882		403,525,250.28			120,945,724.00	524,470,974.28	
1883		398,287,581.95			553,942,564.00	954,230,145.95	
1884		348,519,869.92			206,877,886.00	555,397,755.92	*1,500.00
1885		323,690,706.38			245,196,303.00	568,887,009.38	47,097.05
1886		336,439,727.06			116,314,850.00	452,754,577.06	
1887		371,463,277.66			154,440,900.00	525,844,177.66	7,997.64
1888		379,266,074.76			285,016,650.00	664,282,724.76	
1889		387,050,058.84			245,111,350.00	632,161,408.84	
1890		403,080,982.63			245,293,650.00	648,374,632.63	*731.11
1891		392,612,447.31			373,208,857.75	765,821,305.06	
1892		354,937,784.24			381,463,512.00	736,401,296.24	
1893		385,819,628.78			347,051,586.00	732,871,214.78	
	\$9,720,136.29	12,612,833,661.85	485,224.45	204,259,220.83	13,967,908,074.59	26,805,486,181.72	2,714,730.18

unavailable and since recovered and charged to his account.

Ab. 93—10

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

Year.	War.	Navy.	Indians.	Pensions.	Miscellaneous.
1791.....	\$632,804.03		\$27,000.00	\$175,813.88	\$1,083,971.61
1792.....	1,100,702.09		13,648.85	109,243.15	4,672,664.38
1793.....	1,130,249.08		27,282.83	80,087.81	511,451.01
1794.....	2,639,097.59	\$61,408.97	13,042.46	81,309.24	750,350.74
1795.....	2,480,010.13	410,562.03	23,475.68	68,673.22	1,378,920.66
1796.....	1,260,263.84	274,784.04	113,563.98	100,843.71	801,847.58
1797.....	1,039,402.46	382,631.89	62,396.58	92,256.97	1,259,422.62
1798.....	2,009,522.30	1,381,347.76	16,470.09	104,845.33	1,139,524.94
1799.....	2,466,946.98	2,858,081.84	20,302.19	95,444.03	1,039,391.68
1800.....	2,560,878.77	3,448,716.03	31.22	64,130.73	1,337,613.22
1801.....	1,672,944.08	2,111,424.00	9,000.00	73,533.37	1,114,768.45
1802.....	1,179,148.25	915,561.87	94,000.00	85,440.39	1,462,929.40
1803.....	822,055.85	1,215,230.53	60,000.00	62,002.10	1,842,635.76
1804.....	875,423.93	1,189,832.75	116,500.00	80,092.80	2,191,009.43
1805.....	712,781.28	1,597,500.00	186,500.00	81,854.59	3,768,598.75
1806.....	1,224,355.38	1,649,641.44	234,200.00	81,875.53	2,890,137.01
1807.....	1,288,685.91	1,722,064.47	205,425.00	70,500.00	1,697,897.51
1808.....	2,000,834.40	1,884,067.80	213,575.00	82,576.04	1,423,285.61
1809.....	3,845,772.17	2,427,758.80	337,503.84	87,833.54	1,215,803.79
1810.....	2,294,323.94	1,654,244.20	177,625.00	83,744.16	1,101,144.98
1811.....	2,032,828.19	1,965,566.89	151,875.00	75,043.88	1,367,291.40
1812.....	11,817,798.24	3,959,365.15	277,845.00	91,402.10	1,683,088.21
1813.....	19,652,013.02	6,446,600.10	167,358.28	86,989.91	1,729,435.61
1814.....	20,350,806.86	7,311,290.60	167,394.86	90,164.36	2,208,029.70
1815.....	14,794,294.22	8,660,000.25	530,750.00	69,656.06	2,898,870.47
1816.....	16,012,096.80	3,908,278.30	274,512.16	188,804.15	2,989,741.17
1817.....	8,004,236.53	3,314,598.49	319,463.71	297,374.43	3,518,936.76
1818.....	5,622,715.10	2,953,695.00	505,704.27	890,719.90	3,835,839.51
1819.....	6,506,300.37	3,847,640.42	463,181.89	2,415,929.85	3,067,211.41
1820.....	2,630,392.31	4,387,990.00	315,750.00	3,208,376.31	2,592,021.94
1821.....	4,461,291.78	3,319,243.06	477,005.44	242,817.25	2,223,121.54
1822.....	3,111,981.48	2,224,458.98	575,007.41	1,948,199.40	1,967,996.24
1823.....	3,096,924.43	2,503,765.83	380,781.82	1,780,588.52	2,022,093.90
1824.....	3,340,959.85	2,904,581.56	429,987.90	1,490,326.59	7,155,308.81
1825.....	3,650,914.18	3,049,083.86	724,106.41	1,308,810.57	2,748,544.89
1826.....	3,943,194.37	4,218,902.45	743,447.83	1,536,593.83	2,600,177.70
1827.....	3,948,977.88	4,263,877.45	750,624.88	976,138.86	2,713,476.58
1828.....	4,145,544.50	3,918,786.44	705,084.24	850,573.57	3,676,052.64
1829.....	4,724,291.07	3,308,745.47	576,344.74	949,594.47	3,082,234.65
1830.....	4,767,128.88	3,239,428.63	622,262.47	1,363,297.31	3,237,416.04
1831.....	4,841,835.55	3,856,183.07	930,738.04	1,170,665.14	3,064,646.10
1832.....	5,446,034.88	3,956,370.29	1,352,419.75	1,184,422.40	4,577,141.45
1833.....	6,704,019.10	3,901,356.75	1,802,980.93	4,589,152.40	5,716,245.93
1834.....	5,696,189.38	3,956,260.42	1,003,953.20	3,364,285.30	4,404,728.95
1835.....	5,759,156.89	3,964,939.06	1,706,444.48	1,954,711.32	4,229,698.53
1836.....	11,747,345.25	5,807,718.23	5,037,022.88	2,882,797.96	5,993,279.72
1837.....	13,682,730.80	6,646,914.53	4,348,036.19	2,672,162.45	9,893,370.27
1838.....	12,807,224.16	6,131,580.53	5,504,191.34	2,156,057.29	7,160,664.76
1839.....	8,916,995.80	6,182,294.25	2,528,917.28	3,142,750.51	5,725,990.89
1840.....	7,095,267.23	6,113,896.89	2,331,794.86	2,603,562.17	5,995,398.96
1841.....	8,801,610.24	6,001,076.97	2,514,837.12	2,388,434.51	6,490,881.45
1842.....	6,610,438.02	8,397,242.95	1,199,009.68	1,378,931.33	6,775,624.01
1843.....	2,908,671.95	3,727,711.53	578,371.00	839,041.12	3,202,713.00
1844.....	5,218,183.66	6,498,199.11	1,256,532.39	-2,032,008.99	5,645,183.86
1845.....	5,746,291.28	6,297,177.89	1,539,351.35	2,460,788.11	5,911,760.98
1846.....	10,413,370.58	6,455,013.92	1,027,693.64	1,811,097.56	6,711,283.89
1847.....	35,840,030.33	7,900,635.76	1,430,411.30	1,744,883.63	6,885,608.35
1848.....	27,688,334.21	9,408,476.02	1,252,296.81	1,227,496.48	5,650,851.25
1849.....	14,558,473.26	9,786,705.92	1,374,161.55	1,328,867.64	12,885,334.24
1850.....	9,687,024.58	7,904,724.66	1,663,591.47	1,866,886.02	16,043,763.36
1851.....	12,161,965.11	8,880,581.38	2,829,801.77	2,293,377.22	17,885,992.18
1852.....	8,521,506.19	8,918,842.10	3,043,576.04	2,401,858.78	17,504,171.45
1853.....	9,010,498.49	11,067,789.53	3,880,494.12	1,756,306.20	17,463,068.01
1854.....	11,722,282.87	10,790,096.32	1,550,339.55	1,232,665.00	26,672,144.68
1855.....	14,648,074.07	13,327,095.11	2,772,990.78	1,477,612.33	24,090,425.43
1856.....	16,963,160.51	14,074,834.64	2,644,263.97	1,296,229.65	31,794,038.87
1857.....	19,159,150.87	12,651,694.61	4,354,418.87	1,310,380.58	28,565,498.77
1858.....	25,679,121.63	14,053,264.64	4,978,266.18	1,219,768.30	26,400,016.42
1859.....	23,154,720.53	14,690,927.90	3,490,534.53	1,232,222.71	23,797,544.40
1860.....	16,472,202.72	11,514,649.83	2,991,121.54	1,100,802.32	27,977,978.30
1861.....	23,001,530.67	12,387,156.52	2,865,481.17	1,034,590.73	23,827,287.69
1862.....	389,173,562.29	42,640,353.09	2,327,948.37	852,170.47	21,385,862.59
1863.....	603,314,411.82	63,261,235.31	3,152,032.70	1,078,513.36	23,198,382.37
1864.....	690,391,048.66	85,704,963.74	2,629,975.97	4,985,473.90	27,572,216.87

* For the half year from

1789, to JUNE 30, 1893, BY CALENDAR YEARS TO 1843 AND BY FISCAL YEARS, ENDED THAT TIME.

Year.	Net ordinary expenditures.	Premiums.	Interest.	Public debt.	Gross expenditures.	Balance in Treasury at the end of the year.
1791	\$1,919,589.52		\$1,177,863.03	\$699,984.23	\$3,797,436.78	\$973,905.75
1792	5,896,258.47		2,373,611.28	693,050.25	8,962,920.00	733,444.51
1793	1,749,070.73		2,097,859.17	2,633,048.07	6,479,977.97	753,661.69
1794	3,545,299.00		2,752,523.04	2,743,771.13	9,041,593.17	1,151,924.17
1795	4,362,541.72		2,947,059.06	2,841,639.37	10,151,240.15	516,442.61
1796	2,551,303.15		3,239,347.68	2,577,126.01	8,367,776.84	888,995.42
1797	2,836,110.52		3,172,516.73	2,617,250.12	8,625,877.37	1,021,899.04
1798	4,651,710.42		2,955,875.90	976,032.09	8,583,618.41	617,451.43
1799	6,480,166.72		2,815,651.41	1,706,578.84	11,002,396.97	2,161,867.77
1800	7,411,369.97		3,402,601.04	1,138,563.11	11,952,534.12	2,623,311.99
1801	4,981,669.90		4,411,830.06	2,879,876.98	12,273,376.94	3,295,391.00
1802	3,737,079.91		4,239,172.16	5,294,235.24	13,270,487.31	5,020,697.64
1803	4,002,824.24		3,949,462.36	3,306,697.07	11,258,983.67	4,825,811.60
1804	4,452,858.91		4,163,048.74	3,977,206.07	12,615,113.72	4,037,005.26
1805	6,357,234.62		2,657,114.22	4,583,960.63	13,593,309.47	3,999,388.99
1806	6,080,209.36		3,368,968.26	5,572,018.64	15,021,196.26	4,538,123.80
1807	4,984,572.89		3,369,578.48	2,938,141.62	11,292,292.99	9,643,850.07
1808	6,504,338.85		2,557,074.23	7,701,288.96	16,762,702.04	9,941,809.96
1809	7,414,672.14		2,866,074.99	3,586,479.26	13,867,226.30	3,848,056.78
1810	5,311,082.28		3,163,671.09	4,835,241.12	13,309,994.49	2,672,276.57
1811	5,592,604.86		2,585,435.57	5,414,564.43	13,592,604.86	3,502,305.80
1812	17,829,498.70		2,451,272.57	1,998,349.88	22,279,121.15	3,862,217.41
1813	26,082,396.92		3,593,455.22	7,508,668.22	39,190,520.36	5,196,542.00
1814	39,127,686.38		4,593,239.04	3,307,304.00	38,028,230.32	1,727,848.63
1815	26,953,571.00		5,990,090.24	6,638,832.11	39,582,493.35	13,106,592.83
1816	23,373,432.58		7,822,923.34	17,048,139.69	48,244,495.51	22,033,519.19
1817	15,454,609.92		4,536,282.55	20,886,733.57	40,877,646.04	14,989,465.48
1818	13,808,673.78		6,209,954.03	15,083,247.59	35,104,875.40	1,478,526.74
1819	16,300,273.44		5,211,730.56	2,492,195.73	24,004,199.73	2,079,992.33
1820	13,134,530.57		5,151,004.32	3,477,489.96	21,763,024.85	1,193,461.21
1821	10,723,479.07		5,126,073.79	3,241,019.83	19,090,572.69	1,681,592.24
1822	9,827,043.91		5,172,788.79	2,676,160.33	17,676,592.63	4,237,427.55
1823	9,784,154.69		4,922,475.40	607,541.01	15,314,171.00	9,463,922.81
1824	15,390,144.71		4,943,557.93	11,624,835.83	31,898,538.47	1,946,597.13
1825	11,490,459.94		4,366,757.40	7,728,587.38	23,585,804.72	5,201,650.43
1826	13,062,316.27		3,975,542.95	7,065,539.24	24,103,398.46	6,358,686.48
1827	12,653,095.65		3,486,071.51	6,517,596.88	22,656,764.04	6,668,286.10
1828	13,296,041.45		3,098,800.60	9,064,637.47	25,459,479.52	5,972,435.81
1829	12,641,210.40		2,542,843.23	9,860,304.77	25,044,358.40	5,755,704.79
1830	13,229,533.33		1,912,674.93	9,443,173.29	24,585,281.55	6,014,539.75
1831	13,864,067.90		1,373,748.74	14,806,629.48	30,038,446.12	4,502,914.45
1832	16,516,388.77		772,561.50	17,067,747.79	34,356,698.06	2,011,777.55
1833	22,713,755.11		303,796.87	1,239,746.51	24,257,298.49	11,702,905.31
1834	18,425,417.25		57,863.08	5,974,412.21	24,601,682.44	8,892,858.42
1835	17,514,950.28			323.20	17,573,141.56	26,749,803.96
1836	30,868,164.04				30,868,164.04	46,708,426.00
1837	37,243,214.24			21,822.91	37,265,037.15	37,327,252.69
1838	33,849,718.08		14,996.48	5,590,725.79	39,453,438.35	36,891,196.94
1839	26,496,948.73		399,833.89	10,718,153.53	37,614,966.15	33,157,503.68
1840	24,139,920.11		174,598.08	3,912,015.62	28,226,533.81	29,963,163.46
1841	26,196,840.29		284,977.55	5,315,712.19	31,797,530.03	28,685,111.08
1842	24,361,336.59		773,549.85	7,801,990.09	32,936,876.53	30,521,979.44
1843*	11,256,508.60		523,583.91	338,012.64	12,118,105.15	39,186,284.74
1844	20,650,108.01		1,833,452.13	11,158,450.71	33,642,010.85	36,742,829.62
1845	21,895,369.61	\$18,231.43	1,040,458.18	7,536,349.49	30,490,408.71	36,194,274.81
1846	26,418,459.59		842,723.27	371,100.04	27,632,282.90	38,261,959.65
1847	53,801,569.37		1,119,214.72	5,000,067.65	60,502,851.74	33,079,276.43
1848	45,227,454.77		2,390,765.88	13,036,922.54	60,655,143.19	49,416,612.45
1849	39,983,542.61	82,865.81	3,565,535.78	12,804,478.54	56,386,422.74	32,827,082.69
1850	37,165,990.09		3,782,393.03	3,656,335.14	44,604,718.26	35,871,753.31
1851	44,054,717.66	69,713.19	3,696,760.75	654,912.71	48,476,104.31	40,158,353.25
1852	40,389,954.56	170,063.42	4,600,297.80	2,152,295.05	46,712,608.83	43,338,860.02
1853	44,078,156.35	420,498.64	3,663,832.74	6,412,574.01	54,577,061.74	50,261,991.09
1854	51,967,528.42	2,877,818.69	3,070,926.69	17,556,896.95	75,473,170.55	48,591,073.41
1855	56,316,197.72	872,047.39	2,314,464.99	6,662,065.86	66,164,775.96	47,777,672.13
1856	66,772,527.64	385,372.90	1,953,822.37	3,614,618.66	72,726,341.57	49,108,229.80
1857	66,041,143.70	363,572.39	1,593,265.23	3,276,606.05	71,274,587.37	46,802,855.00
1858	72,330,437.17	574,443.08	1,652,035.67	7,505,250.82	82,062,186.74	35,113,334.22
1859	66,355,950.07		2,637,649.70	14,085,043.15	83,678,642.92	33,193,248.60
1860	60,056,754.71		3,144,120.94	13,854,250.00	77,055,125.65	32,979,248.80
1861	62,616,055.78		4,034,157.30	18,737,100.00	85,387,313.08	30,963,857.83
1862	456,379,896.81		13,190,344.84	96,037,322.09	565,667,563.74	46,965,304.87
1863	694,004,575.56		24,729,700.62	181,081,635.07	899,815,911.25	36,523,046.13
1864	811,283,079.14		53,685,421.69	430,572,014.03	1,295,541,114.86	134,433,738.44

January 1 to June 30, 1843.

TABLE N.—STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED

Year.	War.	Navy.	Indians.	Pensions.	Miscellaneous.
1865.....	\$1,030,690,400.06	\$122,617,434.07	\$5,059,360.71	\$16,347,621.34	\$42,989,383.10
1866.....	283,154,676.06	43,285,662.00	3,295,729.32	15,605,549.88	40,613,114.17
	3,568,638,312.28	717,551,816.39	103,369,211.42	119,607,656.01	643,604,554.33
	*3,621,780.07	*77,992.17	*53,286.61	*9,737.87	*718,769.52
1867.....	3,572,260,092.35	717,629,808.56	103,422,498.03	119,617,393.83	644,323,323.85
1868.....	95,224,415.63	31,034,011.04	4,642,531.77	20,936,551.71	51,110,223.72
1869.....	123,246,648.62	25,775,502.72	4,100,682.32	23,782,386.78	53,009,807.67
1870.....	78,501,990.61	20,000,757.97	7,042,923.06	28,476,621.78	56,474,061.53
1871.....	57,655,675.40	21,780,229.87	3,407,938.15	28,340,202.17	53,237,461.56
1872.....	35,799,991.82	19,431,027.21	7,426,997.44	34,443,894.88	60,481,916.23
1873.....	35,372,157.20	21,249,809.99	7,061,728.82	28,533,402.76	60,984,757.42
1874.....	46,323,138.31	23,526,256.79	7,951,704.88	29,359,426.86	73,328,110.06
1875.....	42,313,927.22	30,932,587.42	6,692,462.09	29,038,414.66	85,141,593.61
1876.....	41,120,645.98	21,497,626.27	8,384,656.82	29,456,216.22	71,070,702.98
1877.....	38,070,888.64	18,963,309.82	5,966,558.17	28,257,395.69	73,599,661.04
1878.....	37,082,735.99	14,959,935.36	5,277,067.22	27,963,752.27	58,926,532.53
1879.....	32,154,147.85	17,365,301.37	4,629,280.28	27,137,019.08	58,177,703.57
1880.....	40,425,660.73	15,125,126.84	5,206,109.08	35,121,482.39	63,741,555.49
1881.....	38,116,916.22	13,536,984.74	5,945,457.09	56,777,174.44	54,713,529.76
1882.....	40,466,460.55	15,686,671.66	6,514,161.09	50,059,279.62	64,416,324.71
1883.....	43,579,494.19	15,032,046.26	9,736,747.40	61,345,193.95	57,219,750.98
1884.....	48,911,382.93	15,283,437.17	7,362,590.34	66,012,573.64	68,678,022.21
1885.....	39,429,603.36	17,292,601.44	6,475,990.29	55,429,228.06	70,920,433.70
1886.....	42,670,578.47	16,021,079.67	6,552,494.63	56,102,267.49	87,494,258.38
1887.....	34,324,152.74	13,907,887.74	6,099,158.17	63,404,864.03	74,166,929.85
1888.....	38,561,025.85	15,141,126.80	6,194,522.69	75,029,101.79	85,234,825.59
1889.....	38,522,436.11	16,926,437.65	6,249,307.87	80,288,508.77	72,952,260.80
1890.....	44,435,270.85	21,378,809.31	6,892,207.78	87,624,779.11	80,664,064.26
1891.....	44,582,838.08	22,006,206.24	6,708,046.67	106,936,855.07	81,403,256.49
1892.....	48,720,065.01	26,113,896.46	8,527,469.01	124,415,951.40	110,048,167.49
1893.....	46,895,456.30	29,174,138.98	11,150,577.67	134,583,052.79	99,841,988.61
1893.....	49,641,773.47	30,136,084.43	13,345,347.27	159,357,557.87	103,732,799.27
Total.....	4,874,400,570.39	1,266,908,699.78	288,967,165.10	1,667,830,549.16	2,572,124,083.36

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

STATES FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO JUNE 30, 1893, ETC.—Continued.

Year.	Net ordinary expenditures.	Premiums.	Interest.	Public debt.	Gross expenditures.	Balance in Treasury at the end of the year.
1865	\$1,217,704,199.28	\$1,717,900.11	\$77,395,090.30	\$609,616,141.68	\$1,906,433,331.37	\$33,933,657.89
1866	383,954,731.43	53,476.51	133,067,624.91	620,203,249.10	1,139,344,081.95	165,301,654.76
	5,152,771,550.43	7,611,003.56	502,689,519.27	2,374,677,103.12	8,037,749,176.38	.....
	*4,481,566.24	.....	*2,888.48	*100.31	*4,484,555.03	*4,484,555.03
	5,157,253,116.67	7,611,003.56	502,692,407.75	2,374,677,203.43	8,042,233,731.41	160,817,099.73
1867	202,947,733.87	10,813,249.38	143,781,591.91	735,536,980.11	1,093,079,655.27	198,076,537.09
1868	229,915,088.11	7,001,151.04	140,424,045.71	692,549,685.88	1,069,889,970.74	158,936,082.87
1869	190,496,354.95	1,674,680.05	130,694,242.80	261,912,718.31	584,777,996.11	183,781,985.76
1870	164,421,507.15	15,996,555.60	129,235,498.00	393,254,282.13	702,907,842.88	177,604,116.51
1871	157,583,827.58	8,016,794.74	125,576,565.93	399,503,670.65	691,680,858.90	138,019,122.15
1872	153,201,856.19	6,958,266.76	117,357,839.72	405,007,307.54	682,525,270.21	134,666,001.85
1873	180,488,636.90	5,105,919.99	104,750,688.44	233,699,352.58	524,044,597.01	159,293,673.41
1874	194,118,085.00	1,395,073.55	107,119,815.21	422,065,060.23	721,698,933.99	178,833,339.54
1875	171,529,848.27	.....	103,093,544.57	407,377,492.48	682,000,885.32	172,804,061.32
1876	164,857,813.36	.....	100,243,271.23	449,345,272.80	714,446,357.39	149,909,377.21
1877	144,209,963.28	.....	97,124,511.58	323,965,424.05	565,299,898.91	214,887,045.88
1878	134,468,452.15	.....	102,500,871.65	353,676,944.90	590,641,271.70	286,591,453.88
1879	161,619,934.53	.....	105,327,949.00	699,445,809.16	960,393,692.69	386,832,588.65
1880	169,080,062.25	2,795,320.42	95,757,575.11	432,590,280.41	700,233,238.19	231,940,064.44
1881	177,142,897.63	1,061,248.78	82,508,741.18	165,152,335.05	425,865,222.64	280,607,668.37
1882	186,904,232.78	.....	71,077,206.79	271,646,299.55	529,627,739.12	275,450,903.53
1883	206,248,006.29	.....	59,160,131.25	590,083,829.96	855,491,967.50	374,189,081.98
1884	189,547,865.85	.....	54,578,378.48	260,520,690.50	504,646,934.83	424,941,403.07
1885	208,840,678.64	.....	51,386,256.47	211,760,353.43	471,987,288.54	521,794,026.26
1886	191,902,992.53	.....	50,580,145.97	205,216,709.36	447,699,847.86	526,848,755.46
1887	220,190,602.72	.....	47,741,577.25	271,901,321.15	539,833,501.12	512,851,434.36
1888	214,938,951.20	8,270,842.46	44,715,007.47	249,760,258.05	517,685,059.18	659,449,099.94
1889	240,995,131.31	17,292,362.65	41,001,484.29	318,922,412.35	618,211,390.60	673,399,118.18
1890	261,637,202.55	20,304,224.06	36,099,284.05	312,206,367.50	630,247,078.16	661,527,403.76
1891	317,825,549.37	10,401,220.61	37,547,135.37	365,352,470.87	731,126,376.22	726,222,332.60
1892	321,645,214.35	.....	23,378,116.23	338,995,958.98	684,019,289.56	778,604,339.28
1893	356,213,562.31	.....	27,264,392.18	389,530,044.50	773,007,998.99	738,467,555.07
	10,670,231,067.79	125,698,013.65	2,732,718,278.59	12,535,656,535.91	26,064,303,895.94	.....

warrants.

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

TABLE O.—STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURERS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1893.

BALTIMORE.

Balance June 30, 1892 \$13,979,288.37

RECEIPTS.

On account of customs.....	\$4,569,966.63
On account of internal revenue.....	998.82
On account of gold certificates, series 1888.....	515,000.00
On account of certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872.....	7,829,000.00
On account of semiannual duty.....	13,237.55
On account of Post-Office Department.....	425,463.23
On account of transfers, Treasurer's general account.....	6,622,547.86
On account of disbursing officers.....	3,698,276.09
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	4,557.19
On account of transfer account of the Treasurer United States.....	1,542,091.33
On account of repayments.....	40,415.80
On account of redemption and exchange.....	8,894,127.50
On account of miscellaneous.....	5,480.30
	<hr/>
	33,552,162.35
	<hr/>
	47,531,450.72

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of Treasury drafts.....	\$4,379,086.91
On account of interest.....	414,964.50
On account of redemption and exchange.....	8,905,937.50
On account of gold certificates, series 1888.....	740,000.00
On account of transfers.....	10,617,000.00
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	3,887.89
On account of certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872.....	9,650,000.00
On account of Post-Office drafts.....	414,356.07
On account of disbursing officers.....	3,103,602.56
On account of transfer account of Treasurer United States.....	707,348.53
On account of miscellaneous.....	6.00
	<hr/>
	38,936,189.96

Balance June 30, 1893 8,595,260.76

BOSTON.

Balance June 30, 1892 \$9,128,152.22

RECEIPTS.

On account of customs.....	\$18,143,914.91
On account of certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872.....	2,740,000.00
On account of Post-Office Department.....	3,481,224.11
On account of transfers:	
Treasurer's.....	28,024,085.53
Standard dollars.....	2,428,800.00
On account of patent fees.....	6,457.75
On account of disbursing officers.....	30,092,007.66
On account of semiannual duty.....	132,264.22
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	9,259.06
On account of redemption and exchange.....	11,366,126.00
On account of miscellaneous.....	1,729,110.25
	<hr/>
	98,153,249.49
	<hr/>
	107,281,401.71

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of Treasury drafts.....	\$20,381,432.47
On account of Post-Office drafts.....	3,554,154.67
On account of disbursing officers.....	30,375,440.79
On account of interest.....	2,434,114.48
On account of redemption and exchange.....	9,745,155.00
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	8,956.08
On account of transfers.....	25,210,479.39
On account of United States notes mutilated.....	4,705,011.00
On account of certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872.....	2,595,000.00
On account of fractional currency (silver and minor coins) redeemed.....	1,643,691.00
On account of miscellaneous.....	5,455.52
	<hr/>
	100,658,890.40

Balance June 30, 1893..... 6,622,511.31

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

CHICAGO.

Balance June 30, 1892 \$13,409,153.47

RECEIPTS.

On account of customs	\$10,838,402.50	
On account of internal revenue	1,145,016.77	
On account of sales of public lands	3,566.24	
On account of gold certificates	570,000.00	
On account of certificate of deposit, act June 8, 1872	900,000.00	
On account of Post-Office Department	7,837,732.43	
On account of transfers :		
Treasurer's	49,955,274.09	
Standard dollars	4,887,605.00	
On account of patent fees	3,351.00	
On account of disbursing officers	20,760,622.20	
On account of semiannual duty	17,405.71	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury	14,473.01	
On account of payments	258,855.41	
On account of redemption and exchange	9,397,266.00	
On account of miscellaneous	105,250.48	
		<u>106,694,820.84</u>

120,103,974.31

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of Treasury drafts	\$23,672,807.33	
On account of Post-Office drafts	7,788,574.38	
On account of disbursing officers	20,658,139.88	
On account of gold certificates	744,000.00	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury	19,110.20	
On account of interest	450,741.59	
On account of redemption and exchange	9,292,823.00	
On account of gold certificates, series 1883	3,185,000.00	
On account of silver certificates	6,171,000.00	
On account of transfers	30,792,977.20	
On account of United States notes mutilated	4,701,000.00	
On account of certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872	2,680,000.00	
		<u>110,156,164.53</u>
		<u>9,947,809.73</u>

Balance June 30, 1893 120,103,974.31

CINCINNATI.

Balance June 30, 1892 \$14,980,376.99

RECEIPTS.

On account of customs	\$2,463,090.96	
On account of internal revenue	626,779.58	
On account of Treasury notes	1,044,000.00	
On account of certificates of deposit, act June 8, 1872	650,000.00	
On account of semiannual duty	25,661.52	
On account of Post-Office Department	2,762,514.47	
On account of patent fees	176.20	
On account of transfers, Treasurer's general account	10,708,057.09	
On account of disbursing officers	2,388,890.56	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury	15,465.16	
On account of transfer account of Treasurer United States	4,055,199.82	
On account of repayments	8,263.84	
On account of redemption and exchange	3,763,504.63	
On account of miscellaneous	147,160.89	
		<u>28,663,864.74</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of Treasury drafts	\$2,559,304.00	
On account of interest	496,931.29	
On account of redemption and exchange	2,572,819.00	
On account of gold certificates	548,000.00	
On account of transfers	13,130,018.95	
On account of United States notes mutilated	2,788,000.00	
On account of certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872	1,170,000.00	
On account of Post-Office officers	2,803,952.11	
On account of disbursing officers	2,367,598.06	
On account of transfer account of Treasurer United States	7,538,515.07	
On account of fractional currency (silver and minor coins) redeemed	1,190,955.63	
On account of miscellaneous	17,997.96	
		<u>37,181,092.07</u>

Balance June 30, 1893 6,469,149.66

152 REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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

NEW ORLEANS.

Balance June 30, 1892..... \$22,048,149.73

RECEIPTS.

On account of customs.....	\$2,041,974.63
On account of internal revenue.....	758,983.72
On account of sales of public lands.....	58,491.34
On account of semiannual duty.....	16,760.70
On account of Post-Office Department.....	1,208,890.97
On account of patent fees.....	326.00
On account of transfers, Treasurer's general account.....	19,232,557.21
On account of disbursing officers.....	4,963,873.74
On account of assay office, bullion.....	1,260.39
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	3,023.52
On account of transfer account of Treasurer United States.....	2,954,198.71
On account of repayments.....	36,147.33
On account of redemption and exchange.....	3,931,030.00
On account of miscellaneous.....	15,612.83
	<hr/>
	35,223,138.19
	<hr/>
	57,271,287.92

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	2,754.37
On account Treasury drafts.....	14,437,003.39
On account of interest.....	92,491.12
On account of redemption and exchange.....	3,931,030.00
On account of gold certificates.....	1,026,503.00
On account of transfers.....	4,878,503.50
On account of United States notes mutilated.....	1,036,000.00
On account of silver certificates mutilated.....	1,332,000.00
On account of Post-Office drafts.....	1,200,742.18
On account of disbursing officers.....	4,855,299.23
On account of transfer account of Treasurer United States.....	117,107.17
On account of national-bank notes.....	761,000.00
On account of Treasury notes, 1890.....	280,000.00
	<hr/>
	33,950,435.96
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Balance June 30, 1893.....	23,320,851.96

NEW YORK.

Balance June 30, 1892..... \$118,222,977.69

RECEIPTS.

On account of customs.....	\$142,625,839.94
On account of internal revenue.....	61,831.45
On account of gold certificates.....	2,825,000.00
On account of certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872.....	15,910,000.00
On account of semiannual duty.....	168,539.02
On account of Post-Office Department.....	15,411,936.51
On account of patent fees.....	2,247.50
On account of transfers, Treasurer's general account.....	227,442,432.51
On account of standard silver dollars.....	3,905,575.00
On account of disbursing officers.....	259,670,213.68
On account of assay office:	
Ordinary expenses.....	183,694.15
Bullion fund.....	16,530,959.70
On account of Secretary of the Treasury.....	32,194.11
On account of transfer account of Treasurer United States.....	62,719,053.37
On account of interest.....	25,680,159.45
On account of redemption and exchange.....	312,173,593.72
On account of miscellaneous.....	2,859,254.05
On account of Pacific Railroad bonds purchased.....	1,977,017.11
On account of special customs deposits.....	170,871,059.90
	<hr/>
	1,261,050,601.17
	<hr/>
	1,379,273,578.86

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

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of Treasury drafts	\$271,787,048.91	
On account of interest.....	25,680,159.45	
On account of redemption and exchange	312,308,637.72	
On account of gold certificates	43,116,800.00	
On account of United States notes mutilated.....	50,483,010.00	
On account of certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872.....	26,315,000.00	
On account of Post-Office drafts.....	15,876,551.88	
On account of disbursing officers.....	213,535,835.46	
On account of assay office:		
Ordinary expenses.....	169,763.79	
Bullion fund.....	14,127,818.21	
On account of Pacific Railroad bonds purchased	1,977,017.11	
On account of special customs deposits	170,892,661.48	
On account of Treasury notes of 1890 mutilated.....	27,926,020.00	
On account of silver certificates mutilated	54,160,007.00	
On account of national-bank notes redeemed.....	2,582,000.00	
On account of fractional paper currency redeemed.....	923.00	
On account of transfer account of Treasurer United States	59,013,391.31	
		\$1,289,952,650.32
Balance June 30, 1893		<u>89,820,928.54</u>

PHILADELPHIA.

Balance June 30, 1892.....	\$24,475,545.53
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RECEIPTS.

On account of customs.....	\$11,402,330.03	
On account of transfer account Treasurer United States	5,218,097.05	
On account of special deposit account of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.....	2,150.95	
On account of certificates, act of June 8, 1872	13,890,000.00	
On account of Post-Office Department	4,015,140.86	
On account of transfers of funds.....	38,638,858.26	
On account of patent fees.....	1,327.70	
On account of disbursing officers.....	24,585,222.95	
On account of redemption and exchange.....	23,646,626.00	
On account of semiannual duty.....	68,283.42	
On account of gold certificates, series of 1888.....	1,310,000.00	
On account of suspense account	1,311.71	
On account of miscellaneous.....	1,245,508.33	
		124,074,857.26
		<u>148,550,402.84</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of Treasury drafts.....	\$23,695,623.01	
On account of Post-Office drafts	4,108,400.94	
On account of disbursing accounts	24,601,882.03	
On account of redemption and exchange	23,770,561.00	
On account of special deposit account of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.....	7,682.07	
On account of interest coupons and interest checks.....	1,433,143.12	
On account of transfer account, Treasurer United States	1,354,561.83	
On account of transfers of funds	27,187,000.65	
On account of miscellaneous.....	6,275.22	
On account of certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872.....	17,720,000.00	
On account of gold certificates, series of 1888.....	5,590,000.00	
On account of suspense account.....	1,311.71	
		129,886,445.04
Balance June 30, 1893.....		<u>19,163,956.80</u>

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

ST. LOUIS.

Balance June 30, 1892..... \$23, 793, 713. 33

RECEIPTS.

On account of customs.....	\$2, 234, 498. 90
On account of internal revenue.....	23, 300. 94
On account of sales of public lands.....	44, 665. 55
On account of certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872.....	255, 000. 00
On account of semiannual duty.....	4, 634. 09
On account of Post-Office Department.....	2, 685, 136. 95
On account of patent fees.....	2, 303. 90
On account of transfers, Treasurer's general account.....	35, 292, 555. 80
On account of disbursing officers.....	26, 527, 955. 33
On account of assay office:	
Ordinary expenses.....	5, 892. 32
Bullion.....	700, 000. 00
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	31, 283. 90
On account of transfer account of Treasurer United States.....	2, 477, 940. 77
On account of suspense account.....	262. 00
On account of repayments.....	247, 111. 65
On account of redemption and exchange.....	8, 286, 773. 75
On account of miscellaneous.....	132, 992. 46
	<hr/>
	78, 951, 708. 31
	<hr/>
	102, 745, 421. 64

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of Treasury drafts.....	\$26, 057, 112. 73
On account of interest.....	267, 291. 00
On account of redemption and exchange.....	8, 277, 493. 75
On account of transfers.....	13, 481, 373. 84
On account of U. S. notes mutilated.....	984, 000. 00
On account of certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872.....	210, 000. 00
On account of post-office drafts.....	2, 653, 595. 33
On account of disbursing officers.....	25, 248, 076. 04
On account of assay office:	
Ordinary expenses.....	5, 933. 28
Bullion.....	723, 236. 89
On account of transfer account of Treasurer United States.....	390, 733. 53
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	34, 765. 21
On account of suspense account.....	262. 00
	<hr/>
	78, 333, 783. 60
Balance June 30, 1893.....	<hr/>
	24, 411, 638. 04

SAN FRANCISCO.

Balance June 30, 1892..... \$74, 260, 162. 57

RECEIPTS.

On account of customs.....	\$8, 589, 287. 79
On account of internal revenue.....	407, 755. 75
On account of sales of public lands.....	459, 611. 26
On account of gold certificates of 1888.....	7, 665, 000. 00
On account of Post-Office Department.....	1, 360, 654. 23
On account of transfers:	
Treasurer's.....	6, 828, 439. 96
Standard dollars.....	970, 100. 00
On account of patent fees.....	13, 214. 65
On account of disbursing officers.....	12, 268, 782. 16
On account of semiannual duty.....	5, 435. 40
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	13, 427. 89
On account of Treasurer's transfer account.....	1, 119, 200. 03
On account of fractional silver coin.....	1, 001, 993. 00
On account of miscellaneous.....	393, 862. 47
	<hr/>
	41, 096, 764. 59
	<hr/>
	115, 356, 927. 16

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of Treasury drafts.....	\$15, 851, 034. 89
On account of post-office drafts.....	1, 385, 464. 07
On account of disbursing officers.....	12, 423, 852. 87
On account of dollars.....	983, 485. 00
On account of interest.....	170, 220. 25
On account of national-bank notes.....	150, 000. 00
On account of gold certificates of 1888.....	8, 215, 000. 00
On account of fractional silver coin.....	997, 008. 00
On account of transfers.....	25, 202, 899. 50
On account of Secretary of the Treasury.....	15, 738. 40
On account of Treasurer's transfer account.....	31, 206. 83
	<hr/>
	65, 425, 909. 81
Balance June 30, 1893.....	<hr/>
	49, 931, 017. 35

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

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations in default as to time now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent is annually paid and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Four installments, unappropriated, at \$30,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 584, §10	.....	\$120,000.00	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of clothing.....	Tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	.....do.....	\$11,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.....	Fourteenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	.....do.....	4,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Chickasaws and Chippewas and Arapahoes.	Pay of physician and teacher.....	do	.....do.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October 28, 1867.	Four installments, unappropriated, at \$20,000 each.	Vol. 150, p. 596, §10	.....	80,000.00	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of clothing, same article	do	.....do.....	12,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.	do	.....do.....	6,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Interest on \$1,000,000 at 5 per cent per annum.	Agreement approved Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stats., 1025.	Vol. 15, p. 597, §13	.....	.....	\$50,000.00	\$1,000,000.00
Chickasaws.....	Permanent annuity in goods.....	do	Vol. 1, p. 619	.....	.....	3,000.00	.....
Chippewas, Pilegut, and Lake Winnibogish bands.	Forty installments; in money, \$10,666.66; goods, \$8,000; and for purposes of utility, \$4,000.	One installment, of \$22,666.66, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1168, § 3; vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.	.....	22,666.66	.....	.....
Choctaws.....	Permanent annuities.....	do	.....do.....	.....	.....	9,600.00	.....
Do.....	Provisions for smiths, etc.....	Second article treaty of Nov. 16, 1805, \$3,000; thirteenth article treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, \$600; second article treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, \$6,000.	Vol. 7, p. 90, § 2; vol. 11, p. 614, § 13; vol. 7, p. 213, § 13; vol. 7, p. 235, § 2.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Provisions for smiths, etc.....	Sixth article treaty of Oct. 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of Jan. 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 212, § 6; vol. 7, p. 236, § 9; vol. 7, p. 614, § 13.	.....	.....	920.00	.....
Do.....	Interest on \$390,257.92, articles 10 and 13, treaty of January 22, 1855.	do	Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13	.....	104,000.00	19,512.89	390,257.92

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

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments, yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Coeur d'Alenes.....	Fifteen installments of \$8,000 each, under 6th article, agreement of March 26, 1887, ratified by act of March 3, 1891.	Thirteen installments of \$8,000 each, unappropriated.	26 Stats. 1023.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creeks.....	Permanent annuities.....	Treaty of Aug. 7, 1790.....	Vol. 7, p. 36, § 4	.....	.....	\$1,500.00	.....
Do.....	Smiths, shops, etc.....	Treaty of June 16, 1892.....	Vol. 7, p. 69, § 2	.....	.....	3,000.00	.....
Creeks.....	Wheatwright, permanent.....	Treaty of January 24, 1826.....	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8	.....	.....	1,100.00	.....
Do.....	Allowance, during the pleasure of the President, for blacksmiths, assistants, shops, and tools, iron and steel, wagon-maker, education, and assistants in agricultural operations, etc.	Treaty of January 24, 1826, and August 7, 1856.	Vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	.....	.....	600.00	\$22,200.00
Do.....	Interest on \$200,000 held in trust, sixth article treaty August 7, 1856.	Treaty of February 14, 1833, and treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 419, § 5; Vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	\$840.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Interest on \$275,163 held in trust, third article treaty June 14, 1836, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Treaty of August 7, 1856.....	Vol. 11, p. 700, § 6	.....	.....	10,000.00	200,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$2,000,000 at 5 per cent per annum. For supplying male persons over fourteen years of age with a suit of good substantial woolen clothing; females over twelve years of age a flannel skirt or goods to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico, and domestic; and boys and girls under the ages named such flannel and cotton goods as their necessities may require.	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 786, § 3	.....	.....	13,758.40	275,163.00
Crows.....	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Act March 1, 1889	25 Stats., 789.	.....	.....	100,000.00	2,000,000.00
Do.....	Blacksmith iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Treaty of May 7, 1868; five installments, of \$15,000 each, due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9	.....	\$75,000.00	.....	.....
Do.....	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Treaty of May 7, 1868.....	.....do.....	4,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Blacksmith iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Estimated at.....	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 8	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....

Do.....	Twenty-five installments of \$30,000 each, in cash or otherwise, under the direction of the President.	Thirteen installments of \$30,000 each, due.	Act of April 11, 1882.	300,000.00	.....	.....
Iowas.....	Interest on \$37,500, being the balance on \$157,500.		Vol. 10, p. 1071, § 9	.....	2,875.00	57,500.00
Do.....	Five annual installments of \$3,600; five annual installments of \$3,000; five annual installments of \$2,400; five annual installments of \$1,800; five annual installments of \$1,200, to be paid per capita.	Two installments of \$3,600 due; also the twenty installments mentioned in first column.	Vol. 26, p. 756, § 7	49,200.00	.....	.....
Indians at Black-foot Agency.	Ten installments of annuity at \$150,000 each.	Four installments due.....	Act of May 1, 1888.	600,000.00	.....	.....
Indians at Fort Belknap Agency.	Ten installments of annuity at \$115,000 each.	do.....	do.....	400,000.00	.....	.....
Indians at Fort Tulek Agency.	Ten installments of annuity at \$165,000 each.	do.....	do.....	660,000.00	.....	.....
Indians at Fort Hall Agency.	Twenty installments of annuity of \$6,000.....	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; fifteen installments due.	Agreement of February 25, 1889.	90,000.00	.....	.....
Indians at Fort Berthold Agency.	Ten installments of \$80,000 each, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Seven installments of \$80,000, each, due.	Act of March 3, 1891.	560,000.00	.....	.....
Kansas.....	Interest on \$135,000 at 5 per cent.....		Vol. 9, p. 842, § 2	.....	6,750.00	135,000.00
Kickapoos.....	Interest on \$73,648.86 at 5 per cent.....		Vol. 10, p. 1079, § 2	.....	3,682.44	73,648.86
Motels.....	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school and subsistence of pupils, etc.	Treaty of December 21, 1855.....	Vol. 12, p. 982, § 2	3,000.00	.....	.....
Ncz Percés.....	Salary of five matrons for schools, five assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and five millers.	Treaty of June 9, 1863.....	Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5	6,000.00	.....	.....
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article of treaty May 10, 1868.	Five installments, of \$12,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 657, § 6	60,000.00	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of two teachers, two carpenters, two farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated at.....	Vol. 15, p. 658, § 7	9,000.00	.....	.....
Osages.....	Interest on \$3,120 at 5 per cent, for educational purposes.	Resolution of the Senate to treaty, January 2, 1885.	Vol. 7, p. 242, § 6	.....	3,456.00	69,120.00
Oloes and Missourians.	Twelve installments, last series, in money or otherwise.	One installment of \$5,000 due.....	Vol. 10, p. 1039, § 4	5,000.00	.....	.....
Pawnees.....	Annuity goods and such articles as may be necessary.	Treaty of September 24, 1857.....	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 2	.....	33,000.00	.....
Do.....	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	do.....	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 3	10,000.00	.....	.....
Do.....	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gunsmith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	Estimated for iron and steel, \$500; two blacksmiths, \$1,200; and two strikers, \$160.	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 4	2,180.00	.....	.....
Do.....	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices to assist in working in the mill and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated.....	Vol. 12, p. 730, § 4	4,400.00	.....	.....
Poncas.....	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purpose of civilization.	Treaty of March 12, 1868.....	Vol. 12, p. 988, § 2	18,000.00	.....	.....

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

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indebted as to time now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent is annually paid, and amounts which invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money	August 3, 1795	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4	.....	.....	\$357.80	\$7,156.00
Do	Do	September 30, 1809	Vol. 7, p. 114, § 3	.....	.....	173.90	3,478.00
Do	Do	October 2, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 183, § 2	.....	.....	894.50	17,890.00
Do	Do	September 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 317, § 2	.....	.....	715.60	14,312.00
Do	Do	July 29, 1859	Vol. 7, p. 330, § 2	.....	.....	5,724.77	114,495.40
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuities	October 16, 1826; September 20, 1828; July 29, 1859.	Vol. 7, p. 296, § 3; Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; Vol. 7, p. 321, § 2.	.....	.....	1,008.99	20,179.80
Do	Permanent provision for furnishing salt	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2	.....	.....	156.54	3,120.80
Do	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel	September 29, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; Vol. 9, p. 855, § 10.	.....	.....	107.34	2,146.80
Do	For interest on \$230,064.20, at 5 per cent	June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 855, § 7	.....	.....	11,593.21	230,064.20
Quapaws	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the pleasure of the President	\$1,000 for education, \$500 for smith, etc.	Vol. 7, p. 425, § 3	\$1,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	Permanent annuity	Treaty of November 3, 1804	Vol. 7, p. 85, § 3	.....	.....	1,000.00	20,000.00
Do	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 541, § 2	.....	.....	10,000.00	200,000.00
Do	Interest on \$800,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1842	Vol. 7, p. 596, § 2	.....	.....	40,000.00	800,000.00
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	Interest on \$300,000, at 5 per cent per annum	Act February 13, 1851	20 Stat., 758	.....	.....	15,000.00	300,000.00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	Interest on \$157,400, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2	.....	.....	7,870.00	157,400.00
Seminoles	For support of school	Treaty of March 6, 1861	Vol. 12, p. 1172, § 5	200.00	.....	.....	.....
Do	Interest on \$500,000, eighth article of treaty of August 7, 1856	\$25,000 annual annuity	Vol. 11, p. 702, § 8	.....	.....	25,000.00	500,000.00
Do	Interest on \$70,000, at 5 per cent	Support of schools, etc.	Vol. 14, p. 747, § 3	.....	.....	3,500.00	70,000.00
Do	Interest on \$1,500,000, at 5 per cent per annum	March 2, 1889	25 Stat., p. 1004	.....	.....	75,000.00	1,500,000.00
Senecas	Permanent annuity	September 9 and 17, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 161, § 4; Vol. 7, p. 170, § 4	.....	.....	1,000.00	20,000.00
Do	Smith and smith shop and miller, permanent	February 28, 1821	Vol. 7, p. 342, § 4	.....	.....	1,660.00	33,200.00

Sonoeas of N. Y.	Permanent annuities.	February 19, 1841.	Vol. 4, p. 442.	5,000.00	120,000.00
Do.	Interest on \$75,000, at 5 per cent.	Act of June 27, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 2.	3,750.00	75,000.00
Do.	Interest on \$43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	do	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 3.	2,152.50	43,050.00
Sonoeas and Shawnees.	Permanent annuity.	Treaty of September 17, 1818.	Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4.	1,000.00	20,000.00
Do.	Support of smith and smith shops.	Treaty of July 20, 1831.	Vol. 7, p. 352, § 4.	1,060.00	60,000.00
Shawnees.	Permanent annuity for education.	August 3, 1795; September 29, 1817.	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4.	3,000.00	60,000.00
Do.	Interest on \$40,000, at 5 per cent.	August 3, 1795; May 10, 1854.	Vol. 10, p. 1056, § 3.	2,000.00	40,000.00
Shoshones and Banacks.	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Six installments due, estimated at \$10,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9.	\$50,000.00	.....
Do.	For pay of physicians, carpenter, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10.	5,000.00	.....
Do.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.	do	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9.	1,000.00	.....
Bannacks.	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Six installments due, estimated at \$5,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9.	30,000.00	.....
Do.	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10.	5,000.00	.....
Six Nations of N. Y.	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc.	Treaty November 11, 1794.	Vol. 7, p. 61, § 6.	4,500.00	90,000.00
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee, Sioux of Nebraska.	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	Six installments of \$130,000 each due; estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10.	730,000.00	.....
Do.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.	Estimated.	do	2,000.00	.....
Do.	For such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for persons engaged in agriculture.	Six installments of \$150,000 each due; estimated.	do	900,000.00	.....
Do.	Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13.	10,400.00	.....
Do.	Purchase of rations, etc., as per article 5, agreement of September 25, 1876.	do	Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5.	1,225,000.00	.....
Do.	Interest on \$2,000,000 at 5 percent section 17, act March 2, 1839, 25 Stats., 856.	do	do	150,000.00	3,000,000.00
Tabaquache band of Utes.	Pay of blacksmith.	do	do	720.00	.....
Tabaquache, Montez, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uinta bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	do	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10.	220.00	.....
Do.	Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers.	do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15.	7,800.00	.....
Do.	Thirty installments of \$30,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for clothing, blankets, etc.	Five installments, each \$30,000, due.	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 11.	150,000.00	.....
Do.	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.	do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 12.	30,000.00	.....

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

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinitely as to time now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent is annually paid and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Winnebagoes	Interest on \$804,909.17, at 5 per cent per annum.	November 1, 1837, and Senate amendment, July 77, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 546, § 4; vol. 12, p. 628, § 4	.....	.....	\$40,245.45	\$804,909.17
Do	Interest on \$78,340.41, at 5 per cent per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	July 15, 1870	Vol. 16, p. 355, § 1.	.....	.....	3,917.02	78,340.41
Yankton tribe of Sions.	Twenty installments of \$15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Fifteen installments, of \$15,000 each, due.	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4	.....	\$225,000.00	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,409,660.00	5,420,886.66	677,007.35	12,879,437.36

TABLE R.—STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES BONDS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS RECEIVED AND ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1892, TO OCTOBER 31, 1893.

Title of loan.	Received for exchange and transfer.	Received for redemption.	Issued.	Total.
Loan of February 8, 1861.....		\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00
5.20 bonds of 1862, act of February 25, 1862....		30,200.00		30,200.00
6 per cent bonds, acts of July 17, and August 5, 1861.....		7,600.00		7,600.00
Bonds issued to Pacific railroads, acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.....	\$12,169,000.00		\$12,169,000.00	24,338,000.00
Gold certificates, act of March 3, 1863.....		2,800.00		2,800.00
Gold certificates, series of 1888.....		23,165,000.00	8,545,000.00	31,710,000.00
10.30 bonds of 1864, act of March 3, 1864.....		1,000.00		1,000.00
5.20 bonds of June 30, 1864.....		16,000.00		16,000.00
7.30 notes of 1864 and 1865, acts of June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865, etc.....		1,200.00		1,200.00
Consols of 1865, act of March 3, 1865.....		5,600.00		5,600.00
Consols of 1867, act of March 3, 1865.....		25,000.00		25,000.00
Consols of 1868, act of March 3, 1865.....		26,650.00		26,650.00
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent, acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871.....		347,850.00		347,850.00
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent, acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871.....	79,421,500.00		79,442,150.00	158,863,650.00
Certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872.....		22,970,000.00	55,915,000.00	78,885,000.00
3½ per cent bonds, acts of July 17 and August 5, 1861.....		20,000.00		20,000.00
3½ per cent bonds, acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871.....		1,000.00		1,000.00
3 per cent bonds, act of July 12, 1882.....		2,050.00		2,050.00
Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent.....	2,633,350.00		2,633,350.00	5,266,700.00
Total.....	94,223,850.00	46,622,950.00	158,704,500.00	299,551,300.00

PAPERS

ACCOMPANYING

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., December 1, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report on the operations and condition of the Treasury.

* * * * *

The marked diminution of the free available balance, by which is meant the assets in excess of the coin, bullion, and United States notes held in the Treasury against certificates of deposit and Treasury notes, is, of course, due to an excess of disbursements over receipts, which arose chiefly from the deficiency in the net ordinary revenues. This deficiency, during the twelve months ending September 30, amounted to \$21,731,650.12, a sum very nearly equal to the loss in the free balance, as is shown by the following statement of the net revenues and expenditures and of the free Treasury balance for the five quarters ending with September:

End of quarter.	Revenues.	Expenditures.	Surplus.	Deficiency.	Free Treasury balance.
1892.					
September	\$101,155,641.13	\$96,162,026.38	\$4,993,614.75	.....	\$171,034,964.43
December	93,573,260.33	94,240,804.59	.....	\$667,544.26	170,313,967.46
1893.					
March	100,019,023.83	100,850,881.59	.....	831,857.76	165,340,336.26
June	91,071,703.49	92,224,241.93	.....	1,152,538.44	161,944,735.58
September	79,379,417.59	98,459,127.25	.....	19,079,709.66	149,322,792.88
Total.....	465,190,046.37	481,937,081.74	4,993,614.75	21,731,650.12	.....
Net .....	.....	.....	.....	16,738,035.37	.....

The condition of the Treasury has excited an unusual degree of interest, and perhaps more on account of the loss of gold which it sustained than for any other reason. This loss, affecting, or threatening to affect, as it did, the soundness of the money of the country, as well as the ability of the Treasury to meet its obligations, is perhaps the most conspicuous and noteworthy event of the past months. Concerning its causes there is doubtless room for much speculation and wide differences of opinion; but to whatever origin they may be ascribed, their direct manifestation at the counters of the Treasury was chiefly in the form of demands for the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes in gold.

At the end of September, 1888, the Treasury held \$332,551,306 of gold, the largest amount ever recorded at the end of any month, and \$197,713,116 of free gold. This last, however, was less than it had been at the end of March, in the same year, when it stood at \$218,818,253, the highest point ever reached. Up to the end of last October the lowest points touched since the highest was reached were on the 19th of that month, when the total gold was \$160,763,584 and the free gold was \$81,551,385.

In April of the present year, for the first time since the gold reserve reached the sum of \$100,000,000, it fell below that figure, and on the 14th of the month the issue of gold certificates was suspended, in accordance with the proviso in section 12 of the act of Congress approved July 12, 1882. This requirement of law, which was intended to protect the gold reserve, was not generally known to exist, and when the occasion for its application arose its object was not widely understood. It becomes effectual, of course, through the preference of the people for paper over coin, in consequence of which there is always a more or less pronounced tendency toward the flow of gold into the Treasury. In ordinary times and with most classes of people there is not much choice as to the paper received in exchange, whether gold certificates or legal tender notes; but in times of financial disturbance and amongst those who handle most money, there is a preference for the certificates. The chief danger to the Treasury in such seasons is, perhaps, that certificates will be obtained by presenting notes for redemption in gold and redepositing the gold. With the issue of gold certificates suspended, this danger is averted and whatever gold comes to the Treasury for exchange is paid for in notes and is an addition to the reserve.

A table in the appendix shows the amount of gold in the Treasury at the end of each month since June, 1878, the amount of gold certificates in the Treasury and in circulation, and the net gold or reserve. The following table, which is an expansion of the last part of the other, exhibits the condition of the Treasury with respect to its holdings of gold at the end of three nearly equal periods in each month from the end of May, 1892, when the loss of the metal began to be rapid, to the end of October, 1893:

Date.	Total gold in Treasury.	Certificates in Treasury.	Certificates in circulation.	Net gold in Treasury.
1892.				
May 31	\$271,527,091.86	\$14,470,520	\$157,295,209	\$114,231,882.86
June 10	269,462,769.67	17,040,610	154,552,119	114,910,650.67
June 20	261,579,139.52	25,205,190	146,454,539	115,124,600.52
June 30	255,577,705.23	15,363,590	141,235,339	114,342,366.23
July 9	250,748,196.43	16,583,040	139,676,939	111,071,257.43
July 20	250,732,089.96	17,956,910	138,187,269	112,544,820.96
July 30	247,306,220.66	17,738,500	136,861,829	110,444,391.66
August 10	246,184,794.71	20,574,760	134,025,529	112,159,265.71
August 20	244,287,050.95	22,396,260	132,608,429	111,678,621.95
August 31	242,543,695.63	23,847,210	128,387,379	114,156,316.63
September 10	240,228,370.01	26,688,690	126,009,399	114,218,971.01
September 20	240,167,338.17	28,143,660	123,606,679	116,560,659.17
September 30	240,605,908.58	25,345,590	121,210,399	119,395,509.58
October 10	241,816,593.37	27,503,085	119,413,754	122,402,839.37
October 20	242,870,082.69	27,146,670	119,441,169	123,428,913.69
October 31	244,261,468.91	23,181,990	120,255,349	124,006,119.91
November 10	246,937,513.82	21,573,790	122,303,699	124,633,814.82
November 19	248,329,726.00	19,232,670	124,728,269	123,601,457.00
November 30	247,598,465.89	19,632,830	123,188,809	124,409,656.89
December 10	246,724,380.52	21,147,430	121,919,209	125,405,171.52
December 20	238,841,163.60	23,347,220	119,556,960	119,284,194.00
December 31	238,359,801.29	24,254,750	117,993,139	121,266,662.29
1893.				
January 10	237,448,372.04	19,800,810	117,750,679	119,697,693.04
January 19	237,591,568.88	16,010,870	121,702,969	116,188,599.88
January 31	228,827,532.53	15,729,770	120,645,819	108,181,713.53
February 10	226,356,868.95	22,000,150	114,429,189	111,927,679.95
February 20	220,893,047.14	10,760,410	113,664,579	107,228,468.14
February 28	217,627,947.91	7,782,260	114,388,729	103,284,218.91
March 10	216,875,237.40	5,247,070	114,572,419	102,302,818.40
March 20	219,808,303.90	6,175,870	113,232,719	106,575,584.90
March 31	218,378,232.99	5,135,430	111,486,009	106,892,223.99
April 10	216,433,583.33	6,301,810	110,243,929	106,189,654.33
April 20	210,674,230.44	5,202,260	109,870,929	101,003,301.44
April 29	202,283,359.08	8,888,310	105,272,029	97,011,320.08
May 10	203,622,684.76	5,495,620	103,797,019	99,225,665.76
May 20	202,257,408.59	6,322,680	102,282,309	99,975,099.59
May 31	196,518,609.76	3,324,670	101,469,969	95,048,640.76
June 10	190,481,877.18	827,820	99,758,919	90,722,958.18
June 20	191,367,769.75	752,780	97,317,459	94,050,310.75
June 30	188,455,432.59	1,071,170	92,070,019	95,485,413.59
July 10	188,779,016.14	156,550	91,492,339	97,286,677.14
July 20	188,756,609.60	226,610	90,767,529	97,989,080.60
July 31	186,813,962.98	93,710	87,611,029	99,202,933.98
August 10	186,282,914.35	3,573,765	82,419,624	103,863,290.35
August 19	179,498,045.27	4,084,290	81,187,799	98,310,246.27
August 31	176,423,172.44	565,370	80,414,049	96,009,123.44
September 9	178,246,159.58	168,279	80,195,690	98,050,469.58
September 20	174,775,321.73	199,050	79,935,619	94,839,702.73
September 30	173,209,771.16	129,220	79,627,599	93,582,172.16
October 10	166,443,707.34	212,120	79,544,699	86,899,008.34
October 20	160,904,248.35	453,220	79,203,599	81,700,649.35
October 31	163,274,171.26	115,800	78,889,399	84,384,862.26

A full statement of the aggregate receipts and payments of gold on all accounts would doubtless be interesting and perhaps instructive, but the compilation of the figures would be a heavy labor, which has not been undertaken. In the absence of more complete data, the following statement of the percentage of the several kinds of money received at New York for customs, during the same periods as those taken in the last table, is given:

Date.	Receipts.	Gold coin.	Silver coin.	Gold certifi- cates.	Silver certifi- cates.	United States notes.	Treasury notes of 1890.
1892.							
May 31.....	\$3,103,436	<i>Per cent.</i> 0.1	<i>Per cent.</i> 0.0	<i>Per cent.</i> 9.9	<i>Per cent.</i> 13.0	<i>Per cent.</i> 40.6	<i>Per cent.</i> 36.4
June 10.....	3,344,004	0.2	0.0	8.8	12.7	25.3	53.0
June 20.....	6,016,225	0.2	0.0	6.4	14.9	30.6	47.9
June 30.....	9,591,270	0.2	0.0	8.0	15.9	26.8	49.1
July 9.....	3,250,622	0.1	0.0	10.7	14.4	24.6	50.2
July 20.....	7,884,550	0.1	0.0	13.4	15.0	26.2	45.3
July 30.....	12,295,968	0.1	0.0	13.8	15.5	28.4	42.2
August 10.....	4,831,130	0.0	0.0	12.0	12.8	18.5	56.7
August 20.....	8,696,975	0.1	0.0	10.3	12.2	23.1	54.3
August 31.....	13,175,485	0.0	0.0	12.1	10.4	25.6	51.9
September 10.....	3,077,808	0.0	0.0	4.7	14.0	48.9	32.4
September 20.....	6,644,188	0.0	0.0	2.8	12.5	50.5	34.2
September 30.....	11,335,347	0.0	0.0	3.6	10.9	45.8	39.7
October 10.....	2,964,302	0.0	0.0	6.0	7.9	42.0	44.1
October 20.....	6,942,229	0.1	0.0	6.1	6.2	51.4	36.2
October 31.....	10,341,120	0.1	0.0	6.6	6.4	51.9	35.0
November 10.....	3,298,992	0.0	0.0	12.0	4.2	55.1	28.7
November 19.....	6,444,379	0.0	0.0	7.3	5.7	57.0	30.0
November 30.....	9,951,365	0.1	0.0	7.8	6.3	52.8	33.0
December 10.....	3,271,913	0.0	0.0	3.5	11.1	43.1	42.3
December 20.....	7,035,811	0.0	0.0	4.5	9.0	45.0	41.5
December 31.....	10,579,853	0.0	0.0	4.4	9.2	46.4	40.0
1893.							
January 10.....	5,346,027	0.1	0.0	13.5	9.7	40.2	36.5
January 19.....	10,337,760	0.0	0.0	10.2	12.8	41.8	35.2
January 31.....	15,291,892	0.0	0.0	8.9	15.8	42.1	33.2
February 10.....	4,525,391	0.0	0.0	3.2	27.0	37.2	32.6
February 20.....	8,663,588	0.0	0.0	5.9	24.9	34.9	34.3
February 28.....	12,439,280	0.0	0.0	9.2	20.7	33.3	36.8
March 10.....	4,206,913	0.0	0.0	4.1	14.3	30.7	50.9
March 20.....	8,108,548	0.0	0.0	5.5	15.3	25.9	53.3
March 31.....	12,895,673	0.0	0.0	7.8	15.7	28.0	48.5
April 10.....	2,962,913	0.1	0.0	2.6	15.0	53.1	29.2
April 20.....	7,092,522	0.1	0.0	4.0	20.1	47.6	23.2
April 29.....	9,717,539	0.1	0.0	2.9	23.3	41.0	32.7
May 10.....	3,732,300	0.1	0.0	0.0	33.6	28.6	37.7
May 20.....	6,917,145	0.1	0.0	0.0	40.2	24.5	35.2
May 31.....	9,967,707	0.1	0.0	0.0	37.8	26.2	35.9
June 10.....	2,822,848	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.2	47.1	32.7
June 20.....	5,967,954	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	54.0	31.0
June 30.....	9,337,798	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	53.0	35.0
July 10.....	2,804,068	0.1	0.0	1.0	12.3	64.9	21.7
July 20.....	6,812,541	5.5	0.0	4.7	13.8	57.6	18.4
July 31.....	10,256,733	12.5	0.0	4.6	12.3	55.6	15.0
August 10.....	3,624,629	24.6	0.3	8.6	5.1	53.7	7.7
August 19.....	5,101,260	36.7	0.3	6.0	4.9	46.0	6.1
August 31.....	8,188,032	47.4	0.3	4.3	5.1	37.6	5.3
September 9.....	2,468,266	65.7	0.2	0.8	7.2	22.0	4.1
September 20.....	5,597,571	59.9	0.2	2.4	12.9	18.6	6.0
September 30.....	7,964,839	58.1	0.2	1.7	17.5	16.3	6.2
October 10.....	2,480,592	40.1	0.2	0.1	24.7	25.2	9.7
October 20.....	5,038,258	43.5	0.1	0.1	25.4	19.9	11.0
October 31.....	7,557,286	37.6	0.1	0.1	31.3	20.7	10.2

From the relations which the reserve bears to the other moneys in the Treasury and to the circulation, it is naturally built up by surplus revenues and cut down by deficiencies and by the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes in gold. Both of these last two causes have been in operation, but in different seasons, so that the effect of each could be observed separately.

* * * * *

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

DANIEL N. MORGAN,
Treasurer of the United States.

Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF THE MINT,

Washington, D. C., November 29, 1893.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report on the operations of the mints and assay offices of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, this being the twenty-first annual report of the Director of the Mint.

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

The amount of gold deposited during the year at the mints and assay offices of the United States, including gold contained in silver deposits and purchases, was 2,732,644.925 standard ounces of the value of \$50,839,905.53, as compared with \$66,476,975.98 during the preceding fiscal year, a decrease of \$15,637,070.45.

Of the gold thus deposited, 2,496,678.983 standard ounces, of the value of \$46,449,841.50, were original deposits, and 235,965.942 standard ounces, of the value of \$4,390,064.03, redeposits, of which \$21,894.21 were fine bars redeposited for small, and \$4,368,169.82 unparted bars transferred from the minor assay offices to the mint at Philadelphia for refining and coinage; \$33,286,167.94 were classified as of domestic production, as against \$31,961,546.11 of the same class of gold deposited during the previous fiscal year, an increase of \$1,324,621.83.

Of the gold bullion classed as domestic, \$19,690,057.19 were fine bars bearing the stamp of private refineries, and \$13,596,110.75 represented unrefined domestic bullion.

A table will be found in the Appendix showing the distribution of the amount of unrefined gold deposited at the mints and assay offices during the year among the States and Territories that produced the same.

Foreign gold bullion of the value of \$2,247,730.78, and foreign gold coin of the value of \$6,293,296.33 were received and melted by the mints and assay offices during the year.

Worn and uncurrent domestic gold coin (of the nominal value of \$806,870) was received for recoinage, and after melting, the coining value of the same was found to be \$792,470.43. Old material consisting of jewelry, plate, etc., of the value of \$3,830,176.02, was also received.

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.

The deposits and purchases of silver, including that contained in gold deposits during the last fiscal year, aggregated 73,135,705.76 standard ounces, of the coining value (\$1.16 $\frac{1}{4}$ per ounce standard or \$1.2929 per fine ounce) of \$85,103,366.67, against \$83,922,930.01 in the previous fiscal year, an increase of \$1,180,436.66.

Of the silver deposited during the year 747,255.84 standard ounces, of the coining value in silver dollars of \$869,534.06, consisted of redeposits, making the amount of original deposits 72,388,449.92 standard ounces, and the coining value of the same in silver dollars \$84,233,832.61; 59,756,161.95 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$69,534,443 consisted of fine bars, made by and bearing the stamp of private refineries in the United States, the same being classified as of domestic production. It should, however, be stated that the classification at the mints of silver bullion is not exact, as fine silver bars purchased from private refineries in the United States are without exception necessarily

classified at the mints as of domestic production, although they are to a large extent composed of silver obtained from ore and bullion imported from Mexico and smelted and refined in this country.

Of the domestic silver bullion deposited at the coinage mints and assay offices, 3,550,595.69 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$4,131,602.23, were unrefined silver from the mines of the United States. A table will be found in the Appendix of this report showing the distribution of this product among the States and Territories from which it was obtained.

There was also deposited foreign silver bullion containing 1,931,901.54 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$2,248,030.88, and foreign silver coin containing 561,300.85 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$653,150.08, making \$2,901,180.96 of foreign silver deposited and melted at the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year.

Worn and uncurrent silver coins of the nominal value of \$7,618,198.25, principally subsidiary pieces, were transferred by the Treasury to the mints for recoinage, and uncurrent silver coins, of the nominal value of \$4,787.70, were purchased as bullion, under the act of July 14, 1890, making the aggregate amount of uncurrent silver coins from the two sources received by the mints \$7,622,985.95, containing 5,940,544.90 standard ounces. The coining value of the amount transferred for recoinage was \$7,381,289.58 in subsidiary coin.

In addition trade dollars, containing 469.14 standard ounces, were purchased as bullion and melted, the coining value of the same being \$545.91 in standard silver dollars.

Old silver, consisting of jewelry, plate, etc., containing 647,475.85 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$753,426.46, was purchased and melted during the year.

The coining value of gold and silver (exclusive of redeposits) received at the mints and assay offices of the United States each fiscal year from 1880 is shown in the following table:

VALUE OF THE GOLD AND SILVER (NOT INCLUDING REDEPOSITS) RECEIVED AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES, 1880-1893.

Fiscal years.	Gold.	Silver, (coining value).	Total value.
1880.....	\$98, 835, 096	\$34, 640, 522	\$133, 475, 618
1881.....	130, 833, 102	30, 791, 146	161, 624, 248
1882.....	66, 756, 652	33, 720, 491	100, 477, 143
1883.....	46, 347, 106	36, 869, 834	83, 216, 940
1884.....	46, 326, 678	36, 520, 200	82, 846, 968
1885.....	52, 894, 075	36, 789, 774	89, 683, 849
1886.....	44, 909, 749	35, 494, 183	80, 403, 932
1887.....	68, 223, 072	47, 756, 918	115, 979, 990
1888.....	72, 225, 497	41, 331, 014	113, 556, 511
1889.....	42, 136, 436	41, 238, 151	83, 374, 587
1890.....	42, 663, 095	42, 644, 719	85, 307, 814
1891.....	48, 485, 801	71, 985, 985	120, 471, 786
1892.....	61, 131, 460	83, 177, 666	144, 309, 126
1893.....	46, 449, 842	84, 233, 832	130, 683, 674

The usual tables, exhibiting, by weight and value, the deposits and purchases of gold and silver at each of the mints and assay offices, will be found in the Appendix.

COINAGE.

The coinage executed during the fiscal year 1893 by the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Orleans, and Carson City consisted of 97,280,875 pieces, of the value of \$43,685,178.80. Of gold there were coined 2,282,269 pieces, of the value of \$30,038,140. Of this sum \$20,444,760 were in double eagles; \$6,599,120 in eagles; \$2,987,925 in half eagles, and \$6,335 in quarter eagles.

The silver coinage aggregated 34,291,176 pieces, of the nominal value of \$12,560,935.90. Of this sum \$5,343,715 were in standard dollars, coined under the act of July 14, 1890, \$3,266,630 in half dollars, including \$2,501,052.50 in Columbian Souvenir pieces, \$2,848,618 in quarter dollars, including \$10,005.75 Columbian Souvenir pieces, and \$1,101,972.90 in dimes.

The coinage of Columbian Souvenir half dollars, as directed by the act of August 5, 1892, was made from worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver coin transferred from the Treasury of the United States, as was also the Columbian Souvenir quarter dollars, authorized by the act of March 3, 1893.

The execution of the minor coinage is confined to the mint at Philadelphia by the provisions of section 3528 Revised Statutes of the United States. It consisted, during the year, of 11,975,715 5-cent nickel pieces, of the nominal value of \$598,785.75, and 48,731,715 one-cent bronze pieces, of the value of \$487,317.15, making an aggregate of 60,707,430 pieces, of the nominal value of \$1,086,102.90.

The total coinage executed by the mints of the United States during the last fiscal year is shown in the following table:

COINAGE, FISCAL YEAR 1893.

Description.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold.....	2,282,269	\$30,038,140.00
Silver dollars.....	5,343,715	5,343,715.00
Subsidiary silver coins.....	28,947,461	*7,217,220.90
Minor coins.....	60,707,430	1,086,102.90
Total.....	97,280,875	43,685,178.80

* Includes \$2,501,052.50 in half-dollar and \$10,005.75 in quarter-dollar Columbian souvenir coins.

All the coinage of silver dollars during the fiscal year 1893 was made from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, and aggregated \$5,343,715. The amount of bullion consumed in the coinage was 4,133,029.56 fine ounces, costing \$3,784,417.64, and the seigniorage thereon was \$1,559,297.36.

There being no special demand for silver dollars for the redemption of notes issued in payment for silver purchased, the coinage was limited.

The total coinage of silver dollars under the acts of February 28, 1878, July 14, 1890, and March 3, 1891, is shown in the following table:

COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS FROM FEBRUARY 28, 1878, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1893.

Coinage under act of—	Amount.
February 28, 1878	\$278, 166, 793
July 14, 1890	36, 087, 285
March 3, 1891 (trade-dollar bullion)	5, 078, 472
Total	419, 332, 550

* * * * *

SILVER PURCHASES.

All the silver purchased during the fiscal year 1893 was bought under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, which provided for the purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury "from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of four million five hundred thousand ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month at the market price thereof, not exceeding one dollar for three hundred and seventy-one and twenty-five hundredths grains of pure silver."

Under the provision of law above cited, offers for the sale of silver to the Government, in lots of 10,000 ounces and over, were received and considered at 1 o'clock p. m. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week, and were invariably made by telegraph.

The superintendents of the coinage mints were authorized to purchase silver in lots of less than 10,000 ounces at a price fixed from time to time by the Director of the Mint, and which agreed with the market price.

During the year the amount delivered upon purchases made by the Department at the respective coinage mints aggregated 50,276,215.83 fine ounces, costing \$42,380,545.37.

The amount delivered on purchases made by the superintendents of the several coinage mints, in lots of less than 10,000 ounces, was 3,547,300.64 fine ounces, costing \$2,990,493.57.

Silver contained in gold deposits, bar charges, and fractions, amounting to 184,646.13 fine ounces, costing \$160,335.59, was also purchased.

The aggregate amount of silver purchased in the manner above stated during the year was 54,008,162.60 fine ounces, costing \$45,531,374.53.

The average cost per fine ounce was \$0.843, at which rate the bullion value of the silver dollar is 65.3 cents.

From July 1 to November 1, 1893, the date of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890, the purchases amounted to 11,917,658.78 fine ounces, costing \$8,715,521.32.

The total amount of silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, from August 13, 1890, the date the act went into effect, to November 1, 1893, the date of the repeal of the purchasing clause, aggregates 168,674,682.53 fine ounces, costing \$155,931,002.25, the coining value of the same in silver dollars being \$218,084,438. Of this amount there has been used in the coinage of 36,087,285 silver dollars 27,911,259.49 fine ounces, costing \$29,110,186.61.

* * * * *

COURSE OF SILVER.

The opening quotations for silver July 1, 1892, both in the London and New York markets, were the highest during the fiscal year.

The London quotation for silver (0.925 fine) was 40 $\frac{3}{16}$ pence, equal

to \$0.8809 per ounce fine. The New York price at the same date was \$0.88 $\frac{3}{4}$ per ounce fine.

From July 1, 1892, to June 26, 1893, the decline in the price was \$0.05 $\frac{3}{4}$ against a decline of about \$0.24 per ounce during the previous fiscal year.

The lowest price reached between July 1, 1892, and June 26, 1893, was 37 $\frac{9}{16}$ pence, equal to \$0.823 per ounce fine.

From the 23d to the 30th of June, 1893, the decline was rapid. On the 24th of June, 1893, rumors became current in London and New York that India contemplated closing her mints to silver. At this date the quotation in London was 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence and in New York \$0.82.

On the 26th of June it was definitely announced that the legislative council of India had passed a bill closing her mints to the deposit of silver by individuals for coinage.

The quotation on that day in London was 36 pence, equal to \$0.784 per ounce fine and in New York \$0.780.

A rapid decline took place daily until, on the 30th of June, the price in London reached 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence, equal to \$0.664 per ounce fine, and in New York the price was quoted at from 67 to 65 cents.

The average price of silver during the fiscal year in London was 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ pence, equal to \$0.841 per ounce fine.

At the highest price of silver the bullion value of the silver dollar was \$0.653, at the lowest price, \$0.515, and at the average price, \$0.650.

On July 1, 1893, the price advanced very suddenly to 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence, reaching, on July 5, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ pence, from which point it declined, closing, on July 31, at 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence.

Notwithstanding the fact that India had closed her mints to silver, there was a large demand for shipment to that country, as well as to China, in August.

The price advanced from 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence to 34 $\frac{7}{8}$ pence, closing at 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence.

In September the demand for shipment to India and China continued, and the price, with slight fluctuations, ranged from 34 to 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence, closing at 34 $\frac{3}{8}$ pence.

In October, the demand for both India and China having fallen off, and the repeal of the act of July 14, 1890, by Congress, being anticipated, the rate declined from 34 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence, on the 31st.

In November, the price ranged from 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ pence, and at the present date, November 29, is 32 pence.

The average London price for the four months ending October 31, 1893, was 33 $\frac{1}{16}$ pence, equal to \$0.7383. The average New York price for the same time was \$0.7350.

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BRIEF REVIEW OF THE COURSE OF SILVER FROM 1848 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE, AND OF THE CAUSES OF ITS DEPRECIATION SINCE 1872.

During the calendar year 1848 the average price of silver in the London market was 59 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ounce for silver 0.925 fine (British standard), equivalent in United States money to \$1.3098 per ounce 1.000 fine.

The price from this time gradually advanced until 1859, when it reached an average for the year of 62 $\frac{1}{16}$ d.

The advance in the price between 1850 and 1859 was due to the very large increase in the production of gold in California and Australia, which added to the world's supply of that metal without any material increase in the supply of silver. The advance in the price was also greatly stimulated by the large loans made in silver to India for public

improvements and for expenses incidental to the suppression of the Sepoy mutiny of 1857.

Between 1860 and 1866 a decline took place, the yearly average price ranging from $61\frac{1}{16}d.$ to $61\frac{1}{8}d.$ The latter figure was maintained until after the close of the civil war in the United States, by reason of the limited supply of, and the increased demand for, silver. Cotton was at this time cultivated very extensively in India, because of the small quantity of it obtainable from the United States, and large amounts of silver were required for shipment to that country to pay for it.

The variation in the average yearly price, from 1867 to 1872, was only $\frac{1}{16}d.$ The average price of silver in 1873 was $59\frac{1}{4}d.$, equal to \$1.29883. Since that time the yearly average decline has been steady, with only four exceptions. The average price for the month of October, 1893, was $33.608d.$, equal to \$0.73672, a decline, in a period of a little over twenty years, of \$0.56211 per ounce.

The causes of this great decline, stated briefly, are as follows:

First. Germany, in 1871 and 1873, enacted laws demonetizing silver, making gold the sole standard of value, and calling in all silver coins previously issued and circulated in the several states of the German Empire.

To procure the gold necessary for the purposes of coinage, Germany sold, between 1873 and 1879, large amounts of silver from her store of melted silver coins, including the amount received from France in payment of the indemnity imposed upon her at the close of the Franco-Prussian war.

The effect of this legislation was to create a demand for gold in Germany and to increase the supply of silver bullion, or melted coins, in other countries, and to cause a depreciation in the price of the white metal.

Second. In 1872, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark entered into a monetary treaty demonetizing silver, which was formally ratified by Sweden and Denmark in 1873 and by Norway in 1875. By this treaty they adopted the single gold standard and made silver a subsidiary metal, to be coined on Government account only, for change purposes.

Third. Holland, which had been on a silver basis since 1847, practically followed the example of Germany in 1875, for although in that year it nominally adopted the double standard at the ratio of 1 to $15\frac{5}{11}$, it, as a matter of fact, prohibited the coinage of silver, thus becoming, like Germany, gold monometallic.

Fourth. The price having fallen to a point at which it becomes profitable for brokers to purchase silver in Germany and ship it to the states comprising the Latin Union for conversion into 5-franc pieces, the parties to that monetary treaty decided, in 1874, to limit the amount of 5-franc pieces to be coined by each. This, however, did not have the effect to steady the price, and in 1878 the mints of the Latin Union were closed to the coinage of full legal-tender silver coins, and have remained so ever since.

Fifth. In September, 1876, Russia suspended the coinage of silver except as to such an amount as might be required for trade purposes with China.

Notwithstanding the fact that the silver standard legally prevailed in Austria-Hungary until 1892, the free coinage of silver has been suspended in that country since 1879. In 1892 it formally adopted the single gold standard.

By the act of 1873 the coinage of full legal-tender silver was tacitly prohibited in the United States and gold made the sole standard of value, but as we were then on a paper basis, the price of silver can not be

said to have been appreciably affected by that act, especially as it provided for the receipt of silver from individuals for coinage into trade dollars, and the further fact that large purchases of silver were made for the subsidiary silver coinage under the acts of 1873 and 1875, to replace the fractional paper currency which had been used for change purposes since 1862.

The act of February 28, 1878, authorized the coinage of silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains, as provided for by the act of January 18, 1837, and which were a full legal tender. Under the act of 1837 the coinage was free to individuals, but the act of 1878 provided for the coinage of full legal-tender silver dollars on Government account only. It also provided for the purchase for this coinage of not less than \$2,000,000, nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of bullion each month, at the market price. But notwithstanding the magnitude of the purchase of silver required to be made under the act of 1878 the decline in price continued.

Further legislation by the United States, still more favorable to silver, was enacted by the act of July 14, 1890, which provided for the purchase of 54,000,000 ounces annually, the estimated production of our domestic mines. The effect of this act was to cause a temporary advance in the price of silver, but the high price could not be maintained owing to the largely increased output by the silver-producing countries of the world, and the price commenced to decline in September, 1890, and continued to do so.

Sixth. On the 26th of June, 1893, the Legislative Council of India passed a bill closing her mints to silver coinage for individuals, and her action has been followed in the United States by the repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890.

The present price of silver in the London market is 32¼d. for silver .925 fine, equivalent in United States money to \$0.70⁷/₁₀ for silver 1,000 fine.

Seventh. The great increase in the production of the metal. In 1873 the world's production of silver was estimated to be \$81,800,000, and in 1892 at \$196,605,000—an increase in the annual supply, in twenty years, of over 140 per cent.

* * * * *

CIRCULATION OF SILVER DOLLARS.

The following table exhibits the total number of silver dollars coined, the number held by the Treasury for the redemption of certificates, the number held in excess of outstanding certificates, and the number in circulation on November 1 of each of last eight years:

COINAGE, OWNERSHIP, AND CIRCULATION OF SILVER DOLLARS.

Date.	Total coinage.	In the Treasury.		In circulation.
		Held for payment of certificates outstanding.	Held in excess of certificates outstanding.	
Nov. 1, 1886.....	244,433,386	100,306,800	82,624,431	61,502,155
Nov. 1, 1887.....	277,110,157	160,713,957	53,461,575	62,934,625
Nov. 1, 1888.....	309,750,890	229,783,152	20,196,288	59,771,450
Nov. 1, 1889.....	343,638,001	277,319,944	6,219,577	60,098,480
Nov. 1, 1890.....	380,988,466	308,206,177	7,072,725	65,709,564
Nov. 1, 1891.....	403,475,368	321,142,642	26,197,265	62,135,461
Nov. 1, 1892.....	416,412,835	324,552,532	30,187,848	61,672,455
Nov. 1, 1893.....	419,332,550	325,717,232	34,889,500	58,725,818

* * * * *

SEIGNIORAGE ON SILVER COINAGE.

The balance of profits on the coinage of silver on hand at the mints at the commencement of the fiscal year, July 1, 1892, was \$70,964.25. The seigniorage on the coinage of silver dollars during the year amounted to \$1,559,297.36, and on subsidiary coinage \$65.05, a total of \$1,559,362.41. From the seigniorage there were paid during the year for expenses of distributing silver coin \$24,382.12, and for reimbursements of silver wasted by the operative officers and for bullion sold in sweeps, \$8,075.05, leaving the net profits on the coinage of silver for the year, \$1,526,905.24. Of this sum \$1,396,109.87 was deposited in the Treasury during the year. The balance of profits on the coinage of silver on hand at the mints June 30, 1893, was \$201,759.62.

Including the balance on hand at the mints July 1, 1878, the net profits on account of the coinage of silver from that date to November 1, 1893, paid into the Treasury of the United States, aggregates \$74,262,970.99.

The total seigniorage on the coinage of silver under the act of July 14, 1890, from August 13, 1890, to November 1, 1893, was \$6,977,098.39. Of this amount \$78,447.12 was paid for expenses of distributing silver coins, and \$60,849.92 to reimburse the bullion fund for wastage of the operative officers of the mints and for bullion sold in sweepings, and the balance paid into the Treasury.

A table will be found in the Appendix exhibiting the seigniorage on the silver coinage during the fiscal year at each mint, and the disposition of the same.

* * * * *

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.

GOLD.—During the fiscal year 1893 foreign gold coins of the value of \$11,962,738 were imported into the United States. Of this amount \$5,398,240 came from France; \$4,748,440 from Australasia; \$890,018 from Cuba; \$478,811 from Germany; \$300,012 from Mexico; \$84,624 from Japan, and the remainder from various countries, principally from the West Indies and Central American States.

The value of our own gold coins returned was \$6,074,899. Of this amount \$4,356,700 came from Quebec and Ontario; \$537,518 from the West Indies; \$457,568 from Great Britain; \$229,590, from Venezuela; \$129,360 from China; \$115,152 from Mexico; \$107,672 from Colombia and the remainder from the Central American States and other countries.

Foreign gold bullion of the value of \$3,136,744 was imported; of which amount \$1,923,565 came from Mexico; \$325,972 from Colombia; \$292,835 from British Columbia; \$156,458 from Nicaragua; \$111,566 from Australasia, and \$111,351 from Honduras.

Foreign gold ores of the invoiced value of \$894,999 were imported for reduction, all of which came from Mexico.

The following table shows that the total imports of gold into the United States for the fiscal year 1893 were \$22,069,380:

GOLD IMPORTS, 1893.

Items.	Amount.
Foreign bullion.....	\$3,136,744
Foreign coin.....	11,962,738
Foreign ores.....	891,990
Total foreign gold.....	15,991,481
United States coin.....	6,074,899
Total gold imports.....	22,069,380

The export of the United States gold coins was \$101,844,087. Of this amount \$37,895,500 were shipped to Germany; \$32,240,300 to France; \$21,204,700 to England; \$5,308,193 to Quebec and Ontario; \$1,818,579 to Venezuela; \$1,055,351 to Haiti; \$1,000,000 to the Netherlands, and the remainder to Mexico, the West Indies, Central and South America.

The shipments of our own coins for the year amounted to nearly \$60,000,000 over those of last year.

The export of domestic gold bullion was \$224,066, of which \$131,835 were exported to Quebec and Ontario and the remainder to England.

Foreign gold coins of the value of \$6,612,691 were reexported. Of this amount \$6,401,464 went to Cuba; \$129,950 to England, and the remainder to other countries.

The invoiced value of domestic gold ores exported was \$225,524. Of this amount \$145,980 were shipped to England and \$79,518 to Germany. Foreign gold ores of the invoiced value of \$16,607 were reexported to England. Gold contained in silver-copper matte, of the value of \$43,680 was exported from the port of Baltimore.

The total gold exports for the year were \$108,966,655. The items of the same will be found in the following table:

GOLD EXPORTS, 1893.

Items.	Amount.
United States bars.....	\$131,835
Other domestic bullion.....	92,231
Domestic coin.....	101,844,087
Gold contained in copper matte.....	43,680
Domestic ores.....	225,524
Total domestic.....	102,337,357
Foreign coin reexported.....	\$6,612,691
Foreign ores reexported.....	16,607
Total foreign.....	6,629,298
Total gold exports.....	108,966,655

The movement of gold for the fiscal year 1893 shows an excess of exports over imports of \$86,897,275, while the excess for the fiscal year 1892 was \$142,654.

SILVER.—Foreign silver bullion of the commercial value of \$4,978,400 was imported during the year, the entire amount coming from Mexico, Central and South American States.

Foreign silver coins of the value of \$17,615,663 were imported. Of this amount \$16,128,532 came from Mexico, and the remainder from the West Indies and Central and South America.

Silver in foreign ores of the invoiced value of \$11,100,747 were imported from Mexico into the United States for reduction. These silver-lead ores contained 59,426,588 pounds of lead valued at \$1,182,911, and 422,322 pounds of copper valued at \$22,706. —

United States silver coins (subsidiary pieces) of the value of \$599,189 were imported, of which \$551,383 came from the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

* * * * *

MONETARY SYSTEMS AND APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

The following table of the monetary systems and the approximate stock of gold, silver, and uncovered paper money in the principal countries of the world has been compiled from the latest information obtainable, and while necessarily but an estimate, is believed to show as nearly as can be ascertained the actual stock of money in the world:

MONETARY SYSTEMS AND APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE AGGREGATE AND PER CAPITA IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Countries.	Monetary system.	Ratio between gold and full legal tender silver.	Ratio between gold and limited tender silver.	Population.	Stock of gold.			Stock of silver.			Per capita.		
					Full tender.	Limited tender.	Total.	Uncovered paper.	Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.	
United States	Gold and silver.	1 to 15.38	1 to 14.95	67,400,000	\$661,000,000	\$77,000,000	\$624,000,000	\$469,000,000	\$9.81	\$9.25	\$6.96	\$26.02	
United Kingdom	Gold.	1 to 14.28	1 to 14.28	38,100,000	a 540,000,000	i 112,000,000	112,000,000	k 127,000,000	14.17	2.94	3.33	20.44	
France	Gold and silver.	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	38,300,000	a 800,000,000	i 450,000,000	500,000,000	c 110,000,000	20.89	13.05	2.87	36.81	
Germany	Gold.	1 to 15½	1 to 13.57	49,400,000	b 618,000,000	a 105,000,000	210,000,000	b 84,000,000	12.51	4.35	1.70	18.56	
Belgium	Gold and silver.	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	6,100,000	c 54,000,000	d 48,000,000	54,900,000	a 54,000,000	8.85	9.00	8.85	26.70	
Italy	do	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	30,400,000	b 96,000,000	b 16,500,000	16,500,000	b 179,000,000	3.16	.54	5.89	9.59	
Switzerland	do	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	2,900,000	a 15,000,000	a 11,400,000	15,000,000	e 12,000,000	5.17	5.17	4.14	14.48	
Greece	do	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	2,200,000	d 500,000	e 1,000,000	3,000,000	f 23,400,000	.23	1.36	10.63	12.22	
Spain	do	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	17,500,000	a 40,000,000	a 120,000,000	155,000,000	d 105,000,000	2.28	8.86	6.00	17.14	
Portugal	Gold.	1 to 15½	1 to 14.08	4,700,000	a 40,000,000	.....	10,000,000	f 49,000,000	8.51	2.13	10.42	21.06
Roumania	Gold and silver.	.....	.....	5,500,000	b 200,000	b 100,000	100,000	b 25,000,000	.04	.02	4.54	4.60
Servia	do	.....	.....	2,200,000	b 3,000,000	b 1,900,000	1,900,000	b 4,500,000	1.36	.86	2.05	4.27
Austria-Hungary	Gold.	1 to 15½	1 to 13.69	41,300,000	e 124,000,000	e 85,000,000	85,000,000	e 187,000,000	3.00	2.06	4.53	9.59	
Netherlands	Gold and silver.	1 to 15½	1 to 15	4,600,000	b 19,000,000	b 53,000,000	56,000,000	b 37,000,000	4.13	12.17	8.04	24.34	
Scandinavian Union:													
Norway	Gold.	.....	1 to 14.88	2,000,000	b 7,200,000	.....	1,700,000	b 1,500,000	1.38	1.02	.31	2.71
Sweden	do	.....	1 to 14.88	4,800,000	b 6,600,000	.....	4,900,000	a 4,300,000	3.60	.85	2.15	6.60
Denmark	do	.....	1 to 14.88	2,200,000	b 14,200,000	.....	b 5,400,000	b 6,200,000	6.45	2.45	2.82	11.72
Russia	Silver.	1 to 15½	1 to 15	124,000,000	g 422,000,000	d 5,000,000	41,000,000	b 550,100,000	3.40	.33	4.44	8.17	
Turkey	Gold and silver.	1 to 15½	1 to 15½	39,200,000	a 50,000,000	d 34,000,000	44,000,000	.....	1.27	1.12	.....	2.39
Australia.	Gold.	.....	1 to 14.28	4,300,000	a 105,000,000	.....	7,000,000	.....	24.42	1.63	.....	26.05
Egypt	do	.....	1 to 15.63	6,800,000	a 120,000,000	.....	15,000,000	.....	17.65	2.20	.....	19.85

a Estimate Bureau of the Mint.
 b Information furnished through the United States representatives.
 c Crédit Lyonnais.
 d Haupt.
 e London Economist February and April, 1893.
 f L'Economiste Européen.
 g Radloffsch.
 h Sir Charles Fremantle.
 i A. de Foville.

MONETARY SYSTEMS AND APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE AGGREGATE AND PER CAPITA IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.—Continued.

Countries.	Monetary system.	Ratio between gold and full legal tender silver.	Ratio between gold and limited tender silver.	Population.	Stock of silver.			Per capita.					
					Stock of gold.	Full tender.	Limited tender.	Total.	Uncovered paper.	Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.
Mexico	Silver	1 to 16½	.....	11,400,000	a 5,000,000	a 50,000,000	.....	50,000,000	a 2,000,000	.44	4.98	.18	5.00
Central American States.	.....do	1 to 15½	.....	3,300,000	b 500,000	b 8,000,000	.....	8,000,000	b 4,000,000	.15	2.42	1.21	3.78
South American States.	.....do	1 to 15½	.....	34,300,000	a 45,000,000	a 30,000,000	.....	30,000,000	a 600,000,000	1.31	.87	17.49	19.67
Japan	Gold and silver.	1 to 16.18	.....	40,400,000	b 80,700,000	b 65,000,000	b 16,300,000	81,300,000	.....	1.99	2.01	.....	4.00
India .....	.....do	1 to 15	.....	287,200,000	.....	f 950,000,000	.....	950,000,000	e 37,000,000	.....	3.31	.13	3.44
China	Silver .....	.....	.....	402,700,000	.....	a 725,000,000	.....	725,000,000	.....	.....	1.80	.....	1.80
The Straits	Gold and silver.	.....	.....	3,800,000	.....	a 110,000,000	.....	110,000,000	.....	.....	23.94	.....	23.94
Canada	Gold	1 to 14.95	.....	4,800,000	a 14,000,000	.....	a 5,000,000	5,000,000	e 29,000,000	2.92	1.04	6.04	10.00
Cuba	Gold and silver.	1 to 15½	.....	1,600,000	d 19,000,000	a 1,500,000	.....	1,500,000	.....	11.87	.94	.....	12.81
Haiti .....	.....do	1 to 15½	.....	1,000,000	b 2,000,000	b 2,100,000	b 800,000	2,900,000	.....	2.00	2.90	.....	4.90
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,901,900,000	3,419,500,000	511,600,000	3,931,100,000	2,700,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Estimate Bureau of the Mint.

b Information furnished through the United States representatives.

c Crédit Lyonnais.

d Haupt.

e Indian Currency Committee report.

f F. C. Harrison.

GOLD AND SILVER USED IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of gold and silver used in the industrial arts and manufactures during the calendar year 1892, statements were obtained from the mints and assay offices of the United States and from private establishments showing the amount and value of gold and silver bars sold to manufacturers and jewelers for use in the arts, and as nearly as possible the material used in the manufacture of such bars.

* * * * *

For the purpose of comparison, the following table exhibiting the value of gold and silver furnished for industrial uses by Government institutions and private firms during the calendar year 1891 is given:

GOLD AND SILVER BARS FURNISHED FOR USE IN MANUFACTURES AND THE ARTS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1891, AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL USED.

Material.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Domestic bullion	\$10,697,679	\$7,289,073	\$17,986,752
United States coin.....	453,037	223,446	636,483
Foreign bullion and coin	628,525	1,256,101	1,834,626
Old material.....	4,860,712	858,126	5,718,838
Total	16,644,953	9,631,746	26,276,699

It will be observed that there was no material variation in the amount of gold and silver used in the industrial arts during the calendar years 1891 and 1892, the value of the gold in 1892 being \$16,616,408, against \$16,644,953 in 1891; of silver, \$9,106,540 (coining value) in 1892, as against \$9,631,746 in 1891.

* * * * *

The above table shows the value of the gold bars manufactured by Government institutions to have been \$12,996,491; an increase of \$1,132,918 over the amount manufactured during the fiscal year 1892.

The value of the silver bars manufactured was \$7,443,721; an increase of \$1,024,786 over the previous year.

A table will be found in the Appendix showing the value and description of the gold and silver employed in the industrial arts in the United States for the years 1880-'92 inclusive.

The items for each year are given separately.

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The detailed statistics of the product of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year 1892 were presented in a special report to Congress on that subject, according to which they were as follows:

PRODUCT OF MINES OF THE UNITED STATES, 1892.

Metals.	Fine ounces.	Value.
Gold.....	1,597,098	\$33,014,981
Silver.....	58,004,289	*74,995,442
Total	59,601,387	108,010,423

*Coining value. The commercial value was \$50,753,752.

The distribution of the product of our own mines among producing States and Territories was approximately as follows:

APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION BY PRODUCING STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1892, AS ESTIMATED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.	
Alaska	48,375	\$1,000,000	8,000	\$10,343	\$1,010,343
Arizona	51,761	1,070,000	1,062,220	1,373,375	2,443,375
California	580,500	12,000,000	360,000	465,455	12,465,455
Colorado	256,387	5,300,000	24,000,000	31,030,303	36,330,303
Georgia	4,583	94,734	400	517	95,251
Idaho	83,271	1,721,364	3,164,269	4,091,176	5,812,540
Michigan	3,386	70,000	60,000	77,576	147,576
Montana	139,871	2,891,386	17,350,000	22,432,323	25,323,709
Nevada	76,021	1,571,500	2,244,000	2,901,333	4,472,833
New Mexico	45,956	950,000	1,075,000	1,389,899	2,339,899
North Carolina	3,800	78,560	9,000	11,636	90,196
Oregon	67,725	1,400,000	59,000	64,646	1,464,646
South Carolina	5,968	123,365	400	517	123,882
South Dakota	178,987	3,700,000	60,000	77,576	3,777,576
Texas			310,000	400,808	400,808
Utah	31,936	660,175	8,100,000	10,472,727	11,132,902
Washington	18,071	373,561	150,000	193,939	567,500
Alabama					
Maryland					
Tennessee	500	10,336	1,000	1,293	11,629
Virginia					
Vermont					
Wyoming					
Total	1,597,098	33,014,981	58,004,289	74,995,442	108,010,423

In the Appendix will be found a table showing the annual product of gold and silver from the mines of the United States since 1792.

WORLD'S COINAGE.

In the Appendix will be found a table, revised from the latest information received, exhibiting the coinages of the various countries of the world during the calendar years 1890, 1891, and 1892.

The following is a summary of the same:

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver.
1890	\$140,244,965	\$152,293,144
1891	119,534,122	138,294,367
1892	167,917,337	143,096,239

The above figures represent, as nearly as this bureau has been able to ascertain, the total value of the gold and silver coinages executed in the world during the years therein named.

* * * * *

A summary of the world's production of gold and silver for the years 1890-'92 will be found in the following table:

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver.
1890.....	\$118,848,700	\$172,234,500
1891.....	126,183,500	186,440,800
1892.....	138,861,000	196,458,800

* * * * *

The following table exhibits the estimated product of the precious metals in the world for each calendar year since 1873:

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1873-1892.

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver.		
		Fine ounces (troy).	Commercial value.	Coining value.
1873.....	\$96,200,000	63,267,000	\$82,120,000	\$81,800,000
1874.....	90,750,000	55,300,000	70,673,000	71,500,000
1875.....	97,500,000	62,262,000	77,578,000	80,500,000
1876.....	103,700,000	67,753,000	78,322,000	87,600,000
1877.....	114,000,000	62,648,000	75,240,000	81,000,000
1878.....	119,000,000	73,470,000	84,644,600	95,000,000
1879.....	109,000,000	74,250,000	83,383,000	90,000,000
1880.....	106,500,000	74,791,000	85,636,000	96,700,000
1881.....	103,000,000	78,890,000	89,777,000	102,000,000
1882.....	102,000,000	86,470,000	98,230,000	111,800,000
1883.....	95,400,000	89,177,000	98,986,000	115,300,000
1884.....	101,700,000	81,597,000	90,817,000	105,500,000
1885.....	108,400,000	91,652,000	97,564,000	118,500,000
1886.....	100,000,000	93,276,000	92,772,000	120,600,000
1887.....	105,775,000	96,124,000	94,031,000	124,281,000
1888.....	110,197,000	108,827,000	102,283,000	140,700,000
1889.....	123,489,000	125,420,000	117,268,000	162,159,000
1890.....	118,848,700	133,212,600	130,873,200	172,234,500
1891.....	126,183,500	144,204,500	142,618,700	186,446,800
1892.....	138,861,000	151,948,000	132,955,000	196,458,800

The silver product is given at its commercial value, reckoned at the average market price of silver each year, as well as its coining value in United States dollars.

* * * * *

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS.

The law requires:

That the value of foreign coins as expressed in the money of account of the United States shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value; and the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated quarterly by the Director of the Mint and be proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury immediately after the passage of this act and thereafter quarterly on the 1st day of January, April, July, and October in each year.

In accordance with the above requirement, the values of foreign coins have been estimated and proclaimed as follows:

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, JANUARY 1, 1893.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of United States gold dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Republic	Gold and silver.	Peso.....	\$0.96, 5	Gold: argentine (\$4.82,4) and $\frac{1}{2}$ argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria-Hungary...	Gold.....	Crown.....	.20, 3	Gold: former system—4 florins (\$1.92,9), 8 florins (\$3.85,8), ducat (\$2.23,7) and 4 ducats (\$9.15,8). Silver: 1 and 2 florins. Present system—Gold: 20 crowns (\$4.05,2) and 10 crowns (\$2.02,6).
Belgium.....	Gold and silver.	Franc.....	.19, 3	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia.....	Silver.....	Boliviano.....	.61, 3	Silver: boliviano and divisions.
Brazil.....	Gold.....	Milreis.....	.54, 6	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
British Possessions North America (except Newfoundland).	.....do.....	Dollar.....	1.00	
Central American States.				
Costa Rica.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	.61, 3	Silver: peso and divisions.
Guatemala.....				
Honduras.....				
Nicaragua.....				
Salvador.....				
Chile.....	Gold and silver.	Peso.....	.91, 2	Gold: escudo (\$1.82,4), doubloon (\$4.56,1), and condor (\$9.12,3). Silver: peso and divisions.
China.....	Silver.....	Tael {Shanghai. Haikwan (customs).	.90, 6 1.01	
Colombia.....	.....do.....	Peso.....	.61, 3	Gold: condor (\$9.64,7) and double-condor. Silver: peso.
Cuba.....	Gold and silver.	.....do.....	.92, 6	Gold: doubloon (\$5.01,7). Silver: peso.
Denmark.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador.....	Silver.....	Sucre.....	.61, 3	Gold: condor (\$9.64,7) and double-condor. Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt.....	Gold.....	Pound (100 piasters.)	4.94, 3	Gold: pound (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20, and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters.
Finland.....	.....do.....	Mark.....	.19, 3	Gold: 20 marks (\$3.85,9), 10 marks (\$1.93).
France.....	Gold and silver.	Franc.....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire.....	Gold.....	Mark.....	.23, 8	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.
Great Britain.....	.....do.....	Pound sterling..	4.86, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign.
Greece.....	Gold and silver.	Drachma.....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, JANUARY 1, 1893—Continued.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of United States gold dollar.	Coins.
Haiti	Gold and silver.	Gourde	\$.96, 5	Silver: gourde.
India	Silver.....	Rupee .....	.29, 2	Gold: mohur (\$7.10, 5). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy	Gold and silver.	Lira .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan	do. *	Yen .. {	.99, 7	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen.
Liberia	Gold	Dollar	1.00	Silver: yen.
Mexico	Silver.....	do .....	.66, 6	Gold: dollar (\$0.98, 3), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands.....	Gold and silver.	Florin .....	.40, 2	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1, and 2½ florins.
Newfoundland.....	Gold	Dollar	1.01, 4	Gold: 2 dollars (\$2.02, 7).
Norway	do	Crown .....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Peru.....	Silver.....	Sol .....	.61, 3	Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal.....	Gold	Milreis	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia.....	Silver.....	Ruble.. {	.77, 2	Gold: imperial (\$7.71, 8), and ½ imperial †(3.86).
Spain	Gold and silver.	Peseta .....	.49, 1	Silver: ½, ½, and 1 ruble.
Sweden	Gold	Crown .....	.19, 3	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Switzerland	Gold and silver.	Franc.....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Tripoli	Silver	Mahbub of 20 piasters.	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Turkey	Gold	Piaster .....	.55, 3	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
Venezuela	Gold and silver.	Bolivar .....	.04, 4	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

*Gold the nominal standard. Silver practically the standard.

†Coined since Jan. 1, 1886. Old half imperial=\$3.98, 6.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, APRIL 1, 1893.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of United States gold dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Republic.	Gold and silver.	Peso.....	\$0.96, 5	Gold: argentine (\$4.82,4) and $\frac{1}{2}$ argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria-Hungary...	Gold.....	Crown.....	.20, 3	Gold: former system—4 florins (1.92,9), 8 florins (\$3.85,8), ducat (\$2.28,7) and 4 ducats (\$9.15,8). Silver: 1 and 2 florins.
Belgium.....	Gold and silver.	Franc.....	.19, 3	Gold: present system—20 crowns (\$4.05,2) and 10 crowns (\$2.02,6). Silver: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia.....	Silver.....	Boliviano.....	.61	Silver: boliviano and divisions.
Brazil.....	Gold.....	Milreis.....	.54, 6	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
British Possessions North America (except Newfoundland). Central American States:	.....do.....	Dollar.....	1.00	
Costa Rica.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	.61	Silver: peso and divisions
Guatemala.....				
Honduras.....				
Nicaragua.....				
Salvador.....				
Chile.....	Gold and silver.	.....do.....	.91, 2	Gold: escudo (\$1.82,4), doubloon (4.56,1) and condor (\$9.12,3). Silver: peso and divisions.
China.....	Silver.....	Tael.....	(Shanghai .90, 1 Haikwan 1.00, 4 (customs).	
Colombia.....	.....do.....	Peso.....	.61	Gold: condor (\$9.64,7) and double-condor. Silver: peso.
Cuba.....	Gold and silver.	.....do.....	.92, 6	Gold: doubloon (5.01,7). Silver: peso.
Denmark.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador.....	Silver.....	Sucre.....	.61	Gold: condor (\$9.64,7) and double-condor. Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt.....	Gold.....	Pound (100 piasters).	4.94, 3	Gold: pound (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20, and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters.
Finland.....	.....do.....	Mark.....	.19, 3	Gold: 20 marks (\$3.85,9), 10 marks (\$1.93).
France.....	Gold and silver.	Franc.....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire....	Gold.....	Mark.....	23, 8	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.
Great Britain.....	Gold.....	Pound sterling..	4.86, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign.
Greece.....	Gold and silver.	Drachma.....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, APRIL 1, 1893—Continued.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of United States gold dollar.	Coins.
Haiti	Gold and silver.	Gourde	\$0.96, 5	Silver: gourde.
India	Silver.....	Rupee .....	.29	Gold: mohur (\$7.10,5). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy.....	Gold and silver.	Lira .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan	do. *	Yen	{Gold.... .99, 7 Silver.. .65, 8	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen. Silver: yen.
Liberia	Gold	Dollar	1.00	
Mexico	Silver.....	Dollar .....	.66, 2	Gold: dollar (\$0.98,3), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands	Gold and silver.	Florin .....	.40, 2	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1, and 2½ florins.
Newfoundland.....	Gold	Dollar	1.01, 4	Gold: 2 dollars (\$2.02,7).
Norway.....	do	Crown .....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Peru.....	Silver.....	Sol .....	.61	Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal.....	Gold	Milreis	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia.....	Silver	Ruble..	{Gold.... .77, 2 Silver.. .48, 8	Gold: imperial (\$7.71,8), and ½ imperial †(\$3.86). Silver: ¼, ½, and 1 ruble.
Spain	Gold and silver.	Peseta.....	.19, 3	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden	Gold	Crown .....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Gold and silver.	Franc.....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Tripoli	Silver.....	Mahbub of 20 piasters.	.55	
Turkey	Gold.....	Piaster .....	.04, 4	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
Venezuela	Gold and silver.	Bolivar .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

* Gold the nominal standard. Silver practically the standard.

† Coined since January 1, 1886. Old half imperial = \$3.98,6.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, JULY 1, 1893.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of United States gold dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Republic.	Gold and silver.	Peso.....	\$0.96, 5	Gold: argentine (\$4.82,4) and $\frac{1}{2}$ argentine. Silver: peso and division.
Austria-Hungary...	Gold.....	Crown .....	.20, 3	Gold: former system—4 florins (\$1.92,9), 8 florins (\$3.85,8), ducat (\$2.28,7) and 4 ducats (\$9.15,8). Silver: 1 and 2 florins.
Belgium	Gold and silver.	Franc.....	.19, 3	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Silver.....	Boliviano .....	.60, 4	Silver: boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold.....	Milreis .....	.54, 6	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
British possessions North America (except New Foundland). Central American States— Costa Rica..... Guatemala..... Honduras..... Nicaragua..... Salvador.....	.....do	Dollar	1.00	"
Chile	Gold and silver.	.....do .....	.91, 2	Gold: escudo (\$1.82,4), doubloon (\$4.56,1), and condor (\$9.12,3). Silver: peso and divisions.
China.....	Silver.....	Tael {Shanghai Haikwan (customs).	.89, 2 .99, 4	"
Colombia .....	.....do	Peso.....	.60, 4	Gold: condor (\$9.64,7) and double-condor. Silver: peso.
Cuba	Gold and silver.	.....do .....	.92, 6	Gold: doubloon (\$5.01,7). Silver: peso.
Denmark	Gold.....	Crown .....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Silver.....	Sucre.....	.60, 4	Gold: condor (\$9.64,7) and double-condor. Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Gold.....	Pound (100 piasters).	4.94, 3	Gold: pound (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20, and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters.
Finland .....	.....do	Mark.....	.19, 3	Gold: 20 marks (\$3.85,9), 10 marks (\$1.93).
France	Gold and silver.	Franc .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire	Gold.....	Mark.....	.23, 8	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.
Great Britain.....	.....do	Pound sterling...	4.86, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign.
Greece	Gold and silver.	Drachma .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, JULY 1, 1893—Continued.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of United States gold dollar.	Coins.
Haiti	Gold and silver.	Gourde	\$0.96, 5	Silver: gourde.
India	Silver	Rupee .....	.28, 7	Gold: mohur (\$7.10, 5). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy	Gold and silver.	Lira .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan	do.*	Yen	{ Gold.. .99, 7 Silver. .65, 1	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen. Silver: yen.
Liberia	Gold	Dollar	100.	
Mexico	Silver	do .....	.65, 6	Gold: dollar (\$0.98, 3), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands	Gold and silver.	Florin .....	.40, 2	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1, and 2½ florins.
Newfoundland	Gold	Dollar	1.01, 4	Gold: 2 dollars (\$2.02, 7).
Norway	do	Crown .....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Peru	Silver	Sol .....	.60, 4	Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal	Gold	Milreis	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia	Silver †	Ruble... {	{ Gold.. 77, 2 Silver. .48, 3	Gold: imperial (\$7.71, 8) and ½ imperial ‡ (\$3.86). Silver: ¼, ½, and 1 ruble.
Spain	Gold and silver.	Peseta .....	.19, 3	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden	Gold	Crown .....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Gold and silver.	Frane .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Tripoli	Silver	Mabbub of 20 piasters.	.54, 5	
Turkey	Gold	Piaster .....	.04, 4	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
Venezuela	Gold and silver.	Bolivar .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

* Gold the nominal standard. Silver practically the standard.

† Coined since January 1, 1886. Old half-imperial=\$3.98, 6.

‡ Silver the nominal standard. Paper the actual currency, the depreciation of which is measured by the gold standard.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, OCTOBER 1, 1893.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of United States gold dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Republic.	Gold and silver.	Peso	\$0.96, 5	Gold: Argentine (\$4.82,4) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria-Hungary...	Gold	Crown .....	.20, 3	Gold: former system—4 florins (\$1.92,9), 8 florins (\$3.85,8), ducat (\$2.28,7) and 4 ducats (9.15,8). Silver: 1 and 2 florins.
Belgium	Gold and silver.	Franc .....	.19, 3	Gold: present system—20 crowns (\$4.05,2) and 10 crowns (\$2.02,6). Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Silver	Boliviano .....	.53, 1	Silver: Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis .....	.54, 6	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
British Possessions North America (except Newfoundland).	...do	Dollar	1.00	
Central American States—				
Costa Rica.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	.53, 1	Silver: peso and divisions.
Guatemala.....				
Honduras.....				
Nicaragua.....				
Salvador.....				
Chile	Gold and silver.	...do .....	.91, 2	Gold: escudo (\$1.82,4), doubloon (\$4.56,1), and condor (\$9.12,3). Silver: peso and divisions.
China	Silver.....	Tael { Shanghai . Haikwan . (Customs).	.78, 4 .87, 4	
Colombia .....	...do	Peso .....	.53, 1	Gold: condor (\$9.64,7) and double-condor. Silver: peso.
Cuba	Gold and silver.	...do .....	.92, 6	Gold: doubloon (\$5.01,7). Silver: peso.
Denmark	Gold	Crown .....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Silver	Sucre .....	.53, 1	Gold: condor (\$9.64,7) and double-condor. Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Gold.....	Pound (100 piasters).	4.94, 3	Gold: pound (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20, and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters.
Finland.....	...do	Mark .....	.19, 3	Gold: 20 marks (\$3.85,9), 10 marks (\$1.93).
France	Gold and silver.	Franc .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire	Gold.....	Mark .....	.23, 8	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.
Great Britain .....	...do	Pound sterling ..	4.86, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign.
Greece.....	Gold and silver.	Drachma .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas, Silver: 5 drachmas.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, OCTOBER 1, 1893—Continued.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of United States gold dollar.	Coins.
Haiti	Gold and silver.	Gourde	\$0.96, 5	Silver: gourde.
India	Silver	Rupee .....	.25, 2	Gold: mohur (\$7.10,5). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy	Gold and silver.	Lira .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan .....	...do. *	Yen. { Gold ...	.99, 7	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen.
		{ Silver ..	.57, 3	Silver: yen.
Liberia	Gold	Dollar	1.00	
Mexico	Silver .....	...do .....	.57, 7	Gold: dollar (\$0.98,3), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands	Gold and silver.	Florin .....	.40, 2	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1, and 2½ florins.
Newfoundland	Gold	Dollar	1.01, 4	Gold: 2 dollars (\$2.02,7).
Norway .....	...do	Crown .....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Peru	Silver	Sol .....	.53, 1	Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal	Gold	Milreis	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia	Silver †	Ruble { Gold ...	.77, 2	Gold: imperial (\$7.71,8) and ½ imperial † (\$3.86).
		{ Silver ..	.42, 5	Silver: ¼, ½, and 1 ruble.
Spain	Gold and silver.	Peseta .....	.19, 3	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden	Gold	Crown .....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Gold and silver.	Franc .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Tripoli	Silver †	Mahhub of 20 piasters.	.47, 9	
Turkey	Gold	Piaster .....	.04, 4	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
Venezuela	Gold and silver.	Bolivar .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

* Gold the nominal standard. Silver practically the standard.

† Coined since January 1, 1886. Old half-imperial = \$3.58, 6.

‡ Silver the nominal standard. Paper the actual currency, the depreciation of which is measured by the gold standard.

* * * * *

THE BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Some notice of this conference will naturally be expected in this report.

It was the fourth international monetary conference, and the third at which the possibility of adopting the system of bimetalism by international agreement was exhaustively and profoundly discussed.

The first international monetary conference was that of 1867. It met on the invitation of the French Government "to consider the question of uniformity of coinage, and to seek for the basis of ulterior negotiations." It came together in the city of Paris on June 17. Eighteen of the principal countries of Europe, and the United States were represented at it, the latter by Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, of New York.

The conference voted unanimously against the adoption by the coun-

tries represented of the silver standard exclusively, and unanimously, with the exception of the Netherlands, in favor of the single gold standard. It also voted that an international coinage should consist of "types with a common denominator for weight, in gold coins of identical fineness," and that that fineness should be .900. By a vote of 13 to 2 it favored the 5-franc gold piece as the common denominator, and voted that gold coins having this common denominator should have legal circulation in the countries agreeing to the action of the conference, and that it would be expedient to coin gold pieces of 25 francs for international circulation.

At the final session of the conference it was voted to refer these and other decisions reached to the several States for diplomatic action, and that information of the action of the States should be transmitted to the French Government, which should have power to reassemble the conference. The conference adjourned July 6, and was not reassembled.

The second international monetary conference was that of 1878. It was called by the United States. The act of February 28, 1878, directed the President to invite the governments of Europe to join in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bimetallic money and securing fixity of relative value between these metals. The conference met at Paris on the 16th of August. Twelve countries were represented, the United States by Reuben E. Fenton, of New York; W. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, and Francis A. Walker, of Connecticut. S. Dana Horton, the secretary of the American delegation, was admitted to the conference as a member. It is worthy of note that Germany declined to send delegates to this conference.

At the second session Mr. Groesbeck, on behalf of the United States, laid two propositions before the conference: (1) That it was not to be desired that silver be excluded from free coinage in Europe and the United States. (2) That the use of both gold and silver as unlimited legal tender may be safely adopted by equalizing them at a ratio fixed by international agreement.

These propositions were discussed in their every phase by the delegates of the various states during the seven sessions of the conference. The collective answers to them of all the European delegates, save those of Italy, were presented by the president, Mr. Leon Say, and were:

(1) That it was necessary to preserve in the world the monetary function of silver as well as of gold, but that the choice of one or the other, or of both simultaneously, should be governed by the special situation of each state or group of states. (2) That the question of the restriction of the coinage of silver also should be left to the discretion of each state or group of states. (3) That the differences of opinion that had appeared excluded the adoption of a common ratio between the two metals.

The conference adjourned on the 29th of August.

The third international monetary conference, that of 1881, was called in January of that year by the governments of France and the United States "to examine and adopt for the purpose of submitting the same to the governments represented, a plan and a system for the reestablishment of the use of gold and silver as bimetallic money according to a settled relative value between those metals." Nineteen countries were represented. The representatives of the United States were Hon. William M. Evarts, of New York; Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio; Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin, and S. Dana Horton.

Like the debates of the previous conferences, those of the present one were marked by the highest ability and by a thorough mastery on the part of the several delegates of monetary science. They covered twelve sessions. At the thirteenth, Mr. Evarts, on behalf of the delegates of France and the United States, and in the name of their respective governments, read a declaration in which they stated:

(1) That the depression and great fluctuations of the value of silver relatively to gold are injurious to commerce and to the general prosperity, and the establishment of a fixed ratio of value between them would produce the most important benefits to the commerce of the world.

(2) That a bimetallic convention entered into between an important group of states for the free coinage of both silver and gold at a fixed ratio and with full legal-tender faculty would cause and maintain a stability in the relative value of the two metals suitable to the interests and requirements of commerce.

(3) That any ratio now or lately in use by any commercial nation, if so adopted, could be maintained, but that the adoption of the ratio $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 would accomplish the object with less disturbance to existing monetary systems than any other ratio.

(4) That a convention which should include England, France, Germany, and the United States, with the concurrence of other states, which this combination would assure, would be adequate to produce and maintain throughout the commercial world the relation between the two metals that such convention should adopt.

After this declaration had been read, certain members, through the president, expressed a desire for adjournment, but this met with opposition from Mr. Forsell, delegate from Sweden, who thought that an adjournment would give a character of permanence to the conference, whereas it was better to acknowledge at once that bimetallicism had collapsed and that the resolutions of the European delegates at the conference of 1878 should be reaffirmed. After a short recess the president read a resolution reciting that, in view of the speeches and observations of the delegates and the declarations of the several governments, there was ground for believing that an understanding might be established between the states which had taken part in the conference, but that it was expedient to suspend its meetings; that the monetary situation might in some states call for governmental action, and that there was reason for giving opportunity for diplomatic negotiations. The conference was adjourned to April 12, 1882. It was never reconvened.

The fourth international monetary conference was called by the Government of the United States "for the purpose of conferring as to what measure, if any, can be taken to increase the use of silver as money in the currency systems of nations." The conference met at Brussels on the 22d of November, 1892. Twenty countries were represented. The delegates of the United States were Hon. William B. Allison, Hon. John P. Jones, Hon. James B. McCreary, Mr. Henry W. Cannon, Mr. E. Benjamin Andrews, and Hon. Edwin H. Terrell. The report of the American delegates will be found in the Appendix.

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R. E. PRESTON,
Director of the Mint.

Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, December 4, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with law I have the honor to herewith submit for the consideration of Congress the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency. It covers the year which ended October 31, 1893, and is the thirty-first report made since the organization of the Bureau.

The records of the Bureau show that at the close of the year the total number of national banks in active operation was 3,796, with an authorized capital stock of \$683,598,120, represented by 7,450,000 shares, held by 300,000 shareholders.

On October 3, the date of their last report of condition, the total resources of the 3,781 banks then in operation was \$3,109,563,284.36, of which their loans and discounts aggregated \$1,843,634,167.51, and money of all kinds in bank \$369,862,636.97. Of their liabilities \$1,451,124,330.50 represented individual deposits, \$339,153,447.54 surplus and net undivided profits, and \$182,959,725.90 circulating notes outstanding. The total amount of circulation of national banks, October 31, as shown by the books of the office, was \$209,311,993, a net increase during the year of \$36,886,972 and a gross increase of \$40,775,165 on circulation secured by a deposit of bonds.

During the year 119 banks were organized in thirty-two States and Territories, with a capital stock of \$11,230,000. Of these 44, with a capital stock of \$5,135,000, are located in the Eastern States, 41 west of the Mississippi River, with a capital stock of \$2,340,000, and 34 in the Central and Southern States, with a capital stock of \$3,755,000.

The number of banks whose charters were extended was 40, distributed throughout twenty-five States, with a capital stock of \$5,046,000, and circulation to the amount of \$1,585,925. The charters of 4 expired, but in each instance the banks were succeeded by new associations.

Within the same period 158 banks suspended, with a capital stock of \$30,350,000. Of this number, however, 86, with a capital stock of \$18,205,000, resumed business. The number which passed into the hands of receivers was 65, with a capital stock of \$10,935,000. On October 31 seven remained in the charge of examiners, with prospects of speedy resumption. Forty-six banks, with a capital stock of \$5,735,000, went into voluntary liquidation.

By comparing the foregoing synopsis of the history of the banks for the year ended October 31, 1893, with that of the year ended October 31, 1892, as the same is set forth in the Comptroller's Report for that year, the following changes are noted: The number of banks organized decreased 44, receiverships increased 48, voluntary liquidations decreased 7, corporate extensions decreased 47, and expirations of corporate existence decreased 7. The total gain in the number of active banks was 8.

The varying condition of the banks throughout the year appears from the following abstract of the reports of condition, made in response to the five calls required by law.

SUMMARY OF THE STATE AND CONDITION OF EVERY NATIONAL BANK REPORTING DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 3, 1893.

	Dec. 9, 1892.	Mar. 6, 1893.	May 4, 1893.	July 12, 1893.	Oct. 3, 1893.
	3,784 banks.	3,806 banks.	3,830 banks.	3,807 banks.	3,781 banks.
RESOURCES.					
Loans and discounts	\$2,166,615,720.23	\$2,159,614,092.48	\$2,161,401,858.59	\$2,020,483,671.04	\$1,843,634,167.51
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	166,449,250.00	170,096,550.00	172,412,550.00	176,588,050.00	200,463,850.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	15,321,000.00	15,351,000.00	15,261,000.00	15,256,000.00	14,816,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	4,148,609.00	4,372,600.00	3,519,550.00	3,078,050.00	2,760,950.00
Stocks, securities, etc	153,648,180.71	153,420,770.68	150,747,862.86	149,630,701.61	148,569,950.46
Due from reserve agents	204,948,159.79	262,612,651.30	174,312,119.44	159,352,677.33	158,499,644.28
Due from national banks	142,623,106.36	124,384,884.35	121,673,794.24	111,956,506.81	94,740,014.97
Due from State banks and bankers	34,403,231.75	30,126,300.21	32,681,708.90	27,211,234.22	24,229,106.82
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	72,294,364.78	72,680,344.23	73,386,921.79	72,750,830.15	72,322,826.68
Other real estate and mortgages owned	15,926,687.47	17,030,664.31	16,616,853.69	16,692,446.13	16,828,949.40
Current expenses and taxes paid	14,204,970.25	10,092,832.60	11,746,470.23	4,892,772.88	11,071,996.65
Premiums on U. S. bonds	13,913,289.71	13,270,691.10	12,935,677.74	11,933,034.69	13,981,867.44
Checks and other cash items	16,755,332.09	18,755,010.52	17,546,973.93	16,707,680.61	15,359,764.56
Exchanges for clearing house	110,522,668.49	125,142,839.74	114,977,271.08	107,765,890.44	106,181,394.59
Bills of other national banks	20,488,781.00	18,248,706.00	20,085,688.00	20,135,054.00	22,462,611.00
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	893,903.82	945,532.50	952,810.90	952,332.48	1,026,813.90
Specie	209,895,260.76	208,341,816.42	207,222,141.81	186,761,173.31	224,703,860.07
Legal-tender notes	102,276,335.00	90,935,774.00	103,511,163.00	95,833,677.00	114,709,352.00
U. S. certifs. of deposit	6,470,000.00	14,675,000.00	12,130,000.00	6,660,000.00	7,020,000.00
Five per cent redemption fund	7,282,413.90	7,461,830.74	7,467,989.77	7,600,604.72	8,977,414.12
Due from Treasurer other than 5 per cent fund	1,268,405.03	1,322,444.60	1,556,891.28	1,019,074.42	1,262,749.85
Total	3,480,349,667.19	3,459,721,235.78	3,432,176,697.25	3,213,261,731.94	3,109,563,284.36
LIABILITIES.					
Capital stock paid in	689,698,017.50	688,642,876.00	688,701,200.00	685,786,718.56	678,540,338.93
Surplus fund	239,931,932.08	245,478,362.77	246,139,133.32	249,138,300.30	246,750,781.32
Undivided profits	114,603,884.52	103,067,530.15	106,966,733.57	93,944,649.73	103,474,662.87
National-bank notes outstanding	145,639,499.00	140,124,818.00	151,694,110.00	155,070,821.50	182,959,725.90
State-bank notes outstanding	74,176.50	75,075.50	75,075.50	75,072.50	75,069.50
Dividends unpaid	1,308,137.97	1,350,392.19	2,579,556.38	3,879,673.50	2,874,697.59
Individual deposits	1,764,456,177.11	1,751,439,374.14	1,749,930,817.51	1,556,761,230.17	1,451,124,230.55
U. S. deposits	9,673,349.92	9,813,762.17	9,657,243.49	10,379,842.06	10,546,135.51
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	4,034,240.37	3,927,760.44	4,293,739.93	3,321,271.84	3,776,438.21
Due to other national banks	323,330,449.03	304,785,336.62	275,127,229.28	238,913,573.51	226,423,979.06
Due to State banks and bankers	160,778,117.18	166,901,054.78	153,500,923.94	125,979,422.16	122,891,088.21
Notes and bills rediscounted	15,775,618.63	14,021,506.43	18,953,306.98	29,940,438.56	21,066,737.01
Bills payable	9,318,249.82	18,180,228.71	21,506,247.53	31,381,451.27	27,426,957.54
Liabilities, other	1,688,817.56	2,913,047.88	3,051,379.82	28,683,265.68	31,632,352.16
Total	3,480,349,667.19	3,459,721,235.78	3,432,176,697.25	3,213,261,731.94	3,109,563,284.36

A comparison of the figures of 1893 with those of 1892 in the foregoing table will indicate to what extent and in what respect the national-banking interests of the country suffered from the severe and unusual monetary stringency which characterized the greater portion of the past year. Comparing their aggregate resources or liabilities on

Ab. 93—13

October 3, 1893, with those of September 30, 1892, it is found they were \$400,531,613 less, being but \$3,109,563,284 on the former date as against \$3,510,094,897 on the latter, the highest point ever reached in the history of the national-bank system. This unparalleled shrinkage in liabilities is accounted for by a decrease between the dates mentioned in the following items, viz: Capital stock \$8,032,677, individual deposits \$314,298,653, and bank and bankers' deposits \$181,338,125. An increase is shown in circulation outstanding to the amount of \$39,536,428, in liabilities of all kinds for money borrowed \$54,464,628, and in surplus and undivided profits \$9,701,265.

Not less marked is the decrease in the items making up the resources of the banks. It shows as follows: Loans and discounts, \$327,406,926; stocks, securities, etc., \$5,965,564, and due from banks and bankers, \$132,054,654. Cash of all kinds on hand increased \$21,991,191, including \$8,410,815 in gold, and United States bonds held for all purposes increased \$40,601,250. These figures illustrate the far-reaching effect of the year's financial depression and show that when panic-stricken depositors withdrew their money the banks of necessity, to meet the sudden and extraordinary demands made upon them, called in their loans and discounts, supplementing such amounts by borrowed money and the additional circulation which they were able to procure from the Government through a deposit of bonds.

A closer examination of the figures contained in the reports of condition made to the Comptroller shows this shrinkage to have occurred chiefly between May 4 and October 3, 1893. Within this period of five months \$298,806,487 of individual deposits and \$79,313,076 of bank deposits, a total sum of \$378,119,563 was withdrawn from the banks. To meet this withdrawal loans and discounts were reduced to the amount of \$318,767,691; amounts due from banks and bankers, \$51,198,856, and stocks, securities, etc., \$2,177,912, and to provide against further danger of withdrawals of deposits, which strongly menaced them, the banks between the same dates increased their liabilities for money borrowed in various ways \$36,615,092, and through the taking out of additional circulation \$31,265,616, of which amount \$27,888,905 was taken out between July 12 and October 3, 1893.

The cash resources of the banks, which on May 4, 1893, amounted to \$343,901,803, were \$32,559,267 less on July 12, but between that date and October 3 increased \$59,520,100, amounting at the last-named date to \$369,862,637, the largest sum ever held by them. This was accumulated in the face of continued heavy withdrawals of deposits and is the most practical demonstration that could be had of the solvency of the banks as a whole and their ability in an emergency to rapidly convert their assets into cash.

It is unnecessary to here enter upon a further or more specific analysis of these tables. They comply in detail with the requirements of the law, and show "a summary of the state and condition of every association from which reports have been received the preceding year, at the several dates to which said reports refer, with an abstract of the whole amount of banking capital returned by them, of the whole amount of their debts and liabilities, the amount of circulating notes outstanding, and the total amount of means and resources, specifying the amount of lawful money held by them at the times of their several returns."

The careful and unbiased student of the facts shown in this summary must inevitably reach the conclusion that the cause which more than all others contributed to bringing about the stagnation of the past months in commercial business, the suspension of manufacturing and the

closing of mills, was this unprecedented demand on the part of depositors for money which the banks had distributed through the channels of trade and which, to meet this demand, they were obliged to withdraw.

The situation made so dangerous for the banks by the action of depositors caused a sudden contraction of the volume of money needed and already employed for business wants, prevented the making of new loans and rendered it hazardous on the part of the banks to grant renewals of credit, already extended. It is to be said, however, that despite the dangers threatening them, the banks contributed in the largest measure by a wise, judicious and, under all the circumstances, generous course, to the prevention of a general commercial panic. In evidence of this is the fact that at no time throughout the prolonged monetary stringency was there complaint made to the Comptroller by any depositor, creditor, or patron of a national bank on account of the treatment accorded him, either as to cash payments of indebtedness, or for any other reason.

* * * * *

The marked difference in the number of banks organized during the year ended October 31, 1893, as compared with the preceding year, arises largely from the changed monetary conditions, but is also due in a measure to the very rigid rules now enforced in the granting of charters. It has become the policy of this Bureau to more carefully scrutinize all applications for authority to organize new banks, as the Comptroller appreciates the necessity of discrimination to protect the system from the entrance of associations whose weakness would be an injury. To this end the Comptroller before approving an application for authority to organize, satisfies himself in detail as to the business experience and financial responsibility of each of the applicants, by information obtained through inquiries from sources believed to be reliable.

BANKS OTHER THAN NATIONAL.

That the general statement of the resources, liabilities, and condition of banks and banking companies other than national, namely, State, savings, private banks, and loan and trust companies, may be presented to Congress, as is required by law, the Comptroller, through the courtesy of State officers having supervision of these institutions, has obtained official returns from each State and Territory, excepting Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kansas, Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, and Oklahoma. A summary of this information is here given to complete a résumé of the various banking interests of the country throughout the past year. It will be found in detail in the tables which appear in the appendix.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, there were in operation in the United States 5,024 incorporated banks, banking institutions, and savings banks, and from 4,837, or 96 per cent, reports of conditions were received, an increase of 419 over the number reporting last year. The number of private banks from which reports were received is 313 less than last year, but the net increase is 106.

In view of the fact that the returns from banks other than national show their condition in most of the States prior to the financial stringency of 1893, the effect of that depression does not appear in these statistics with respect to banks organized under State authority.

The total resources of the 4,837 incorporated and 848 private banks, as shown by the returns from both official and unofficial sources, amount to \$3,979,008,533, of which loans and overdrafts are \$2,348,193,077; United

States bonds, \$149,982,221; State, county, etc., bonds, \$407,709,961; railroad bonds and stocks, \$133,729,231; bank stocks, \$45,752,014; all other bonds, stocks, and securities, \$272,430,923; due from banks and cash on hand, \$250,700,719 and \$205,645,203, respectively.

Of the liabilities the capital reported is \$406,007,240; surplus and undivided profits, \$346,206,287; individual deposits, \$1,285,311,723; savings deposits, \$1,785,150,957. The capital employed by the 3,579 State banks is \$250,767,709, and their deposits \$706,865,643. The reported capital of the 228 loan and trust companies is \$94,867,268, and deposits \$486,244,079.

The capital of the private banks is \$26,943,075 and deposits \$68,552,696. Nearly 51 per cent of the resources of the 5,685 banks is reported by the 1,030 savings banks, of which 614 are mutual and 381 stock savings institutions; the resources of the former, however, are over 84 per cent of those of both classes. With the exception of two banks in the Southern and 10 in the Western States, mutual savings banks are confined to the Eastern and Middle States. Excepting 17 in the Eastern and 7 in the Middle States, stock savings banks are located in the Southern, Western, and Pacific States and Territories.

It also appears that while the entire deposits in mutual savings institutions are "savings," the reports show that over 10 per cent of the deposits in the other class are not of that nature, and the presumption is that the percentage is much greater, as it is known that stock savings banks in certain States make no classification of deposits, and yet transact a commercial as well as a savings bank business.

* * * * *

A condensation of the foregoing for the sake of comparison with national banks shows the principal items of resources and liabilities, and the total resources of banks other than national, as indicated by the latest returns to the Comptroller, to be as follows:

Items.	State banks.	Loan and trust companies.	Savings banks.	Private banks.
Loans.....	\$763,051,774	\$462,823,514	\$1,047,270,478	\$75,047,311
United States bonds.....	412,654	18,486,636	129,610,783	1,472,148
Other bonds.....	76,143,722	110,338,265	669,761,693	3,378,449
Capital.....	250,767,709	94,867,268	33,429,188	26,943,075
Surplus and undivided profits...	103,137,836	70,771,477	163,473,173	8,823,801
Deposits.....	706,865,643	486,244,079	1,808,800,262	68,552,696
Total resources.....	1,130,725,537	726,664,506	2,013,775,147	107,843,343

That comparison is herewith made:

	National banks.	All other banks.
Loans, etc.....	\$1,843,634,168	\$2,348,193,077
United States bonds.....	224,040,800	149,982,221
All other bonds.....	148,569,950	859,622,129
Capital stock.....	678,540,339	406,007,240
Surplus and profits.....	350,225,444	346,206,287
Deposits.....	1,465,446,904	3,070,462,680
Total resources.....	3,109,563,284	3,979,008,533

SUSPENSIONS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

In the introductory pages of this report is indicated the number of associations "whose business has been closed during the year." In the appendix will be found tables giving in detail names, location, circum-

lation redeemed and outstanding, voluntary liquidations, failures, and temporary suspensions of banks as is required by the statute to be furnished to Congress, together with such other facts as are necessary.

It does not seem essential, nor would it be possible to enter into a minute statement of all the circumstances attendant upon the closing of the banks during the past year. It is sufficient to say that the cause which brought about the large proportion of such suspensions was the action of depositors who, becoming doubtful of the solvency of the banking institutions of the country, withdrew their deposits. The result was that many banks after paying out on the one hand all the money in their vaults and failing to collect their loans on the other, suspended and passed into the hands of the Comptroller. With a full knowledge of the general solvency of these institutions and the cause which brought about their suspension, the policy was inaugurated of giving all banks, which, under ordinary circumstances would not have closed, and whose management had been honest, an opportunity to resume business. This policy was one which seemed to commend itself to the Comptroller as proper to pursue under the circumstances, and it is believed the results have justified the experiment of its adoption.

In no instance has any bank been permitted to resume on money borrowed or for which as an association it has become liable. Whenever those active in the management of the banks resuming, either as executive officers or directors, have been debtors to such banks, their indebtedness has been paid or secured, and whenever impairment of capital stock has been found, such impairment has been made good, either by voluntary or enforced assessment on the shareholders. In a number of instances changes have been made in the directory and official corps of resuming banks. The criticism to be made upon the management of these banks was the improper distribution of their loans, a circumstance which greatly retarded the conversion of such loans into money at a time when it was needed to avoid suspension.

Of the banks which failed to resume many had long been under the continual criticism of this Bureau for violations of law and imprudent methods of banking, and the closing of them was only hastened by the general condition of financial affairs. Some failed because of criminal acts on the part of the officials in charge, and others because of a lack of proper appreciation of the purposes of a bank.

An analysis of the suspensions and failures which occurred shows that during the year 158 national banking associations, as heretofore stated, were compelled to suspend business, being 4.09 per cent of the number of existing associations. Their capital stock aggregated \$30,350,000, or approximately 4.3 per cent of the paid-in capital stock of all the banks in the system.

Of the banks which suspended 65, or 41.14 per cent, with a total capital stock of \$10,935,000, were insolvent, and required the appointment of receivers; 86, or 54.43 per cent, with a capital stock aggregating \$18,205,000, were able to resume business and 7, or 4.43 per cent, with a capital stock of \$1,210,000, were placed in charge of examiners in the expectation of resumption. Of the suspended banks two were located in the New England States, both in New Hampshire, with a total capital stock of \$250,000, for each of which a receiver was appointed.

In the Middle States there were three suspensions—two in New York, with a total capital stock of \$500,000, and one in Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of \$50,000. Those in New York were placed in the hands of receivers, and the one in Pennsylvania in charge of an examiner pending proposed resumption.

There were 38 suspensions in the Southern States, the capital stock involved aggregating \$8,815,000. Of these 19, with a total capital stock of \$5,630,000, resumed business, and the same number, with a total capital stock of \$3,185,000, failed. In this geographical division, Texas furnished the greatest number of suspensions, namely 12, with a total capital stock of \$1,480,000, of which 6, with a total capital stock of \$430,000, resumed business, and the remainder, capitalized to the amount of \$1,050,000, failed. There were 6 suspensions in Kentucky and the same number in Tennessee. The total capital stock of those in Kentucky was \$2,300,000 and of those in Tennessee \$2,750,000. In Kentucky all the banks that suspended, except one, with a capital stock of \$50,000, were permitted to resume business. Two of the banks in Tennessee, with a total capital stock of \$2,000,000, resumed business and 4 were placed in the hands of receivers. Four banks in Georgia suspended and the same number in Alabama, with a total capital stock of \$675,000 and \$550,000 respectively. Of these, 1 bank in Georgia, with a capital stock of \$250,000, and 3 in Alabama, with a total capital stock of \$400,000, resumed business. Two banks in North Carolina suspended, with a total capital stock of \$300,000, both of which were able to resume business, but the two which suspended in Florida, with a total capital stock of \$200,000, required the appointment of receivers, as did also the one in Mississippi, which had a capital stock of \$60,000, and the one in Arkansas, with a capital stock of \$500,000.

The Western States furnished 49 suspensions, with an aggregate capital stock of \$10,125,000. Of these 31 resumed business, 17 failed, and 1 was placed in the charge of an examiner pending resumption or the appointment of a receiver. The capital stock of the banks which resumed aggregated \$6,275,000, and of those which failed \$3,750,000. The greatest number of suspensions which occurred in this section was in Kansas, namely, 8, although the capital stock involved, \$880,000, was less than that of the banks in four other States. Four of the banks in Kansas, with a total capital stock of \$480,000, resumed, and three, with a capital stock of \$300,000, failed. Of the 7 banks in Indiana which suspended, 4, with a total capital stock of \$450,000, resumed, and 3, with a total capital stock of \$550,000, were placed in the hands of receivers. In Iowa 6 banks suspended, with a total capital stock of \$575,000, of which number but one failed, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The same number of banks in Nebraska suspended, three of which, with a total capital stock of \$350,000, resumed business, and receivers were appointed for the remaining three, the total capital stock of which was \$450,000. Five banks suspended in Wisconsin, with a total capital stock of \$625,000, all of which resumed business, while in Illinois there were 4 suspensions, with a capital stock aggregating \$2,150,000. All of these were placed in the hands of receivers. In Missouri 3 banks suspended, with a total capital stock of \$1,300,000, all of which resumed. In Michigan there were the same number of suspensions as in Missouri, but the capital stock involved aggregated only \$215,000. But one of these banks resumed, the capital stock of which was \$65,000. The fewest suspensions which occurred in any State in this division was in Ohio, there being but 2, the aggregate capital stock of which was \$180,000. One of these banks, with a capital stock of \$80,000, resumed business and the other failed.

Sixty-six banks suspended in the Pacific States and Territories, being nearly 42 per cent of the total suspensions which occurred and represent capital stock amounting to 35 per cent of the total capital involved. Of these, 36 banks, with a capital of \$6,300,000, were solvent

and resumed business; 25, with a capital stock of \$3,250,000, were placed in the hands of receivers, and 5, with a total capital of \$1,060,000, in charge of examiners pending resumption. The greatest number of suspensions was in Colorado, involving the largest amount of capital stock of suspended banks of any State in the Union, the number being 16 and the capital \$3,600,000. All of these banks resumed, except two, the capital stock of which was \$300,000. The second greatest number of suspensions occurred in the State of Washington, 14 banks, with an aggregate capital stock of \$1,735,000. Of this number 4, with a capital stock of \$425,000, resumed; 3, with a capital stock of \$510,000, were placed in charge of examiners pending resumption, and 7 failed. The suspensions in Montana numbered 10, and their capital stock amounted to \$1,875,000. Of these, 2, with a capital stock of \$300,000, resumed, and 7, with a capital stock of \$1,075,000, were placed in the charge of receivers. Six suspensions occurred in Oregon, and the same number in California, the aggregate capital stock represented being \$800,000 and \$1,200,000, respectively. There was but one failure in each State, the capital stock in the case of the Oregon bank being \$100,000, and that of the California bank \$250,000. There were 3 suspensions in Utah, 3 in North Dakota, and 3 in South Dakota. The three banks in Utah, with a capital stock aggregating \$250,000, resumed business, while the three in North Dakota, with a total capital stock of \$400,000, failed. Two of the banks in South Dakota, with a total capital stock of \$100,000, were placed in the hands of receivers, and one, with a capital stock of \$125,000, resumed. Two suspensions occurred in Wyoming, and the same number in New Mexico. One bank in Wyoming, with a capital stock of \$200,000, resumed, and one, the capital stock of which was \$50,000, failed. Of the banks in New Mexico, one, with a capital stock of \$175,000, failed, and the other, with a capital stock of \$50,000, was placed in the hands of an examiner pending resumption or the appointment of a receiver. The only other suspension in this geographical division occurred in Oklahoma, being that of a bank with a capital stock of \$50,000, which, being solvent, resumed.

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SUSPENSION OF BANKS OTHER THAN NATIONAL.

The same causes which so seriously affected the national banks affected in like manner State, savings, and private banks, and loan and trust companies.

During the year ended June 30, 1892, there were 69 failures of private banks and of those incorporated under State authority, with liabilities amounting to \$11,024,628 and assets to \$6,125,189. The failures included 24 State banks, with \$3,177,529 liabilities; 6 savings banks, with \$917,000 liabilities; 36 private banks, with \$6,505,099 liabilities; and 3 loan and trust companies, with \$425,000 liabilities.

The number of failures of this class during the last six months of 1892 was 35, of which 18 were State banks, 16 private banks, and 1 a loan and trust company. During the first eight months of the current calendar year the failures and suspensions, as reported by the Bradstreet Agency, numbered 415, the assets aggregating \$94,291,348 and the liabilities \$97,193,530. Of these institutions 79, or 19 per cent, with liabilities amounting to 14 per cent of the total liabilities of the suspended banks, resumed business.

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CLEARING-HOUSE LOAN CERTIFICATES.

The unprecedented condition of the money market from June to September called for extraordinary remedies, not only to avert general disaster to the banks but to prevent commercial ruin. This remedy was the issuing of clearing-house loan certificates, which were brought into use as in 1873, 1884, 1890-'91, by the associated banks of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities where needed. The service rendered by them was invaluable, and to their timely issuance by the associated banks of the cities named is due the fact that the year's record of suspensions and failures is not greatly augmented.

The form of these certificates, with the conditions under which they were issued in 1890-'91 (the form and conditions being the same during the late issuance of them as then), is described at length in the Comptroller's Annual Report for 1891. The subject is alluded to again only because it constitutes a very important part of the year's banking history, and for the additional reason that here and there are to be found those who entertain an entirely erroneous idea of the purpose for which these certificates were issued and what was accomplished by their issuance. Briefly stated, they were temporary loans made by the banks associated together as a clearing-house association, to the members of such association, and were available to such banks only for the purpose of settling balances due from and to each other, these balances under normal conditions of business being always settled in coin or currency. Each clearing-house association selected a committee charged with the issuing of the certificates to each bank desiring the same, such bank being required before receiving them to deposit with the committee its bills receivable, or other securities, as collateral for the loan. The amount of certificates issued to each bank was limited to 75 per cent of the value of the securities deposited. They bore interest at rates varying from 6 to $7\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. Immediately upon their surrender to the committee they were canceled and the securities held as collateral were returned to the bank depositing the same.

At a time when vast sums of coin and currency were being withdrawn from the banks, to be hoarded, these loan certificates, by performing the functions of the currency or coin customarily required for settling daily balances at the clearing house, released so much currency or coin to the legitimate and current demands of business and unquestionably placed it within the power of the banks in the cities named to extend to outside banks the aid needed on the one hand and liberally granted on the other. In no instance were these certificates designed to nor did they circulate as money. They were but due-bills and their sole function consisted in discharging the single obligation at the clearing house. An attempt on the part of a bank in any of the associations issuing these certificates to use them otherwise would have incurred a fine and other penalties provided in the rules governing such associations. Their issuance at so early a date in the financial derangement of the country was most opportune in not only preventing an acute panic, but in tending to restore public confidence, such action demonstrating that by mutual agreement of all, the weak banks of the association would be, so far as depositors and other creditors were concerned, as strong as the strongest.

In inaugurating the issuing of certificates so promptly and in issuing them to so large an amount the Clearing-house Association of New York, in particular, rendered the country great service, and the associated banks of that city are entitled to the credit which the public generally accords them.

The following figures, showing the movement and amount of the issue of loan certificates in 1893 in the cities named, will indicate the measure of relief afforded by them:

	Date of issue of first certificate.	Date of largest amount outstanding.	Largest amount outstanding.	Date of surrender of last certificate.	Amount outstanding Oct. 31.
New York.....	June 21	Aug. 29 to Sept. 6	\$38,280,000	Nov. 1	.....
Philadelphia.....	June 16	Aug. 15	10,965,000		\$3,835,000
Boston.....	June 27	Aug. 23 to Sept. 1	11,445,000	Oct. 20	.....
Baltimore.....	do	Aug. 24 to Sept. 9	1,475,000		845,000
Pittsburg.....	Aug. 11	Sept. 15	987,000		332,000
Total.....			63,152,000		

The issue of loan certificates in 1893 greatly exceeded that of previous years. In 1873* and 1884 they were issued only by the New York Clearing House Association, the total amount issued in 1873 being \$26,565,000 and in 1884 \$24,915,000.

In 1890-'91 they were issued in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, the largest amounts outstanding at any time being as follows:

	Date of first issue.	Largest amount outstanding at any one time and date of same.
New York.....	Nov. 12, 1890	\$15,205,000, Dec. 13, 1890.
Boston.....	Nov. 19, 1890	5,065,000, Dec. 6, 1890.
Philadelphia.....	Nov. 19, 1890	8,870,000, Jan. 9, 1891.
Total.....		29,140,000

LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE.

Not less attention has been attracted during the present year, and particularly during the closing months of the year, to the subject of lawful-money reserve to be held by the banks, than to that of clearing-house loan certificates, and the discussion provoked has been quite as widespread.

As the law now stands all national banks, outside of certain designated "reserve cities," are required to maintain a reserve fund equal to 15 per cent of the net deposits made with such banks by individuals and by other banks and bankers. They are permitted by law to deposit not over three-fifths of this 15 per cent (or 9 per cent) with such national banks located in the "reserve cities" as the outside banks may with the Comptroller's approval select. The remaining two-fifths (or 6 per cent) must be kept in bank in lawful money, or more, if less than three fifths is kept with reserve agents. The national banks located in reserve cities are divided into two classes: (1) Those in the "central" reserve cities of New York, Chicago, and St. Louis being required to keep 25 per cent of their net deposits in bank in *lawful money*, with the privilege of acting as the reserve agents of any national banks located outside of these three cities. (2) Those located in the reserve cities, other than New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, being required to keep 25 per cent of their net deposits on hand, not over one-half of

*It appears from information received since this report was printed, that the Philadelphia association also issued loan certificates in 1873, the total amount issued to 1880, when the last was retired, being \$6,785,000.

which may be deposited with any national bank or banks located in any of the three central reserve cities, while the remainder must be actually on hand in lawful money. The banks in the reserve cities of this class have the privilege of holding a part of the reserve of any bank or banks located outside of all reserve cities, viz, banks of the 15 per cent class.

In effect these requirements are not as onerous as they appear, for a national bank in New York City holding \$100,000 of the reserve of any other bank or banks on deposit must keep only \$25,000 of the amount on hand in money, while it is at liberty to lend or otherwise invest the remaining \$75,000. So a bank in a reserve city of the second class holding \$100,000 on deposit for other national banks may loan out or invest \$75,000 of the amount, and of the remaining \$25,000 must keep \$12,500 in bank in money and may deposit \$12,500 with its reserve agents, receiving a low rate of interest (usually 2 per cent) on the same. A bank of the 15 per cent class must keep only 6 per cent of its depositors' money actually on hand in bank, and is at liberty to deposit not over 9 per cent with its reserve agents, on which it usually receives a low rate of interest. To illustrate the operation of the law it will be found that with normal conditions of business the banks in reserve cities (not central) held on December 9, 1892, net deposits amounting to \$495,196,952, against which they held \$77,869,593 cash in bank, or about 16 per cent, and the 15 per cent banks held net deposits of \$975,622,088, and against these \$108,012,546 cash in bank, or about 11 per cent. Again, a large portion of the reserve actually held by the banks can not be considered as taken out of circulation, or as hoarded through operation of the law, for much of it is paid out during each business day, other money coming in through deposits to take the place of that paid out.

In any view of the matter, however, the intent of the law is to compel a bank to retain always on hand a very moderate proportion of the money deposited with it for safe keeping by the depositor, who practically makes a loan to the bank payable on demand, for the use of which he ordinarily receives no interest. The entire effect is to exercise a wholesome restraint upon a tendency to an undue extension of business by a bank, and that this intent is recognized as an underlying principle of safe and conservative commercial banking is evidenced by the fact that those banks which are compelled by law to maintain but 15 per cent reserve have voluntarily for years past held an average of over 25 per cent, the proportion required for banks located in reserve cities.

The evident theory of the law is that a bank shall always have on hand such an amount of lawful money as will enable it under normal conditions of business to meet the current demands of its depositors. A careful examination of section 5191, United States Revised Statutes, as amended, will show that it is expected that emergencies will arise under which this fund will fall below the legal requirements. This contingency is distinctly recognized by the plain provisions contained in the section named, prescribing what shall be done "whenever the lawful money reserve of any association shall be below the amount" of the required percentage of its deposits. The provisions referred to are that the bank shall make no new loans or discounts, except the discount of bills of exchange payable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits until the required amount of reserve has been again accumulated. The reason for this is obvious. The depletion of a bank's reserve occurs either because the bank has loaned out or otherwise invested too great a proportion of the funds it has received on deposit, or that

its depositors have withdrawn their money to an extent which produces a similar result. In either case the only safe and prudent course for the bank to pursue is to cease paying out money in any direction except to depositors until either through the collection of demand or maturing loans on the one hand, or the receipt of deposits on the other, the required proportion has been restored. The discount of sight bills of exchange is excepted because money invested in this way will be repaid immediately, and in this branch of its business the bank's customers will be caused no inconvenience and the commercial interests of the country be thus protected from loss which otherwise might ensue.

* * * * *

The statistics show that the volume of business carried on through cash transactions is on an average but 8.7 per cent, and as the monetary conditions of the country become more fixed and confidence in them established, cash transactions will decrease and credit transactions correspondingly increase. This fact is to be considered in connection with all plans having as their sole object an increase of the volume of bank-note or other paper currency, and coupled with this is the further fact that no issue is so dangerous to a people's prosperity as a large paper issue, unless such paper rests upon a proper foundation, is absolutely redeemable and convertible into coin upon the demand of the note-holder, and surrounded with every safeguard as to supervision of issue and redemption.

In view of the fact that there is now a very great abundance of unemployed currency in the country, as shown by the daily money returns from the commercial centers, it would seem that whatever need appeared some months since for enlarging to any marked extent the circulating medium has now ceased to exist; and therefore Congress is afforded an opportunity of giving to the whole subject that careful research and investigation which its importance in all of its bearings demands. It will not do to place upon the statute books any experimental legislation upon this subject, but whenever a new law governing bank issues is enacted it must be one that immediately upon going into operation shall command in every respect the confidence of the whole people and insure to them a currency as safe in every respect as the present one, but with none of its defects.

In the meantime it is respectfully suggested that Congress, either through a monetary commission created for such purpose or through the appropriate committees, obtain detailed information of the various systems of banks of issue now in operation, and also such information as is to be ascertained from skilled students of finance and practical financiers, that it may be able to formulate a system complete and harmonious.

* * * * *

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NO. 4.—THE NUMBER AND CAPITAL, BY STATES, OF NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1893.

States and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.	States and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.
Pennsylvania.....	25	\$2,375,000	Arizona.....	1	\$100,000
New York.....	11	2,050,000	Colorado.....	1	50,000
Texas.....	10	610,000	Idaho.....	1	50,000
Iowa.....	10	509,000	Kansas.....	1	50,000
Illinois.....	7	500,000	Kentucky.....	1	50,000
Indiana.....	7	500,000	Michigan.....	1	100,000
Ohio.....	7	495,000	Montana.....	1	50,000
Minnesota.....	6	330,000	Missouri.....	1	100,000
Wisconsin.....	5	1,750,000	New Jersey.....	1	50,000
Nebraska.....	3	150,000	North Carolina.....	1	50,000
California.....	2	150,000	North Dakota.....	1	50,000
Florida.....	2	150,000	South Dakota.....	1	50,000
Maine.....	2	160,000	Tennessee.....	1	60,000
Maryland.....	2	150,000	Vermont.....	1	50,000
Massachusetts.....	2	300,000	West Virginia.....	1	50,000
Oklahoma.....	2	100,000			
Alabama.....	1	50,000	Total.....	119	11,230,000

NO. 5.—STATEMENT SHOWING BY STATES THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS IN ACTIVE OPERATION OCTOBER 31, 1893.

Alabama.....	29	Nebraska.....	135
Arizona.....	5	Nevada.....	2
Arkansas.....	9	New Hampshire.....	51
California.....	36	New Jersey.....	99
Colorado.....	52	New Mexico.....	10
Connecticut.....	84	New York.....	334
Delaware.....	18	North Carolina.....	24
District of Columbia.....	13	North Dakota.....	32
Florida.....	17	Ohio.....	243
Georgia.....	27	Oklahoma.....	6
Idaho.....	13	Oregon.....	39
Illinois.....	213	Pennsylvania.....	399
Indiana.....	114	Rhode Island.....	59
Indian Territory.....	6	South Carolina.....	14
Iowa.....	169	South Dakota.....	39
Kansas.....	137	Tennessee.....	51
Kentucky.....	80	Texas.....	222
Louisiana.....	20	Utah.....	14
Maine.....	83	Vermont.....	48
Maryland.....	68	Virginia.....	36
Massachusetts.....	268	Washington.....	61
Michigan.....	100	West Virginia.....	30
Minnesota.....	77	Wisconsin.....	82
Mississippi.....	12	Wyoming.....	12
Missouri.....	79		
Montana.....	25	Total.....	3,796

NO. 6.—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS NOW IN OPERATION AND THE NUMBER PASSED OUT OF THE SYSTEM SINCE FEBRUARY 25, 1863.

Passed into voluntary liquidation to wind up affairs.....	713
Less number placed in the hands of a receiver.....	10
	703
Passed into liquidation for purpose of reorganization.....	84
Passed into liquidation upon expiration of corporate existence *.....	103
Placed in the hands of a receiver.....	248
	1,138
Less number restored to solvency and resumed business.....	4
Total passed out of system.....	1,134

* Total number of banks organized since February 25, 1863, 4,930; number now in operation, 3,796. Sixty-four of these have been reorganized.

NO. 7.—NUMBER AND AUTHORIZED CAPITAL OF BANKS ORGANIZED AND THE NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF BANKS CLOSED IN EACH YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31 SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM, WITH THE YEARLY INCREASE OR DECREASE.

Year.	Organized.		Closed.				Net yearly increase.		Net yearly decrease.	
			In voluntary liquidation.		Insolvent.					
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.
1863.....	134	\$16,378,700					134	\$16,378,700		
1864.....	453	79,366,950	3				450	79,366,950		
1865.....	1,014	242,542,982	6	\$330,000	1	\$50,000	1,007	242,162,982		
1866.....	62	8,515,150	4	650,000	2	500,000	56	7,365,150		
1867.....	10	4,260,300	12	2,160,000	6	1,170,000		930,300	8	
1868.....	12	1,210,000	18	2,445,500	4	410,000			10	1,645,500
1869.....	9	1,500,000	17	3,372,710	1	50,000			9	1,922,710
1870.....	22	2,736,000	14	2,550,000	1	250,000	7			64,000
1871.....	170	19,519,000	11	1,450,000			159	18,069,000		
1872.....	175	18,988,000	11	2,180,500	6	1,896,100	158	15,001,400		
1873.....	68	7,602,700	21	3,524,700	11	3,825,000	36	253,000		
1874.....	71	6,745,500	20	2,795,000	3	250,000	48	3,700,500		
1875.....	107	12,104,000	38	3,820,000	5	1,000,000	64	7,283,800		
1876.....	36	3,189,800	32	2,565,000	9	965,000			5	340,200
1877.....	29	2,589,000	26	2,539,500	10	3,344,000			7	3,294,500
1878.....	28	2,775,000	41	4,237,500	14	2,612,500			27	4,075,000
1879.....	38	3,595,000	33	3,750,000	8	1,230,000			3	1,385,000
1880.....	57	6,374,170	9	570,000	3	700,000	45	5,104,170		
1881.....	86	9,351,050	26	1,920,000			60	7,731,050		
1882.....	227	30,038,300	78	16,120,000	3	1,561,300	146	12,337,000		
1883.....	262	23,654,350	40	7,736,000	2	250,000	220	20,668,350		
1884.....	191	16,042,230	30	3,647,250	11	1,283,000	159	11,109,980		
1885.....	145	16,938,000	85	17,856,590	4	600,000	56			1,518,590
1886.....	174	21,258,000	25	1,651,100	9	650,000	141	19,056,000		
1887.....	225	30,546,000	25	2,537,450	8	1,550,100	192	26,458,550		
1888.....	132	12,053,000	34	4,171,000	8	1,900,000	90	5,982,000		
1889.....	211	21,240,000	41	4,316,000	2	250,000	168	16,674,000		
1890.....	307	36,250,000	50	5,050,000	9	750,000	248	30,450,000		
1891.....	193	20,700,000	41	4,485,000	25	3,622,000	127	12,593,000		
1892.....	163	15,285,000	53	6,157,500	17	2,450,000	93	6,677,500		
1893.....	119	11,230,000	46	6,035,000	67	11,035,000	6		113	5,840,000
Total.....	4,930	709,978,182	830	120,623,500	248	44,065,900	3,974	565,374,282	182	20,085,500
Deduct decrease.....							182	20,085,500		
Total.....							*3,792	\$545,288,782		

* Four banks restored to solvency making 3,796 going banks.

† The total authorized capital stock on October 31 was \$695,953,165, the paid-in capital \$695,558,120, including the capital stock of liquidating and insolvent banks which have not deposited lawful money for the retirement of their circulating notes.

NO. 8.—STATEMENT SHOWING, BY STATES, THE NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF ALL BANKS EXTENDED UNDER ACT OF JULY 12, 1882.

States and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.	States and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.
Alabama.....	6	\$885,000	Montana.....	2	\$650,000
Arkansas.....	2	350,000	Nebraska.....	8	1,400,000
California.....	3	2,100,000	New Hampshire.....	38	4,905,000
Colorado.....	6	1,010,000	New Jersey.....	53	10,783,350
Connecticut.....	73	22,459,820	New York.....	225	72,872,460
Delaware.....	11	1,503,185	North Carolina.....	4	850,000
District of Columbia.....	5	1,277,000	South Carolina.....	9	1,535,000
Georgia.....	9	1,806,000	Ohio.....	103	17,329,000
Illinois.....	83	10,018,000	Oregon.....	1	250,000
Indiana.....	46	5,629,000	Pennsylvania.....	174	45,954,000
Iowa.....	47	4,170,000	Rhode Island.....	59	19,959,800
Idaho.....	1	100,000	Tennessee.....	13	2,570,000
Kansas.....	9	825,000	Texas.....	7	985,000
Kentucky.....	23	6,611,500	Utah.....	1	500,000
Louisiana.....	6	2,600,000	Vermont.....	32	5,956,000
Maine.....	56	9,835,000	Virginia.....	14	2,391,000
Maryland.....	29	12,069,000	West Virginia.....	13	1,491,000
Massachusetts.....	209	88,612,500	Wisconsin.....	22	2,085,000
Michigan.....	29	2,440,000	Wyoming.....	1	100,000
Minnesota.....	18	5,315,000			
Missouri.....	15	3,775,000	Total.....	1,466	375,949,005

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of September 9, 1893, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, and also certain additional information relating to the collections made and work performed during the first three months of the current fiscal year.

* * * * *

COLLECTIONS FOR THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR.

I estimate that the total receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the current fiscal year will be \$150,000,000.

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST EIGHT FISCAL YEARS.

Fiscal year ended—

June 30, 1893.....	\$161,004,989.67
June 30, 1892.....	153,857,544.35
June 30, 1891.....	146,035,415.97
June 30, 1890.....	142,594,696.57
June 30, 1889.....	130,894,434.20
June 30, 1888.....	124,326,475.32
June 30, 1887.....	118,837,301.04
June 30, 1886.....	116,902,869.46

COLLECTIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1893.

In the last annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue my predecessor estimated that the receipts of this bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, would reach the sum of \$165,000,000. Owing to the general depression of business throughout the country I regret to say this estimate was not realized, the actual receipts from all sources for the fiscal year above named being \$161,004,989.67.

The following tables exhibit in detail the amount of internal revenue collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, the sources from which the revenue was derived, the total sum collected in each district, State, and Territory, the cost of collecting, etc.:

INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS DURING THE LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE RECEIPTS FROM THE SEVERAL OBJECTS OF INTERNAL TAXATION IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1892 AND 1893.

Objects of taxation.	Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892.	1893.		
SPIRITS.				
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, and grapes	\$1,764,956.15	\$1,518,787.02	.....	\$246,169.13
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, and grapes	82,776,252.86	87,712,513.03	\$3,936,260.17	.....
Rectifiers (special tax)	208,316.32	182,408.53	.....	25,907.79
Retail liquor dealers (special tax)	5,030,176.95	4,867,324.39	.....	212,852.56
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax)	468,793.04	425,239.27	.....	43,553.77
Manufacturers of stills (special tax)	1,647.93	1,225.01	.....	322.92
Stills and worms manufactured (special tax)	4,810.00	4,440.00	.....	370.00
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	5,030.40	8,123.30	3,092.90	.....
Total	91,309,933.65	94,720,260.55	3,410,276.90	.....
TOBACCO.				
Cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes weighing over 3 pounds per thousand	13,616,398.25	14,442,591.35	726,193.10	.....
Cigarettes weighing not over 3 pounds per thousand	1,446,491.42	1,583,361.85	141,870.43	.....
Snuff	669,861.05	714,773.63	44,912.55	.....
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	15,237,742.32	15,143,984.91	.....	93,757.41
Total	31,000,493.07	31,880,711.74	880,218.67	.....
FERMENTED LIQUORS.				
Ale, beer, lager beer, porter, and other similar fermented liquors	29,431,498.06	31,962,743.15	2,531,245.09	.....
Brewers (special tax)	173,880.14	168,663.78	.....	5,216.36
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	184,160.62	174,043.08	.....	10,117.54
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	247,913.95	243,530.06	.....	4,383.89
Total	30,037,452.77	32,548,980.07	2,511,527.30	.....
OLEOMARGARINE.				
Oleomargarine, domestic and imported	945,675.00	1,301,317.50	355,642.50	.....
Manufacturers of oleomargarine (special tax)	10,400.00	15,350.00	4,950.00	.....
Retail dealers in oleomargarine (special tax)	204,215.00	233,332.00	34,117.00	.....
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine (special tax)	106,036.00	115,644.00	9,608.00	.....
Total	1,266,326.00	1,670,643.50	404,317.50	.....
BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.				
Bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes of persons, State banks, towns, cities, etc., paid out	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Penalties	239,732.21	168,357.57	.....	71,374.64
Opium manufactured in the United States for smoking purposes	700.00	125.00	.....	575.00
Collections not otherwise herein provided for	2,856.65	6,908.24	4,051.59	.....
Total	243,288.86	175,390.81	.....	67,898.05
Aggregate receipts	153,857,544.35	161,004,989.67	7,147,445.32	.....

WITHDRAWALS FOR CONSUMPTION DURING THE LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS.

The quantities of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, and oleomargarine on which tax was paid during the last two fiscal years are as follows:

Articles taxed.	Fiscal years ended June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892.	1893.		
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, and grapes.....galls..	1,961,062	1,687,541	.....	273,521
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, and grapes.....galls..	93,084,725	97,458,348	4,373,623	.....
Fermented liquors.....bbls..	31,817,836	34,554,317	2,736,481	.....
Cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes weighing over 3 pounds per thousand.....No..	4,548,799,417	4,814,197,117	265,397,700	.....
Cigarettes weighing not over 3 pounds per thousand.....No..	2,892,982,840	*3,176,698,700	283,715,860	.....
Snuff.....lbs..	11,164,351	11,912,894	748,543	.....
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....lbs..	253,962,021	252,399,749	.....	1,562,272
Oleomargarine.....lbs..	47,283,750	65,061,775	17,778,025	.....

* There were 5,000 cigarettes that weighed over three pounds per thousand, the tax on which was \$3 per thousand, equaling \$15. They are included with the cigarettes in the above statement.

* * * * *

NOTE.—Many detailed tabular statements omitted from this compilation for want of space may be found in the bound volumes of the Commissioner's report.

RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES DURING THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AGGREGATE COLLECTIONS OF INTERNAL REVENUE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1893.

States and Territories.	Aggregate col- lections.	States and Territories.	Aggregate col- lections.
Alabama.....	\$107,147.14	Montana (g).....	\$196,249.86
Arkansas.....	102,503.30	Nebraska (h).....	3,817,479.94
California (a).....	2,194,048.21	New Hampshire (i).....	532,912.53
Colorado (b).....	370,138.94	New Jersey.....	4,457,608.90
Connecticut (c).....	1,025,458.19	New Mexico (k).....	48,886.68
Florida.....	481,618.53	New York.....	19,696,554.78
Georgia.....	449,677.39	North Carolina.....	2,425,783.28
Illinois.....	34,317,541.64	Ohio.....	13,415,456.55
Indiana.....	6,459,722.23	Oregon (l).....	362,802.43
Iowa.....	551,361.05	Pennsylvania.....	12,470,224.11
Kansas (d).....	361,761.12	South Carolina.....	56,821.49
Kentucky.....	26,618,820.36	Tennessee.....	1,311,893.94
Louisiana (e).....	758,158.78	Texas.....	295,396.66
Maryland (f).....	3,627,345.56	Virginia.....	2,912,548.23
Massachusetts.....	2,563,928.48	West Virginia.....	854,634.66
Michigan.....	2,346,427.77	Wisconsin.....	4,223,740.35
Minnesota.....	2,610,225.83		
Missouri.....	8,975,110.66	Total.....	161,004,989.67

a Including the State of Nevada.

b Including the State of Wyoming.

c Including the State of Rhode Island.

d Including the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma.

e Including the State of Mississippi.

f Including the State of Delaware, District of Columbia, and two counties of Virginia.

g Including the State of Idaho and the Territory of Utah.

h Including the States of North Dakota and South Dakota.

i Including the States of Maine and Vermont.

k Including the Territory of Arizona.

l Including the State of Washington and the Territory of Alaska.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTED IN THE SEVERAL STATES, TERRITORIES, ETC., THAT HAVE BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH OTHER DISTRICTS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1893.

States, Territories, etc.	Amount collected.	States, Territories, etc.	Amount collected.
Alaska	\$2,714.53	Nevada	\$17,547.05
Arizona	22,787.53	New Hampshire	473,112.23
California	1,793,439.55	New Mexico	26,699.15
California, fourth district of	383,661.61	North Dakota	20,181.05
Colorado	343,700.45	Oklahoma Territory	15,213.37
Connecticut	673,206.86	Oregon	182,901.21
Delaware	71,971.08	Rhode Island	352,251.33
District of Columbia	232,798.08	South Dakota	50,284.56
Idaho	25,516.40	Utah	61,698.92
Indian Territory	6,044.42	Vermont	18,880.26
Kansas	340,500.33	Virginia	2,910,252.27
Louisiana	737,347.43	Virginia, two counties of Accomack and Northampton, belonging to collection district of Maryland	2,296.01
Maine	40,920.15	Washington	177,188.69
Maryland	3,320,270.39	Wyoming	26,438.49
Mississippi	20,811.35		
Montana	109,634.54		
Nebraska	3,747,018.39		

* * * * *

REGISTRATION OF CHINESE.

Under the provisions of the act of May 5, 1892, certificates of residence of Chinese laborers, and other than laborers entitled to remain in the United States after the date of said act, are required to be issued by this office. The total number of certificates so issued was 13,243. The following tabulated statement will show the number issued, respectively, by collectors in the States and Territories named:

STATEMENT OF CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENCE ISSUED TO CHINESE.

Alabama	43
Arkansas	13
California (includes Nevada)	4,850
Colorado (includes Wyoming)	1,500
Connecticut (includes Rhode Island)	146
Florida	44
Georgia	65
Illinois	1,019
Indiana	59
Iowa	62
Kansas (includes Indian Territory)	24
Kentucky	28
Louisiana (includes Mississippi)	218
Maryland (includes Delaware and District of Columbia)	187
Massachusetts	20
Michigan	102
Minnesota	59
Missouri	330
Montana (includes Idaho and Utah Territory)	449
Nebraska (includes North and South Dakota)	91
New Hampshire (includes Maine and Vermont)	47
New Jersey	41
New Mexico (includes Arizona)	454
New York	548
North Carolina	5
Ohio	106
Oregon (includes Washington and Alaska Territory)	1,092
Pennsylvania	712
South Carolina	33
Tennessee	9
Texas	727
Virginia	27
West Virginia	26
Wisconsin	107
Total	13,243

* * * * *

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISTILLERIES REGISTERED AND OPERATED.

The whole number of grain distilleries registered during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, was 1,798, of which number 1,617 were operated.

The numbers registered and operated during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, were 1,663 and 1,457, respectively, showing an increase during the last fiscal year of 135 in the number registered and of 160 in the number operated.

The larger portion of the increase in the number registered and in the number operated occurred in the class of distilleries having the smaller capacities for the production of spirits, there having been an increase of 118 in the number of distilleries of this class registered and an increase of 136 in the number operated.

In the class of larger distilleries there was an increase of 17 in the number registered and of 24 in the number operated.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, there were registered 1,414 distilleries of the smaller class, varying in daily grain capacity from not over 5 to not over 60 bushels each, and of this number 1,223, or 85 per cent, were operated.

Of the larger distilleries, having daily grain capacities varying from 60 bushels to several thousand bushels each, 249 were registered and 234, or nearly 94 per cent, were operated.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, of the smallest distilleries 1,532 were registered and 1,359, or nearly 89 per cent, were operated.

Of the larger distilleries 266 were registered and 258, or 97 per cent, were operated.

There were 11 rum distilleries registered and 11 operated, an increase of 1 in the number reported for the previous fiscal year.

There were 3,180 fruit distilleries registered and 3,115 operated, a decrease of 1,301 in the number registered and of 1,343 in the number operated during the fiscal year.

The total number of grain, molasses, and fruit distilleries registered and operated during the year is 4,989 and 4,743, respectively.

There was a decrease of 1,165 in the number of all kinds of distilleries registered and of 1,182 in the number of all kinds operated during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892; but this decrease occurs wholly in the class of fruit distilleries, there being, as shown above, a considerable increase in the number of grain distilleries.

* * * * *

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF MATERIALS USED AND SPIRITS PRODUCED DURING THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS.

Year.	Grain used.	Spirits produced.	Molasses used.	Rum produced.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
1884.....	18,927,982	73,724,581	2,259,536	1,711,158
1885.....	17,865,203	72,834,198	2,719,416	2,081,165
1886.....	19,195,332	78,544,428	2,308,130	1,799,952
1887.....	17,959,565	75,974,376	2,428,782	1,857,223
1888.....	16,122,509	68,888,160	2,519,494	1,891,246
1889.....	20,970,924	87,887,456	1,951,104	1,471,054
1890.....	25,202,901	107,618,120	2,198,538	1,657,808
1891.....	26,347,641	114,778,077	2,368,171	1,784,312
1892.....	26,489,827	112,812,723	2,550,759	1,953,318
1893.....	29,030,409	126,545,017	2,775,752	2,106,765
Total.....	218,132,293	918,507,136	24,079,683	18,317,001
Average.....	21,813,229	91,850,713	2,407,968	1,831,700

The quantity of grain used for the production of spirits during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893 (29,030,409 bushels, including 328,039 bushels, which is the estimated equivalent of 2,108,825 gallons of molasses used for the production of spirits), is an increase of 2,540,582 bushels over the amount used in the preceding fiscal year (26,489,827 bushels), and is 7,217,180 bushels more than the average (21,815,229 bushels) for the last ten years. The number of gallons of spirits produced from grain during the year (126,545,017 gallons) shows an increase of 13,732,294 gallons over the product (112,812,723 gallons) for the year ended June 30, 1892, and is 34,694,304 gallons more than the average produced (91,850,713 gallons) for the last ten years.

The yield of spirits from each bushel of grain is 4.35+ gallons.

The yield for the two preceding years was 4.32+ for 1891 and 4.24+ gallons for 1892.

The quantity of molasses used for the production of rum during the fiscal year (2,775,752 gallons) shows an increase of 224,993 gallons over the quantity used in the previous year (2,550,759 gallons), and is 367,784 gallons more than the average (2,407,968 gallons) for the last ten years.

The quantity of rum distilled from molasses during the fiscal year (2,106,765 gallons) shows an increase of 150,447 gallons over the product of the previous year (1,956,318 gallons), and is 275,065 gallons more than the average product (1,831,700 gallons) for the last ten years.

* * * * *

STOCK FED AT DISTILLERIES.

* * * * *

The following statement shows the number of cattle and hogs fed at registered grain distilleries, arranged by States:

States.	Cattle.			Hogs.			Total increase in weight of cattle and hogs.
	Number fed.	Total increase in weight.	Average increase in weight.	Number fed.	Total increase in weight.	Average increase in weight.	
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Alabama	50	1,500	30	150	3,000	20	4,500
Arkansas	223	49,728	217+	2,321	158,130	68+	207,858
Connecticut	100	20,000	200				20,000
Georgia	240	18,000	75	1,852	148,160	80	166,160
Illinois	36,408	8,962,080	246+	50	2,000	40	8,964,080
Indiana	6,196	851,710	139+	41	1,750	42+	853,460
Kentucky	28,366	6,406,198	225+	7,491	788,798	105+	7,194,936
Maryland	92	35,200	383+	223	23,170	103+	58,370
Massachusetts	80	16,600	200	10	1,500	150	17,500
Minnesota	2,530	625,000	250				625,000
Missouri	244	32,675	133+	971	81,345	83+	114,020
Nebraska	4,520	403,200	89+				403,200
New Jersey	346	70,930	205				70,930
North Carolina	516	29,234	56+	2,014	129,994	64+	159,228
Ohio	3,338	871,450	258+	120	5,800	48+	877,250
Oregon	260	43,420	167	80	6,160	77	49,580
Pennsylvania	3,635	683,365	187+	7,271	537,015	73+	1,226,380
South Carolina	112	15,850	141+	249	11,160	44+	27,010
Tennessee	1,211	290,359	239+	2,611	213,089	80+	503,448
Texas	58	2,900	50	543	30,036	55+	32,936
Virginia	6	800	133+	345	34,650	100+	35,450
Wisconsin	205	43,600	212+	64	10,000	156+	53,600
Total	88,702	19,479,199	219+	26,436	2,185,757	82+	21,664,956

SUMMARY.

Number of cattle fed at registered grain distilleries in the United States.....	88,702
Total increase in weight of cattle.....pounds..	19,479,199
Average increase in weight of cattle.....do.....	219+
Number of hogs fed at registered grain distilleries in the United States.....	26,436
Total increase in weight of hogs.....pounds..	2,185,757
Average increase in weight of hogs.....do.....	85+
Total number of cattle and hogs fed.....	115,138
Total increase in weight of cattle and hogs.....pounds..	21,664,956
Average increase in weight of cattle and hogs.....do.....	188+

* * * * *

DISTILLED SPIRITS IN THE UNITED STATES OCTOBER 1, 1893.

The quantity of distilled spirits in the United States, except what may be in customs bonded warehouses, on the 1st day of October, 1893, was 188,525,773 gallons, this quantity being distributed as follows:

	Gallons.
In distillery warehouses.....	134,288,665
In special bonded warehouses.....	2,263,057
In hands of wholesale liquor dealers.....	18,994,601
In hands of retail liquor dealers.....	32,979,450
Total.....	188,525,773

In making the above computation the average stock of each retail liquor dealer in the United States is estimated at 150 gallons.

* * * * *

OPERATIONS IN OLEOMARGARINE DURING THE LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS.

The following statement by districts shows the quantity, in pounds, of oleomargarine produced at manufactories, the quantity withdrawn therefrom tax-paid, for export and for exposition purposes, and the quantity lost or destroyed at manufactories during the two fiscal years ended June 30, 1892, and June 30, 1893, respectively; also the stock remaining on hand at the close of each year:

Districts.	From July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.				Remaining in factory June 30, 1892.
	Produced.	Withdrawn tax-paid.	Withdrawn for export.	Lost or destroyed.	
Colorado.....	219,958	223,782			3,869
Connecticut.....	4,519,734	4,081,689	438,045		
First Illinois.....	31,122,503	30,649,701	285,334		254,166
Sixth Indiana.....	51,291	30,538			20,753
Kansas.....	6,746,093	6,631,634	73,721		49,493
Sixth Missouri.....	1,113,674	1,111,355			10,827
Nebraska.....	1,889,829	1,889,985		112	
Eleventh Ohio.....	485,582	485,582			
Eighteenth Ohio.....	1,794,224	1,794,320			
First Pennsylvania.....	422,267	16,915	398,682		20,380
Total.....	48,364,155	46,915,501	1,295,782	112	359,488

Districts.	From July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.					
	Produced.	Withdrawn tax-paid.	Withdrawn for export.	Lost or destroyed.	Withdrawn for exposition purposes.	Remaining in factory June 30, 1893.
First California.....	66,307	56,883	4,700			4,724
Colorado.....	288,310	292,179				
Connecticut <i>a</i>	6,907,348	5,278,329	1,629,019			
First Illinois.....	39,437,852	39,094,061	352,850		1,214	243,833
Sixth Indiana.....	1,121,086	1,113,011				28,828
Fourth Iowa.....	190,933	178,362		10,292		2,279
Kansas <i>b</i>	10,590,764	10,365,462	274,795			
Sixth Missouri.....	1,460,218	1,437,718				33,227
Nebraska <i>c</i>	3,451,615	3,451,615				
Eleventh Ohio.....	507,844	505,844				2,000
Eighteenth Ohio.....	2,512,692	2,504,832	524,130			7,869
First Pennsylvania.....	689,329	185,579				
	27,224,298	64,463,875	2,785,494	10,292	1,214	322,911

a Including the State of Rhode Island. No oleomargarine was manufactured in the State of Connecticut.

b Including the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma; but no oleomargarine was manufactured in either of these Territories.

c Including the States of North Dakota and South Dakota; but no oleomargarine was manufactured in either of these States.

* * * * *

The following table of production and total receipts from all oleomargarine sources for each fiscal year since November 1, 1886, the date the oleomargarine law took effect, is interesting as showing the extent of operations in the country:

	Produced.	Received.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
On hand November 1, 1886.....	151,090	
During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887 (from November 1, 1886).....	21,513,537	\$723,948.64
During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.....	34,325,527	861,139.88
During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889.....	35,091,026	894,247.91
During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890.....	32,324,032	786,291.72
During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891.....	44,292,409	1,077,921.14
During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892.....	48,561,155	1,266,326.60
During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893.....	67,224,298	1,670,613.50
Total.....	283,989,074	7,283,521.19

* * * * *

This product has become a recognized article of food, and its manufacture one of the established industries of the country. There is in nearly all the States an increasing demand for it under its proper name and by persons fully informed as to the nature of the substance. While it is used as a substitute for butter, for which it is intended, and comes into competition with the lower grades of that article, its production and sale have not, as shown by commercial reports and statistics, reduced the price of the higher grades of butter. The most reliable writers in this country on food products, and those who have given the subject careful study, state that oleomargarine, carefully and properly prepared, is a healthful article of diet and a wholesome substitute for butter and can be furnished at less cost. To prevent its sale as butter, which in appearance it so closely resembles, and to compel its exposure for sale as oleomargarine, the laws enacted for the control of the manufacture of and traffic in it should be rigidly enforced. This is no less due to the producers than to the consumers of butter, and to the public.

* * * * *

BOUNTY ON SUGAR.

The bounty on sugar is authorized by the tariff act of October 1, 1890, commonly known as the McKinley Bill. The law provides—

That on and after July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and until July first, nineteen hundred and five, there shall be paid from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, under the provisions of section three thousand six hundred and eighty-nine of the Revised Statutes, to the producer of sugar, testing not less than ninety degrees by the polariscope, from beets, sorghum, or sugar cane grown within the United States, or from maple sap produced within the United States, a bounty of two cents per pound; and upon such sugar testing less than ninety degrees by the polariscope, and not less than eighty degrees, a bounty of one and three-fourths cents per pound, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe.

The first requirement necessary to be taken by a sugar producer who intends to apply for the bounty is to file, prior to July 1 of each year, with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a notice of the place of production, with a general description of the machinery and methods to be employed by him, with an estimate of the amount of sugar proposed to be produced in the current or next ensuing year, including the number of maple trees to be tapped, and make an application for a license, which notice and application must be accompanied by a bond in the prescribed amount. Upon receiving the papers, if the same are satisfactory and approved, a license is issued by the Commissioner.

After the sugar has been produced and placed in the required packages it is weighed by deputy collectors appointed by the collectors of the respective districts, either at the place of production or at designated central stations, and samples are taken for the inspection of the officer whose duty it is to determine the classification.

It is necessary under the law to classify the sugar for payment of the bounty according to the polariscopic test. The utmost care is required in the use of the polariscope and other apparatus connected with it to secure accuracy.

All weights, flasks, polariscope tubes, and quartz control plates used in the work of testing sugar by the polariscope are standardized and their accuracy tested by the Office of Weights and Measures, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The law had been in operation two years July 1, 1893, and during that time the sum of \$16,717,208.67 has been distributed, most of which has gone to the producers of cane sugar, mainly in Louisiana. The distribution of such a large amount of money has devolved upon this office much work, requiring thoroughness and system for its successful performance.

There were 6,753 sugar producers licensed to manufacture sugar during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, and the sum of \$9,375,130.88 was paid as bounty upon 482,125,081 pounds of sugar.

The work of weighing, sampling, and testing so large a quantity of sugar, examining the books and returns of weighers and sugar producers, inspecting the factories, and performing the duties necessary to carry out the law and regulations requires a large number of employé's during the sugar-making season.

* * * * *

The expense of paying the bounty last year was, as nearly as can be estimated, as follows:

Additional deputies, clerks, and employé's	\$97, 890. 33
Laboratory supplies, etc	1, 265. 01
Sugar inspectors	30, 260. 93
Salaries of clerks, etc., in office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue...	9, 170. 00
Total	138, 586. 27

being \$9,245.34 less than the previous year.

Certain expenses can not always be exactly proportioned between the sugar-bounty work and the general work of the Internal Revenue Service.

NUMBER OF SUGAR PRODUCERS LICENSED 1891-'92.

The number of producers of sugar licensed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, was as follows:

Producers of sugar from sugar cane.....	727
Producers of sugar from beets.....	7
Producers of sugar from sorghum.....	6
Producers of sugar from maple sap.....	4,240
<u>Total.....</u>	<u>4,980</u>

NUMBER OF SUGAR PRODUCERS LICENSED 1892-'93.

The number of producers of sugar licensed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, was as follows:

Producers of sugar from sugar cane.....	650
Producers of sugar from beets.....	6
Producers of sugar from sorghum.....	2
Producers of sugar from maple sap.....	6,095
<u>Total.....</u>	<u>6,753</u>

NUMBER OF SUGAR PRODUCERS WHO HAVE APPLIED FOR LICENSE FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1894.

Producers of sugar from sugar cane.....	584
Producers of sugar from beets.....	7
Producers of sugar from sorghum.....	2
Producers of sugar from maple sap.....	6,012
<u>Total.....</u>	<u>6,605</u>

* * * * *

NUMBER OF SUGAR PRODUCERS IN THE UNITED STATES WHO WERE LICENSED TO MANUFACTURE SUGAR DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1893, UNDER THE ACT OF OCTOBER 1, 1890.

* * * * *

States.	Maple.	Sugar cane.	Beets.	Sorghum.
Maine.....	1			
New Hampshire.....	106			
Vermont.....	3,729			
Massachusetts.....	40			
New York.....	1,130			
Pennsylvania.....	297			
Maryland.....	88			
West Virginia.....	11			
Ohio.....	443			
Illinois.....	2			
Michigan.....	126			
Minnesota.....	11			
Iowa.....	1			
Kansas.....				2
Nebraska.....			2	
Utah.....			1	
California.....			3	
Florida.....		16		
Louisiana.....		617		
Texas.....		16		
Mississippi.....		1		
<u>Total.....</u>	<u>6,095</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>

Total number of licensed producers, 6,753.

* * * * *

BOUNTY ON SUGAR PAID DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1893.

The sum of \$9,375,130.88 was paid as bounty during the year ended June 30, 1893, as follows:

1. Bounty paid on cane sugar:	
Louisiana	\$8,584,865.54
Texas	174,943.90
Florida	3,960.45
Mississippi	60.86
Total	<u>8,763,830.75</u>
2. Bounty paid on beet sugar:	
California	425,723.81
Nebraska	76,170.00
Utah	29,470.00
Total	<u>531,363.81</u>
3. Bounty paid on sorghum sugar:	
Kansas	19,798.00
Minnesota	19.00
Total	<u>19,817.00</u>
4. Bounty paid on maple sugar:	
Maine	51.42
New Hampshire	1,127.36
Vermont	36,225.23
New York	11,703.90
Pennsylvania	4,234.57
Maryland	2,131.28
West Virginia	153.48
Ohio	3,501.63
Michigan	908.99
Minnesota	69.95
Iowa	11.51
Total	<u>60,119.32</u>
Total bounty paid	<u>9,375,130.88</u>

AMOUNT OF BOUNTY ON SUGAR PAID DURING THE PAST TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1893, AND THE STATES AND TERRITORIES IN WHICH THE PARTIES RECEIVING BOUNTY WERE LICENSED.

	Bounty paid.	
	1891-'92.	1892-'93.
On cane sugar:		
Louisiana	\$6,882,589.83	\$8,584,865.54
Texas	176,301.73	174,943.90
Florida	18,233.79	3,960.45
Mississippi	190.86	60.86
Total on cane	<u>7,077,316.21</u>	<u>8,763,830.75</u>
On beet sugar:		
California	163,510.56	425,723.81
Nebraska	54,650.00	76,170.00
Utah	21,898.00	29,470.00
Total on beet	<u>240,098.56</u>	<u>531,363.81</u>
On sorghum sugar:		
Kansas	22,197.28	19,798.00
Minnesota		19.00
Total on sorghum	<u>22,197.28</u>	<u>19,817.00</u>

AMOUNT OF BOUNTY ON SUGAR PAID DURING THE PAST TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDED
JUNE 30, 1893, ETC.—Continued.

	Bounty paid.	
	1891-'92.	1892-'93.
On maple sugar:		
Maine		851.42
New Hampshire.....		1,127.96
Vermont.....		36,225.23
Massachusetts.....	\$121.53	
New York.....	1,151.15	11,703.90
Pennsylvania.....	142.15	4,234.57
Maryland.....		2,151.28
West Virginia.....		153.43
Ohio.....	1,050.86	3,501.63
Michigan.....		938.99
Minnesota.....		69.95
Iowa.....		11.51
Total on maple.....	2,465.74	60,119.32
Grand total.....	7,342,077.79	9,375,130.88

* * * * *

SUGAR PRODUCTION 1892-'93.

The production for the year 1892-'93 of sugar of all kinds was, according to reports and estimates, as follows:

	Pounds.	
Cane sugar:		
Louisiana.....	445,854,797	
Mississippi.....	3,043	
Texas.....	9,068,077	
Florida.....	215,464	Pounds.
		455,141,381
Beet sugar:		
California.....	21,801,288	
Nebraska.....	3,808,500	
Utah.....	1,473,500	
		27,083,288
Sorghum sugar:		
Kansas.....		1,026,100
Maple sugar (estimated).....		32,000,000
Total production in the United States.....		515,250,769

The estimate of the maple-sugar production is based on the census returns of 1890.

The quantity of sugar reported as produced during the year does not correspond with that upon which bounty was paid. Some of the sugar produced tested below 80°, as stated; bounty was also paid upon some sugar produced during the previous year, and a considerable number of claims for bounty on sugar produced last year were not received prior to July 1 and will be included in the accounts for the current fiscal year.

* * * * *

BEET-SUGAR FACTORIES.

The sugar-producing season of 1892-'93 commenced July 31 with beets. The Chino Valley Beet Sugar Company, Chino, Cal., commenced on that date.

Six beet-sugar factories were in operation during the past year, as follows: The Utah Sugar Company, Lehi, Utah; Alameda Sugar Com-

pany, Alvarado, Cal.; Western Beet Sugar Company, Watsonville, Cal.; Chino Valley Beet Sugar Company, Chino, Cal.; Oxnard Beet Sugar Company, Grand Island, Neb., and Norfolk Beet Sugar Company, Norfolk, Neb.

The same companies have been licensed for the year 1893-'94, and also the firm of O. K. Lapham & Co., Staunton, Va.

The amount of beet sugar produced in the United States during the season of 1892-'93 was 27,083,288 pounds.

Sugar produced testing 90° or over by the polariscope	pounds..	22,962,516
Sugar produced testing 80° to 90°	do.....	4,120,772
Total	do.....	27,083,288
Total bounty paid		\$531,363.81

A comparison of the production with that of the previous year by localities shows that the greatest increase in production was in California, as follows:

Place of production.	Production.	
	1891-'92.	1892-'93.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Utah	1,094,500	1,473,500
California	8,175,438	21,801,288
Nebraska	2,734,500	3,808,500
Total	12,004,438	27,083,288
Increase of production of 1892 over 1891		15,078,450

The three beet-sugar factories in California consumed 9,070 acres of beets, making 2,403.7 pounds of sugar per acre of beets.

The two Nebraska factories consumed 2,968 acres of beets, making 1,283.2 pounds of sugar per acre.

The Utah factory consumed 1,090 acres of beets, making 1,351.8 pounds of sugar per acre.

The tons of beets consumed in the production of sugar was as follows:

California	95,703.9
Nebraska	23,367.5
Utah	9,816
Total	128,887.4

The beet-sugar factories reported 24,793 acres of beets under cultivation for this year's crop and estimated the amount of sugar to be produced at 57,200,000 pounds.

The following is a statement of the acres under cultivation in each State and the estimated production:

BET SUGAR, 1893-'94.

	Acres of beets under cultivation.	Sugar produced to be produced.
		<i>Pounds.</i>
Utah	3,500	6,000,000
California	15,993	43,500,000
Nebraska	4,900	7,600,000
Virginia	400	700,000
Total	24,793	57,200,000

The estimate of production made by the producers at the date of application for license is always in excess of the actual result. It is what they hope to make if all conditions are favorable. The quantity of beets consumed in manufacture does not equal that under cultivation. There is a loss on account of improper cultivation, from insects or the elements—frost, excessive rains, winds, etc.—so that all the beets cultivated will not be used for making sugar. There were 17,314 acres cultivated last year and the factories proposed to make 48,500,000 pounds of sugar. The result showed 13,128 acres consumed and 27,083,288 pounds of sugar produced. The per cent of sugar contained in the beets can not be determined in advance. The condition of the beets now being harvested for this year's crop is for the most part good. The actual production of sugar will probably reach 40,000,000 or 45,000,000 pounds judging from the present outlook.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS OF BEET-SUGAR FACTORIES, 1892-'93.

Total number of factories	6
Average number of days in operation	82
Number of employés	887
Acres of beets used	13, 128
Tons of beets used	128, 887. 4
Average yield in tons per acre	9. 8
Quantity of sugar made.....pounds..	27, 083, 288
Sugar made per ton of beets	do. 210. 1
Sugar made per acre of beets	do. 2, 063
Number of packages:	
Barrels	11, 988
Bags	177, 423
Quantity of molasses left over for further treatment	gallons.. 901, 280
Estimated amount of sugar capable of being produced from material left over.....pounds..	3, 946, 355

SUGAR MADE FROM SORGHUM.

There were only two sorghum-sugar factories in operation during the past year: the Medicine Lodge Sugar Company, Limited, Medicine Lodge, Kan., and the Parkinson Sugar Company, Fort Scott, Kan. They were in operation an average of forty-nine and one-half days, produced 1,026,160 pounds of sugar, and received \$19,798 as bounty.*

They have been licensed for the current year and report 3,953 acres of cane under cultivation.

* Besides this the sum of \$19 was paid to a producer in Minnesota, licensed last year.

* * * * *

VIII.—SUGAR CROPS OF THE WORLD, IN TONS OF 2,240 POUNDS.

[Willet & Gray's estimates of cane sugar crops, November, 1893.]

	1893-'94.	1892-'93.	1891-'92.
United States (beets 20,000)	260,000	250,000	218,725
Canada (beets)	300	300	500
Spanish West Indies:			
Cuba	925,000	838,000	995,336
Puerto Rico	60,000	50,000	70,600
British West Indies:			
Trinidad	55,000	52,000	50,993
Barbados	63,000	60,000	52,677
Jamaica	30,000	25,000	27,557
Antigua and St. Kitts	25,000	24,000	30,000
French West Indies:			
Martinique	32,000	34,000	20,000
Guadeloupe	40,000	42,000	46,000
Danish West Indies—St. Croix	12,000	9,000	10,000
Haiti and San Domingo	22,000	20,000	24,000
Lesser Antilles, not named above	8,000	8,000	10,600
Mexico	2,000	2,000	2,000
Central America:			
San Salvador	500	500	500
Nicaragua	500	500	500
British Honduras (Belize)	200	200	200
South America:			
British Guiana (Demerara)	120,000	120,000	114,075
Dutch Guiana (Surinam)	4,000	4,000	4,000
French Guiana			
Venezuela			
Peru	65,000	67,000	50,000
Argentine Republic	40,000	40,000	40,000
Brazil	225,000	200,000	185,600
Total in America	1,933,500	1,846,500	1,952,063
Asia:			
British India—exports	50,000	50,000	60,000
Siam	7,000	7,000	7,000
Java	485,000	485,000	485,000
Japan (consumption 125,000 tons, mostly imported)			
Philippine Islands	265,000	270,000	247,000
Cochin China	30,000	30,000	30,000
Total in Asia	837,000	842,000	829,000
Australia and Polynesia:			
Queensland	65,000	60,600	50,431
New South Wales	35,000	32,000	32,000
Hawaiian Islands	140,000	135,000	115,598
Fiji Islands	10,000	10,000	13,000
Total in Australia and Polynesia	250,000	237,600	211,029
Africa:			
Egypt	62,000	60,000	55,000
Mauritius and other British Possessions	125,000	75,000	114,000
Reunion and other French Possessions	37,000	35,600	40,000
Total in Africa	224,000	170,600	209,000
Europe—Spain	40,000	20,000	20,000
Total cane sugar production	3,340,000	3,116,100	3,221,012
Total beet sugar production (Licht)	3,770,000	3,416,600	3,501,920
Grand total cane and beet sugar production	7,110,000	6,532,700	6,722,932
Estimated increase in the world's production	577,900		

* * * * *

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JOS. S. MILLER,
Commissioner.

HON. J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

REPORT OF THE REGISTER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE REGISTER,
Washington, D. C., October 31, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the business of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

My connection with the office dates from July 1, 1893. This entire report, therefore, covers the work of this office under the efficient management of my predecessor, Gen. W. S. Rosecrans.

The business of the office has been conducted with a force of 108 persons, at a cost of \$139,750.

* * * * *

RECAPITULATION.

From the foregoing it is shown that on June 30, 1892, the United States Treasury contained.....	\$778, 604, 339. 28	
During the fiscal year 1893 there was received from—		
Customs.....	203, 355, 016. 73	
Internal revenue.....	161, 027, 623. 93	
Sale of public lands.....	3, 182, 089. 78	
Issues of gold and silver certificates, certificates of deposit, legal tenders, treasury notes of 1890, and funded loan of 1907.....	344, 114, 003. 00	
Fund for redemption of notes of national banks.....	2, 937, 580. 00	
Other sources.....	18, 254, 898. 34	
	<hr/>	\$1,511,475,554.06
Expenditures for the year, summarized, were—		
Civil and miscellaneous.....	103, 732, 799. 27	
War Department, including rivers and harbors.....	49, 611, 773. 47	
Navy Department.....	30, 136, 084. 43	
Interior Department, including pensions.....	172, 702, 905. 14	
Interest on the public debt.....	27, 264, 392. 18	
Redemption of gold and silver certificates, legal tenders, and other evidences of public debt.....	359, 530, 044. 50	
	<hr/>	773, 007, 938. 99
Leaving in the Treasury June 30, 1893 (inclusive of \$28,101,644. 91 unavailable funds deposited with the States).....		738, 467, 555. 07
* * * * *		

J. FOUNT TILLMAN, *Register*.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., October 16, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your information a statement of the business of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

Auditor's certificates on hand July 1, 1892.....	161	
Auditor's certificates received.....	6, 274	
	<hr/>	6, 435
Auditor's certificates examined and passed.....	6, 135	
Auditor's certificates canceled.....	2	
	<hr/>	6, 137
Auditor's certificates on hand June 30, 1893.....		298
Accounts on hand July 1, 1892.....	350	
Accounts received from First Auditor.....	16, 632	
	<hr/>	16, 982
Accounts adjusted.....	16, 216	
Accounts returned to the First Auditor.....	4	
	<hr/>	16, 220
Accounts on hand June 30, 1893.....		762

Estimates received and examined.....	2, 695
Requisitions issued.....	2, 695
Amount involved in requisitions.....	\$16, 536, 915. 31
Letters received.....	21, 264
Letters written.....	8, 839
Letters recorded.....	9, 228
Stubs of receipts for duties and fees returned by collectors.....	190, 107
Stubs of receipts for duties and fees examined and summarized.....	171, 829
Tonnage stubs received and entered.....	13, 394
Tonnage stubs examined.....	12, 956
Auditor's certificates registered.....	6, 269
Auditor's certificates recorded.....	5, 956
Auditor's certificates checked by the stubs.....	2, 951
Appointments registered.....	4, 906
Oaths examined and registered.....	2, 131
Official bonds examined and approved.....	43
Commissions transmitted.....	42
Papers filed, noted, and referred.....	18, 372
Attorneys registered.....	190

There was paid into the Treasury from sources the accounts relating to which are settled in this office:

Duties on merchandise.....	\$202, 815, 174. 60
Unclaimed merchandise.....	608. 99
Tonnage.....	539, 233. 14
Services of United States officers.....	286, 326. 21
Weighing fees.....	37, 140. 59
Mileage of examiners.....	2, 679. 25
Labor, drayage, and storage.....	69, 184. 74
Customs officers' fees.....	92, 358. 85
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures.....	221, 652. 87
Emolument fees.....	97, 577. 31
Immigration fund.....	288, 219. 68
Deaths on shipboard.....	970. 00
Proceeds of Government property sold.....	3, 199. 73
Penalties for violation of immigration act of March 3, 1893.....	20. 00
Penalties for importing laborers under contract.....	1, 883. 90
Rent.....	4, 868. 15
Interest.....	1, 175. 84
Lost keys.....	63. 50
	<hr/>
	\$204, 462, 337. 41

Rent.

Alaska, E. T. Hatch, collector.....	\$1, 393. 90
Genesee, N. Y., H. Hebing, collector.....	100. 00
New Orleans, La., H. C. Warmoth, collector.....	195. 00
San Francisco, Cal., T. G. Phelps, collector.....	2, 905. 25
San Francisco, Cal., J. H. Wise, collector.....	274. 00
	<hr/>
	\$4, 868. 15

Interest.

New York, N. Y., F. Hendricks, collector.....	\$102. 67
Philadelphia, Pa., T. V. Cooper, collector.....	1, 073. 17
	<hr/>
	\$1, 175. 84

And there was paid out of the Treasury on the following accounts:

Expenses of collecting revenue from customs.....	\$6, 756, 790. 98
Expenses of revenue-cutter service.....	922, 097. 36
Expenses of regulating immigration.....	228, 975. 29
Expenses of local appraisers at quarterly meetings.....	1, 002. 06
Marine Hospital Service.....	538, 461. 22
Life-Saving Service.....	1, 244, 925. 56
Quarantine Service.....	85, 894. 28
Construction and maintenance of lights.....	2, 702, 864. 96
Compensation in lieu of moieties.....	31, 862. 69
Excess of deposits.....	2, 898, 370. 14
Debentures, drawbacks, etc.....	3, 574, 151. 72

Salaries, etc., agents at seal fisheries, Alaska.....	\$11,168.27
Statistics relating to fur industries and natives of Alaska.....	3,800.00
Supplies of native inhabitants of Alaska.....	5,687.32
Protection of seal and salmon fisheries of Alaska.....	2,222.04
Expenses of U. S. steamer <i>Albatross</i> in Alaskan waters.....	5,563.58
Quarantine station for neat cattle.....	15,183.63
San Francisco quarantine fumigating steamer.....	5,500.00
Key West quarantine disinfecting machinery.....	5,000.00
Enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act.....	76,237.53
Enforcement of alien contract labor laws.....	64,951.12
Detection and prevention of frauds upon customs revenue.....	39,285.38
Revenue steamers.....	45,512.47
Proceeds of goods seized and sold, refunded.....	469.17
Extra pay to revenue-cutter officers and seamen in Mexican War....	48.00
Unclaimed merchandise.....	5,930.93
Refunding moneys erroneously received and covered into Treasury.....	902.09
Refunding penalties and charges erroneously exacted.....	11,097.41
Services to American vessels.....	24,393.34
Salaries, shipping service.....	60,527.52
Admission of foreign goods to World's Columbian Exposition.....	8,296.74
Remission of penalties on light-house steamer <i>Pansy</i>	1,250.00
Relief of—	
Dabney, Simmons & Co.....	976.60
Old Dominion Steamship Co.....	1,166.66
Refund to—	
Master of steamer <i>Harry Cottrell</i>	20.00
Benham & Denville.....	90.00
Waddle Bros. and O. C. McCreary.....	100.00
Heirs of Charles Wilson.....	10.00
Ida F. Howes.....	100.00
Estate of Gustave Freyberg.....	57.70
Reimbursement to—	
North-American Commercial Company.....	7,387.96
Keeper of Point Aux Barques life-saving station.....	75.00
Refund of duties on wreckage of ships <i>Trenton</i> and <i>Fandalia</i>	7,128.00
Payments to—	
Louis des Beins.....	40.00
George S. Prindle, for legal services.....	75.00
Macmaster & McGibbon, for legal services.....	1,050.25
	\$19,399,733.00
Deduct repayment carried to surplus fund, compensation and expenses of tariff commission.....	1,500.00
	\$19,398,233.00

The attention of the Department from time to time has been called to the cumbrous and unequal manner in which the law deals with the compensation of collectors of customs, or surveyors of customs acting as collectors, and this appears to me to be a matter of such moment that I again refer to it in the hope that Congressional action may be taken to remedy some of the present defects.

The original plan appears to have been that collectors should each have a small salary, all official fees earned and a commission on all Customs money collected, at a rate fixed by law for each port and based on the business of each customs district, and the collector was to furnish clerk hire, office room, stationery, light, and fuel. Certain other expenses were to be paid from the revenue collected. By this arrangement the collector's gains were without limit. On April 30, 1802, the law (2d S. 172) limited the earnings of any collector to \$5,000 a year; a further limitation to \$3,000 a year, which is still in force, is provided by the act of May 7, 1822 (3d S. 694). The receipts of customs officers from salary, fees, and commissions, technically termed "emoluments," were, as time went on, found inadequate to the burden of expenses laid upon them by law, and general and specific acts of Congress were passed to lighten the burden; not indeed, induced by any general plan, but by individual cases until at the present time

these sources of emoluments are liable only for the compensation of the officers.

* * * * *

This condition can only be remedied by the action of Congress, and a reform could best be accomplished by a law redistricting the customs collection districts, abolishing all fees, and giving fixed salaries to the several collectors.

* * * * *

Respectfully, yours,

WM. H. PUGH,
Commissioner of Customs.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

REPORT OF THE FIRST AUDITOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 1, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of this bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893.

Attention is called to the following exhibits of the business transacted in this office during the year:

RECEIPTS.

Accounts adjusted.	No. of accounts.	Amounts.
Duties on merchandise and tonnage	1,385	\$233,907,518.92
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	784	251,235.49
Marine-Hospital collections	53	4,543.89
Immigration fees	204	276,304.50
Receipts on emolument accounts .....	.....	643,916.41
Money received on account of deceased passengers	30	750.00
Money received from sale of old material, public documents, etc.	351	88,032.09
Miscellaneous receipts	101	100,929.16
Epidemic diseases	5	1,627.49
Treasurer of the United States, for moneys received	4	757,057,790.54
Mints and assay offices, account of gold and silver bullion	19	101,309,418.64
Accounts of the collector of taxes for the District of Columbia, for taxes collected by him on account of the general fund and deposited	12	2,723,317.67
Accounts of the collector of taxes for the District of Columbia, for taxes collected by him on account of the water fund	12	301,761.09
Account showing the net receipts deposited by the recorder of deeds, District of Columbia, during the period from January 1 to March 31, 1893 ..	3	3,068.31
Account showing the revenue collected by, and the appropriations, repayments, and advances made on account of the general expenses of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1892, and the balance in United States Treasury on the latter date	1	9,356,248.89
Copyright catalogues	28	350.00
Copyright fees	5	52,781.79
Quarantine stations	13	613.23
Manufacture of medals	2	2,600.21
Tolls, St. Mary's Canal	5	35,249.90
Total	3,017	1,106,118,228.22

DISBURSEMENTS.

LEGISLATIVE.		
<i>United States Senate.</i>		
Compensation of the President of the Senate	13	\$8,000.00
Salaries and mileage of Senators	3	491,925.42
Salaries, officers and employes	6	440,785.41
One month's extra pay to officers and employes	1	43,522.28
Contingent expenses:		
Stationery and newspapers	7	17,975.89
Fuel for heating apparatus	9	10,527.45
Furniture and repairs	15	17,515.62

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Accounts adjusted.	No. of accounts.	Amonnts.
LEGISLATIVE—continued.		
<i>United States Senate—Continued.</i>		
Contingent expenses—Continued.		
Folding documents.....	6	\$4,488.01
Materials for folding.....	4	13,866.09
Packing boxes.....	4	1,022.72
Expenses of special and select committees.....	10	52,251.72
Miscellaneous items.....	14	52,150.54
Salaries of Capitol police.....	3	19,409.00
Capitol police, contingent fund.....	1	14.65
Reporting proceedings and debates.....	5	25,000.00
Compiling Congressional Directory.....	2	1,209.03
Postage.....	3	300.00
Expenses of inaugural ceremonies, 1893.....	1	2,499.13
Payment to legal representatives of Hon. John S. Barbour.....	1	5,000.00
Payment to ex-Senator Alexander McDonald.....	1	6,502.29
Payment to W. H. H. Hart.....	1	517.50
Payment to Chas. Hanjaek.....	1	500.00
Payment to widow of J. G. Merritt.....	1	150.00
Payment to A. W. Church, for indexing Congressional documents.....	1	1,000.00
Reimbursement to official reporter.....	1	5,000.00
Payment to widow of Hon. John E. Kenna.....	1	5,000.00
<i>House of Representatives.</i>		
Salaries and mileage of Members and Delegates.....	16	1,692,283.10
Salaries, officers and employes.....	28	143,790.12
One month's extra pay to officers and employes.....	1	42,499.96
Contingent expenses:		
Stationery and newspapers.....	7	64,665.38
Fuel for heating apparatus.....	6	8,206.68
Furniture and repairs.....	7	5,207.90
Material for folding.....	7	23,505.37
Miscellaneous items.....	12	49,407.84
Packing boxes.....	4	6,004.70
Postage.....	6	566.70
Salaries of Capitol police.....	2	19,400.00
Compiling testimony in contested election cases.....	4	2,500.00
Reporting hearings and testimony.....	3	846.65
Reimbursement to official reporters and stenographers.....	1	7,000.00
Payment to—		
Widow of Hon. J. W. Kendall.....	1	4,945.24
Widow of Hon. W. H. F. Lee.....	1	5,000.00
Widow of Hon. E. F. McDonald.....	1	2,893.38
Widow of Hon. Alex. K. Craig.....	1	2,983.23
Widow of Hon. M. H. Ford.....	1	5,000.00
Widow of Hon. John R. Gamble.....	1	5,000.00
Widow of Hon. F. B. Spinola.....	1	5,000.00
Widow of Hon. James Phelan.....	1	467.37
Widow and minor children of Hon. L. C. Houk.....	1	5,000.00
Legal heirs of Hon. E. T. Stackhouse.....	1	4,014.10
D. S. Porter.....	1	200.00
R. B. Palmer.....	1	174.00
J. T. Waterman.....	1	400.00
Eli Banks and Charles Carter.....	2	120.00
G. L. Browning and A. Gibbs.....	1	600.00
J. M. Carsou.....	1	500.00
A. M. Murray.....	1	200.00
F. F. Doyle.....	1	46.62
T. F. Dennis.....	1	500.00
J. W. Daniel.....	1	300.00
Relief of heirs of J. R. Trentlen.....	1	333.33
<i>Office of Public Printer.</i>		
Public printing and binding.....	352	6,036,186.16
<i>Library of Congress.</i>		
Salaries.....	8	63,792.88
Increase of library.....	17	9,083.25
Contingent expenses.....	16	1,720.29
Catalogue of library.....	2	1,836.30
<i>Botanic Garden.</i>		
Salaries.....	6	16,080.70
Improving Botanic Garden.....	13	5,504.31
Improving buildings.....	3	3,540.39

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Accounts adjusted.	No. of accounts.	Amounts.
LEGISLATIVE—continued.		
<i>Court of Claims.</i>		
Salaries, judges, etc.....	155	\$34,379.35
Contingent expenses.....	5	2,974.69
Payment of judgments.....	298	717,783.08
Reporting decisions, Court of Claims.....	2	2,000.04
Files room, Court of Claims.....	3	3,997.50
<i>Legislative—miscellaneous.</i>		
Expenses of investigation concerning immigration.....	3	4,142.88
Conveying votes of electors for President and Vice-President.....	1	12,077.00
Statement of appropriations.....	4	2,400.00
Payment for contesting seats in Congress.....	19	32,869.67
Works of art for the Capitol.....	1	.....
Building for Library of Congress.....	12	606,288.99
EXECUTIVE.		
<i>Office of the President.</i>		
Salary of the President.....	2	200,000.00
Salaries, executive office.....	14	39,501.53
Contingent expenses.....	14	10,518.84
<i>Civil Service Commission.</i>		
Salaries.....	12	33,276.33
Traveling expenses.....	32	6,767.35
<i>Treasury Department.</i>		
Salaries, office of—		
Secretary.....	22	731,971.16
Supervising Architect.....	7	11,580.00
First Comptroller.....	6	115,453.41
Second Comptroller.....	6	122,065.43
Second Comptroller, accounts of Soldiers' Home.....	2	1,648.17
Commissioner of Customs.....	6	61,286.67
First Auditor.....	7	110,223.69
Second Auditor.....	14	291,904.05
Second Auditor, repairing rolls, bounty pay of Indians, soldiers, etc..	12	21,212.46
Second Auditor, accounts of Soldiers' Home.....	4	812.73
Third Auditor.....	7	240,093.04
Fourth Auditor.....	6	92,463.53
Fifth Auditor.....	5	59,433.68
Sixth Auditor.....	4	657,255.99
Treasurer of the United States.....	7	340,003.46
Treasurer (National Currency, Reimbursable, permanent).....	18	76,155.56
Register.....	11	208,805.76
Comptroller of the Currency.....	6	128,652.43
Examination of National banks and bank plates.....	11	713.10
Salaries, office of—		
Comptroller of Currency (National Currency, Reimbursable, permanent).....	6	20,932.60
Life-Saving Service.....	8	56,419.56
Light-House Board.....	5	45,198.64
Salaries, Bureau of—		
Navigation, Treasury Department.....	8	37,320.80
Statistics.....	5	58,355.51
Collecting statistics relating to commerce.....	13	271.75
Salaries—		
Secret Service Division.....	6	17,429.98
Office of Supervising Surgeon-General Marine Hospital Service.....	8	37,024.88
Office of Supervising Inspector-General, Steamboat Inspection Service.....	7	15,210.00
Office of Standard Weights and Measures.....	21	7,287.55
Contingent expenses, office of Standard Weights and Measures.....	19	2,513.95
Salaries Steamboat Inspection Service (permanent).....	11	291,515.09
Contingent expenses Steamboat Inspection Service (permanent).....	1,322	43,514.84
Salaries and expenses of special inspectors, foreign steam vessels (permanent).....	29	320.84
<i>Treasury—miscellaneous.</i>		
Contingent expenses, Treasury Department:		
Stationery.....	7	63,643.12
Binding, newspapers, etc.....	10	2,710.23
Investigating accounts and traveling expenses.....	4	91.85
Freight, telegrams, etc.....	11	2,447.23

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Accounts adjusted.	No. of accounts.	Amounts.
<i>Treasury—Miscellaneous—Continued.</i>		
Contingent expenses, Treasury Department—Continued.		
Rent	7	\$4,457.37
Horses, wagons, etc	8	4,331.39
Ice	7	2,589.04
File holders and cases	8	3,502.38
Fuel, etc	7	13,084.75
Gas, etc	8	17,586.71
Carpets and repairs	16	4,713.27
Furniture, etc	8	8,940.06
Miscellaneous items	18	12,939.00
Postage to Postal Union countries, Treasury Department	4	1,500.00
Furniture and carpets, office of Sixth Auditor	4	1,354.43
File cases, office of Sixth Auditor	2	3,127.05
Contingent expenses, National Currency, Treasurer's Office, Reimbursable (permanent)	49	26,628.80
Sealing and separating United States securities	29	927.15
Expenses of national currency	3	8,759.11
Distinctive paper for United States securities	13	48,150.69
Canceled United States securities and cutting distinctive paper	4	92.30
Pay of assistant custodians and janitors	18	794,974.40
Fuel, lights, and water for public buildings	46	534,162.07
Furniture and repairs of same, public buildings	99	313,276.71
Inspector of furniture, etc	14	3,637.41
Heating apparatus for public buildings	21	101,902.55
Vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings	10	54,557.68
Plans for public buildings	6	8,154.04
Lands and other properties of the United States	12	189.01
Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes	33	104,681.66
Expenses Treasury notes	36	273,041.37
Interstate Commerce Commission	83	237,681.62
Commission on Safes and Vault Construction	4	1,076.33
To promote the education of the blind	1	10,000.00
Refunding to national banking associations excess of duty	2	28.94
Outstanding liabilities	165	33,478.81
Confederate property recovered in foreign countries	2	.....
Sinking fund, Pacific Railroads (permanent)	49	1,982,409.80
Settled for appropriation	15	1,377.54
Admission of foreign goods, World's Columbian Exposition	24	20,614.43
Board of Lady Managers, World's Columbian Commission	6	43,685.63
Expenses World's Columbian Exposition	1	132.01
Expenses Government Board of Control, World's Columbian Exposition	40	256,178.90
Expenses, World's Columbian Commission	6	91,310.38
Aid to World's Columbian Exposition, Columbian half-dollars	8	1,029,129.00
Medals and diplomas, World's Columbian Exposition	3	5,045.59
Government building, World's Columbian Exposition	19	551,023.14
Marine Hospital Service	131	377,231.28
Preventing the spread of epidemic diseases	23	187,602.03
Quarantine service	38	66,458.65
Removal quarantine service from Ship Island	1	.....
San Francisco fumigating steamer	2	4,890.43
Key West quarantine disinfecting machinery	2	814.17
Aid to sufferers from yellow fever	1	.....
Collecting bank statistics	1	587.50
Payment to George Q. Cannon	1	25,000.00
Refund to estate of Gustave Freyberg	1	57.70
Remission of penalties on light-house steamer "Pansy"	1	1,250.00
Refund to J. G. Allan	1	72.18
Payment to Macmaster & McGibbon for legal services	1	1,050.25
Payment to Louis des Biens	1	40.00
Electrical fire apparatus	4	7,300.00
Payment of French spoliation claims	1	19,776.00
Enforcement of alien contract labor law	16	108,581.91
Enforcement of Chinese exclusion acts	62	96,460.01
<i>Alaska.</i>		
Salaries and traveling expenses of agents at the seal fisheries	14	14,809.83
Investigation of fur industry and natives of Alaska	5	5,795.96
Protecting seal and salmon fisheries of Alaska	3	818.30
Supplies for native inhabitants, Alaska	1	5,687.32
Reimbursement to North American Commercial Company for supplies furnished inhabitants of Alaska	1	5,650.00
Protection of salmon fisheries of Alaska	14	4,484.30
<i>Customs.</i>		
Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs	2,304	\$7,659,488.80
Detection and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue	11	45,135.48
Excess of deposits	690	3,114,081.60

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Accounts adjusted.	No. of accounts.	Amounts.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—continued.		
<i>Customs—continued.</i>		
Debentures and drawbacks	363	3,522,014.82
Official emoluments	1,657	326,028.74
Expenses of immigration	46	388,789.43
Duties, etc., refunded	1,896	1,300,013.16
Additional pay to inspectors of customs	1	183.00
Compensation in lieu of moieties	74	33,071.50
Expenses of local appraisers' meetings	17	1,744.01
Compensation and expenses, Tariff Commission	1	5,914.21
Salaries of shipping service	274	60,949.17
Services to American vessels	927	23,508.59
Reimbursement to North American Commercial Company for supplies furnished wrecked sailors	1	1,737.96
Miscellaneous customs	28	3,106.21
PUBLIC DEBT (PERMANENT).		
Interest:		
Consols of 1907	118	12,846,446.50
Funded loan of 1891	22	11,018.13
Pacific Railroad bonds	86	5,815,216.68
Coin coupons	138	2,975,924.28
Navy pension fund	1	420,000.00
Funded loan continued	89	505,410.03
Three per cent. loan, 1882	2	1.12
Interest on District of Columbia securities:		
Three-sixty-five bonds	6	519,368.50
Three-sixty-five bonds, judgment cases	1	1,181.68
Water-stock bonds, District of Columbia	2	25,480.00
Old funded debt, District of Columbia	4	204,824.00
Miscellaneous securities:		
Spanish indemnity	1	28,500.00
Unclaimed interest, old loans	3	2,184.36
Redemption of bonds retired:		
Five-twenties of 1862	2	15,873.15
Ten-forties of 1864	2	597.97
Consols of 1865	2	2,751.01
Consols of 1867	2	9,432.33
Consols of 1868	2	112.05
Redemption sinking fund:		
Funded loan of 1891	2	876,782.10
Funded loan of 1891, continued	2	1,000.86
Loan of July and August, 1861	2	2,642.74
Loan of 1863, continued	2	1,008.10
Three per cent. loan of 1882	1	77,227.80
War-bounty scrip	1	25.75
Certificates of indebtedness	2	1,060.00
Redemption of bonds, District of Columbia:		
Three-sixty-five bonds	2	405,208.00
Redemption of District of Columbia bonds, sinking fund:		
Old funded debt	3	265,388.60
Three-sixty-five bonds	2	336,200.00
Water-stock bonds	1	32,100.00
Miscellaneous securities:		
Refunding certificates	12	17,914.90
Gold certificates, 1863	2	1,800.00
Gold certificates, 1882	12	30,940,000.00
Currency certificates, 1872	12	62,205,000.00
One-year notes, 1863	9	378.00
Two-year notes, 1863	1	160.00
Six per cent. compound interest notes	11	2,149.21
Seven-thirties, 1854-'65	4	882.53
Circulating securities destroyed:		
Legal tender notes	10	71,064,000.00
Fractional currency	1	1,270.93
Gold certificates	10	36,791,090.00
Silver certificates	10	87,239,498.00
Treasury notes of 1890	10	24,370,720.00
National bank notes	14	46,632,528.00
<i>Engraving and Printing.</i>		
Salaries, Bureau of Engraving and Printing	14	17,254.71
Compensation of employes	14	464,408.70
Materials and miscellaneous expenses	25	198,172.02
Plate printing	16	583,043.84
Custody of dies, rolls, and plates	12	6,793.30
Special witness of destruction of United States securities	13	1,565.00

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Accounts adjusted.	No. of accounts.	Amounts.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—continued.		
<i>Coast and Geodetic Survey.</i>		
Salaries.....	22	\$373,641.22
Party expenses.....	101	199,535.91
Repairs of vessels.....	18	27,036.28
Publishing observations.....	13	1,169.70
General expenses.....	27	54,183.69
Alaska boundary survey.....	16	63,278.09
<i>Revenue-Cutter Service.</i>		
Expenses Revenue-Cutter Service.....	411	919,655.70
Revenue vessels for South Atlantic coast.....	1	.....
Building or purchase of revenue vessels.....	5	29,048.06
Steam vessels for Chicago, Ill.....	3	11,008.40
Steam launch for Puget Sound.....	3	96.41
Revenue steamer for Chesapeake Bay.....	2	7,549.93
Expenses of U. S. S. Albatross in Alaskan waters.....	9	15,539.58
Refuge station, Point Barrow, Alaska.....	8	4,410.97
Extra pay to officers and men in Mexican war, Revenue Marine.....	1	48.00
<i>Fish Commission.</i>		
Propagation of food-fishes.....	85	355,509.96
Fish hatcheries.....	63	20,514.43
Steam vessels, food-fishes.....	7	7,233.04
<i>Smithsonian Institution.</i>		
North American Ethnology.....	1	.66
Expenses of Smithsonian Institution.....	2	54,130.00
Payment to N. H. Trotter, for paintings.....	1	160.00
<i>Independent treasury.</i>		
Salaries, office of assistant treasurers:		
Baltimore, Md.....	12	22,800.00
Boston, Mass.....	8	37,477.48
Chicago, Ill.....	5	28,316.08
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	4	17,560.00
New Orleans, La.....	5	18,120.58
New York, N. Y.....	6	202,717.63
Philadelphia, Pa.....	4	42,128.97
St. Louis, Mo.....	4	19,060.00
San Francisco, Cal.....	4	27,018.21
Salaries of special agents, independent treasury.....	6	3,175.95
Contingent expenses.....	206	123,291.38
Treasurer's general account of expenditures.....	4	704,826,431.10
Paper for checks and drafts.....	5	17,225.75
<i>Life-Saving Service.</i>		
Life-Saving Service.....	239	1,347,977.60
Establishing life-saving stations.....	57	1,370.18
Telephone line Cape Charles to Assateague Island, Virginia.....	1	820.89
<i>Light-House Establishment.</i>		
Salaries, keepers of light-houses.....	130	910,413.60
Supplies of light-houses.....	214	564,130.65
Repairs of light-houses.....	115	362,278.42
Expenses of light-vessels.....	124	321,685.22
Expenses of buoyage.....	209	454,464.68
Expenses of fog signals.....	64	65,998.58
Inspecting lights.....	11	2,034.46
Lighting of rivers.....	133	343,842.39
Construction of light stations.....	325	447,027.64
Construction of light-ships.....	151	360,428.97
Construction of tenders.....	74	366,822.14
Construction of light-house depots.....	16	50,542.71
Oil houses for light stations.....	48	15,720.30
Miscellaneous light-house accounts.....	28	7,718.01
<i>Public buildings.</i>		
Treasury building, Washington, D. C.....	21	12,899.98
Construction of—		
Court-houses and post-offices.....	903	3,174,204.11
Custom-houses, etc.....	277	795,739.12

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Accounts adjusted.	No. of accounts.	Amounts.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—continued.		
<i>Public buildings—Continued.</i>		
Construction of—Continued.		
Appraisers' stores.....	33	\$49,196.94
Marine hospitals.....	57	31,631.72
Mints.....	7	6,279.64
Building for Bureau of Engraving and Printing.....	2	482.94
Construction and repairs of buildings in Alaska.....	6	392.48
Building for office of the Supervising Architect.....	6	46.75
Quarantine stations.....	49	143,271.74
New roof for Winder building.....	9	3,281.75
Improving Ellis Island, New York Harbor, for immigration purposes.....	38	556,884.74
Repairs and preservation of public buildings.....	30	206,213.19
Miscellaneous.....	25	1,720.78
<i>Mints and assay offices.</i>		
Salaries, office of Director of the Mint.....	5	36,423.05
Contingent expenses, office of Director of Mint.....	139	8,401.37
Freight on bullion and coin.....	12	9,315.52
Salaries, wages, and contingent expenses of United States mints and assay offices.....	202	1,153,683.34
Gold and silver bullion.....	20	98,640,914.32
Transportation of silver coins.....	124	60,659.04
Recoinage of uncurrent fractional silver coins.....	14	196,439.32
Coinage of silver bullion.....	60	63,044.00
Parting and refining bullion.....	81	245,402.36
Manufacture of medals.....	2	1,575.90
Storage and handling of silver bullion.....	14	23,955.41
Purchase of gold coin, act March 17, 1862.....	7	2,515.66
Recoinage of gold coins.....	3	1,390.29
Loss on recoinage of Columbian half dollars.....	2	40,469.35
<i>Government in the Territories.</i>		
Salaries of governors, etc., Territory of—		
Alaska.....	123	17,900.18
Arizona.....	54	14,663.15
New Mexico.....	58	17,236.55
Oklahoma.....	52	11,470.91
Utah.....	60	13,611.20
Legislative expenses.....	43	50,529.71
Contingent expenses.....	17	5,124.20
Expenses constitutional conventions, Territories.....	2	8,225.38
Compensation Utah Commission.....	60	10,000.00
Contingent expenses Utah Commission.....	34	8,839.20
Compensation and expenses officers of election, Utah.....	12	21,864.32
Industrial Home, Utah.....	1	4,180.07
Furniture, Industrial Home, Utah.....	3	293.90
Aid to Industrial Home, Utah.....	8	3,840.11
Public schools, Territory of Oklahoma.....	2	1,260.00
Repairs of old adobe palace, Santa Fe.....	3	17.55
Expenses first legislative assembly, Territory of Oklahoma.....	1	26.27
Reapportionment of members of the legislature, Oklahoma.....	3	1,000.00
<i>District of Columbia.</i>		
Salaries, offices.....	20	170,566.01
Salaries and contingent expenses, offices.....	1	19.50
Salaries, sinking fund office.....	12	2,400.00
Improvement and repairs.....	32	397,473.67
Streets.....	35	384,820.45
Bridges.....	34	20,300.51
Public schools.....	51	1,211,225.00
Buildings and grounds, public schools.....	30	66,052.85
Metropolitan police.....	27	456,213.16
To maintain public order.....	7	7,126.14
Fire department.....	28	130,076.14
Telegraph and telephone service.....	21	23,032.33
Health department.....	31	71,667.21
Courts.....	52	41,824.14
Washington Asylum.....	27	53,633.17
Miscellaneous expenses.....	2	51.84
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses.....	41	70,221.30
Construction of county roads.....	50	36,986.32
Permit work.....	40	324,511.09
Sewers.....	44	321,999.15
Expenses of assessing real property.....	13	3,534.82
Board of revision of 1892 assessment.....	5	3,624.00

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Accounts adjusted.	No. of accounts.	Amounts.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—continued.		
<i>District of Columbia—Continued.</i>		
Plats of subdivisions outside of Washington and Georgetown	13	\$4,400.00
Hospital for the Insane	15	109,106.66
Transportation of paupers and prisoners	22	4,223.41
Benning road bridge	11	39,119.91
Relief of the poor, District of Columbia	24	24,549.10
Buildings, Reform School	1	212.26
Building, Washington Asylum	11	4,083.50
Building, Metropolitan police	11	5,529.11
Building, Fire department	22	16,634.80
Militia	31	27,475.76
Emergency fund	27	6,312.99
Writs of lunacy	18	2,213.35
Judgments	11	14,988.42
Zoological Park	6	.....
Industrial Home School	12	12,219.62
Board to consider the location of electric wires	12	.....
Building for Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital	12	3,178.38
Public bathing beach	1	1.01
Expenses of Excise Board	2	171.80
Clearing the Potomac River of ice	2	4,843.33
Refunding taxes	16	19,303.45
Refunding water rent and taxes	14	2,304.21
Washington redemption fund	13	3,077.12
Washington special tax fund	14	493.61
Redemption of tax-lien certificates	14	175.87
Redemption of assessment certificates	9	35.30
Guaranty fund	12	17,777.34
Deficiency in sale of bonds retained from contractors	11	5,101.33
Firemen's relief fund	13	1,935.00
Police relief fund	13	19,015.74
Redemption of Pennsylvania Avenue paving certificates	8	107.00
Rock Creek Park	12	842,473.28
Reform School	15	43,373.30
National Temperance Home	9	1,995.13
Children's Hospital	12	9,672.31
Columbia Hospital, for women, etc.	12	20,016.17
Washington Hospital for Foundlings	9	4,465.98
National Homeopathic Hospital Association	12	6,403.94
Women's Christian Association	12	4,005.78
Association for Works of Mercy	15	3,630.38
St. Ann's Infant Asylum	12	5,940.29
House of the Good Shepherd	15	3,851.18
National Association for Colored Women and Children	12	11,477.17
Education of feeble-minded children	12	3,102.05
Support of convicts	15	9,243.91
St. Rose Industrial School	12	4,380.31
German Orphan Asylum Association	21	6,178.01
Columbia Institute for Deaf and Dumb	13	15,300.00
Building, Reform School for Girls	7	9,214.19
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum	9	37,900.94
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital	6	3,374.17
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum	9	1,503.00
Women's Union Christian Association	6	121.29
National Zoological Park:		
Organization, etc.	6	1,594.83
Improvements	6	1,220.77
Buildings	6	789.03
Maintenance	10	6,474.21
National Zoological Park, District of Columbia	10	35,153.10
Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia	12	21,761.76
Water supply, District of Columbia	2	40.00
Increasing the water supply of Washington, D. C.	10	1,021.19
WAR DEPARTMENT.		
Salaries, office of—		
Secretary	4	105,827.70
Record and Pension Division	4	984,191.20
Adjutant-General	4	211,182.26
Inspector-General	4	9,303.02
Judge-Advocate-General	4	14,838.39
Salaries, Signal Office	4	5,700.00
Salaries, office of—		
Quartermaster-General	5	156,288.59
Commissary-General	4	42,579.00
Surgeon-General	5	183,256.97
Paymaster-General	4	39,156.13

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Accounts adjusted.	No. of accounts.	Amounts.
WAR DEPARTMENT—continued.		
Salaries, office of—Continued.		
Chief of Ordnance.....	4	\$44,746.68
Chief of Engineers.....	4	23,185.66
Publication of Records of the Rebellion.....	4	31,149.77
Index of Confederate Records.....	3	10,746.60
Stationery.....	6	43,677.44
Rent of building.....	4	2,746.60
Contingent expenses, War Department.....	7	57,584.71
Salaries of employes public buildings and grounds, under Chief of Engineers.....	12	49,124.69
Postage to postal union countries.....	3	810.00
<i>Public buildings and grounds.</i>		
Improvement and care of public grounds.....	12	59,804.45
Repairs, fuel, etc., Executive Mansion.....	11	29,246.13
Repairs to water pipes and fire plugs.....	11	2,220.19
Lighting, etc., Executive Mansion.....	12	14,860.20
Telegraph to connect the Capitol, Departments, and Government Printing Office.....	12	1,463.51
Contingent expenses.....	9	518.23
<i>War, civil, miscellaneous.</i>		
Salaries, office of superintendent, State, War, and Navy Department building.....	6	-121,454.49
Fuel, lights, etc., State, War, and Navy Department building.....	5	41,241.26
Building for State, War, and Navy Department.....	2	350.38
Care and maintenance of the Washington Monument.....	11	11,286.38
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients.....	12	18,999.96
Maintenance of Garfield Hospital.....	8	17,592.89
Prevention of obstructive and injurious deposits in harbor and adjacent waters of New York City.....	13	39,167.22
Trenton Battle Monument, Trenton, N. J.....	9	30,000.00
Relief of Harriet W. Shacklett.....	1	597.00
Transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries.....	5	3.75
Erection of fishways at Great Falls.....	10	17,368.10
NAVY DEPARTMENT.		
Salaries:		
Office of Secretary.....	7	53,127.98
Bureau of Yards and Docks.....	7	11,884.89
Bureau of Equipment.....	7	8,145.98
Bureau of Navigation.....	7	29,947.69
Office of Naval Records of the Rebellion.....	8	17,836.17
Nautical Almanac Office.....	8	25,965.98
Hydrographic Office.....	7	49,444.80
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic Office.....	14	63,084.83
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Nautical Almanac Office.....	9	1,040.00
Salaries, Naval Observatory.....	7	36,243.51
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Naval Observatory.....	9	17,904.35
Salaries:		
Bureau of Ordnance.....	7	13,211.80
Construction and Repair.....	7	14,902.70
Steam Engineering.....	7	12,060.10
Supplies and Accounts.....	7	40,193.39
Medicine and Surgery.....	7	13,046.20
Salaries, office of Judge-Advocate-General, U. S. Navy.....	7	11,343.95
Library, Navy Department.....	14	3,338.92
Contingent expenses, Navy Department.....	18	18,097.66
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.		
Salaries, office of the Secretary.....	5	227,528.75
Publishing the Biennial Register.....	2	1,678.97
Stationery.....	8	106,347.49
Library, Department of the Interior.....	4	392.32
Rent of buildings.....	6	26,033.21
Postage to Postal Union countries.....	4	3,100.00
Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior.....	14	109,627.09
Expenses of special land inspectors, Department of the Interior.....	37	3,293.28
Salaries, General Land Office.....	9	541,282.89
Expenses of inspectors, General Land Office.....	6	6,236.50
Library, General Land Office.....	7	596.00
Maps of the United States.....	8	14,696.37
Salaries:		
Indian Office.....	6	106,632.50
Pension Office.....	12	2,268,512.75
Investigation of pension cases, Pension Office.....	175	266,617.06

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Accounts adjusted.	No. of accounts.	Amounts.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—continued.		
Salaries of special examiners, Pension Office.....	5	\$205,819.00
Investigation of pension cases, special examiners Pension Office.....	2	6.00
Salaries:		
Patent Office.....	8	698,056.75
Bureau of Education.....	5	48,467.50
Library, Bureau of Education.....	4	705.50
Distributing documents, Bureau of Education.....	6	2,748.78
Collecting statistics, Bureau of Education.....	10	4,172.32
Salaries, office of Commissioner of Railroads.....	5	14,508.00
Traveling expenses, office of Commissioner of Railroads.....	6	1,247.66
Salaries, office of—		
Architect of Capitol.....	4	20,464.00
Geological Survey.....	18	53,044.86
Contingent expenses, Land Office.....	3	5,236.56
Transcribing and copying, Indian Office.....	3	898.00
<i>Public buildings and grounds.</i>		
Repairs of building, Department of the Interior.....	8	6,075.74
Annual repairs of the Capitol.....	7	29,621.82
Improving the Capitol grounds.....	6	18,660.89
Lighting the Capitol grounds.....	6	27,937.19
Capitol terraces.....	5	11,314.19
Fireproof building for Pension Office.....	3	652.35
Electric light plant, Senate.....	5	1,635.69
Elevator, House of Representatives.....	2	40.75
Steam boilers, Senate.....	1	1,333.44
Repairs, Government Hospital for the Insane.....	12	15,855.29
Buildings and grounds, Government Hospital for the Insane.....	11	20,333.99
Freight elevator, Pension Office building.....	2	90.25
Pavement Capitol grounds.....	2	585.44
Sanitary improvements of the Capitol.....	3	57,168.58
Steam heating and machinery, Senate.....	3	992.76
Engine house and Senate and House stables.....	2	399.56
<i>Beneficiaries.</i>		
Current expenses:		
Government Hospital for the Insane.....	13	329,947.19
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	4	52,212.78
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, building and grounds.....	1	2,000.00
Howard University.....	5	27,347.43
Howard University, buildings, etc.....	4	1,722.11
Maryland Institution for the Instruction of the Blind.....	4	6,358.32
<i>Interior—miscellaneous.</i>		
Education of children in Alaska.....	19	50,881.72
Colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts.....	50	897,000.00
<i>Public Land Service.</i>		
Payment to E. G. Fabnestock, special agent General Land Office.....	1	449.70
Supreme Court Reports.....	1	912.00
Depredations on public timber.....	8	60,010.93
Protecting public lands.....	6	52,245.16
Settlement of claims for swamp lands, etc.....	3	7,840.59
Protecting public lands, timber, etc.....	3	99,838.45
Reproducing plats of surveys, General Land Office.....	7	5,387.68
Transcripts of records and plats.....	7	10,526.25
Preservation of abandoned military reservations.....	4	2,160.00
Custodians of abandoned military reservations.....	1	5,274.70
Appraisalment and sale of abandoned military reservations.....	5	5,028.54
<i>Surveying Public Lands.</i>		
Surveying the public lands.....	5	17,026.01
Geological Survey.....	318	664,786.00
Geological maps of the United States.....	44	90,978.53
Protection and improvement of Hot Springs, Ark.....	12	37,653.20
Inspecting mines in the Territories.....	2	3,199.70
Revenues, Yellowstone National Park.....	3	1,059.60
Boundary between North and South Dakota.....	1	63.00
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.		
Salaries.....	13	99,542.25
Library.....	18	1,150.98
Stationery.....	14	1,288.69
Postage to Postal Union countries.....	8	250.00

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Accounts adjusted.	No of accounts.	Amounts.
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—continued.		
Rent.....	12	\$1,990.99
Miscellaneous expenses.....	27	60,256.35
Contingent expenses.....	18	3,717.37
Investigation of industrial and technical school systems of the United States and foreign countries.....	13	1,274.65
Investigation relative to the "Slums of the Cities".....	7	6,551.50
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.		
Salaries.....	7	951,148.05
Deficiency in the postal revenues.....	16	6,238,661.07
<i>Post-Office—miscellaneous.</i>		
Removal and furnishing Washington City post-office.....	1	9,914.93
Reimbursement to F. A. Cummings.....	1	409.50
Relief of—		
R. B. Woodson.....	1	142.00
B. F. Rockefeller.....	1	614.11
Mrs. E. Frask.....	1	243.00
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.		
Salaries.....	7	319,916.79
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry.....	45	790,089.14
Quarantine stations for neat cattle.....	7	17,956.44
Collecting agricultural statistics.....	15	132,270.58
Purchase and distribution of valuable seeds.....	8	201,145.46
Experimental garden.....	6	29,651.57
Laboratory.....	8	18,519.24
Museum.....	7	2,911.56
Library.....	10	8,693.62
Experiments in the manufacture of sugar.....	28	43,478.01
Botanical investigations and experiments.....	29	39,138.55
Pomological information.....	12	7,625.29
Salaries, Weather Bureau.....	5	171,053.75
Fuel, lights, and repairs, Weather Bureau.....	5	7,731.63
Contingent expenses, Weather Bureau.....	7	9,279.48
General expenses, Weather Bureau.....	124	373,944.45
Weather Bureau Stations, Middle and Thunder Bay Island, Lake Huron.....	2	458.55
Experiments in the production of rainfall.....	2	3,871.62
Materials, document and folding room.....	4	2,506.30
Vegetable pathological investigations and experiments.....	14	16,677.77
Illustrations and engravings.....	6	1,791.47
Irrigation investigations.....	16	3,374.62
Investigating the adulteration of food.....	1	617.23
Investigations in ornithology and mammalogy.....	28	16,442.37
Agricultural experiment stations in various States.....	242	881,250.00
Agricultural experiment stations.....	8	20,502.02
Furniture, etc.....	8	12,210.00
Investigating history, etc., of insects.....	12	22,532.53
Report on forestry.....	10	9,000.15
Silk culture.....	3	623.79
Postage.....	5	5,055.00
Contingent expenses.....	11	27,610.20
Fiber investigations.....	10	10,676.60
Microscopical investigations.....	6	1,033.22
Erection of a Department of Agriculture.....	1	332.00
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.		
Salaries.....	5	115,099.31
Contingent expenses:		
Furniture and repairs.....	6	467.03
Books for department library.....	3	2,179.54
Books for office of solicitor.....	3	246.45
Stationery.....	6	2,147.22
Miscellaneous items.....	7	5,939.36
Transportation.....	9	1,235.73
Building.....	2	.....
Postage.....	1	5.00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Salary, warden of jail, District of Columbia.....	3	1,350.00
Expenses of Territorial courts in Utah.....	65	95,545.34
Salaries of employes, court-house, Washington, D. C.....	7	11,779.80
Defense in French spoliation claims.....	1	.....
Defending suits in claims against the United States.....	12	11,139.94

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Accounts adjusted.	No. of accounts.	Amounts.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—continued.		
<i>Miscellaneous—continued.</i>		
Publishing violations of intercourse acts and frauds.....	10	\$3,701.65
Prosecution of crimes.....	28	34,651.63
Expenses settling title to Greer County, claimed by Texas.....	3	2,557.43
Support of convicts.....	4	23,266.51
Shops, Utah penitentiary.....	1	1,472.80
Traveling expenses, Territory of Alaska.....	7	235.50
Defense in Indian depredations claims.....	56	5,574.15
Expenses of litigation for Eastern band, North Carolina Cherokees.....	2	1,433.00
Rent and incidental expenses, office of marshal of Alaska.....	41	1,302.78
Payment of judgments, United States courts.....	42	16,388.02
Repairs to court-house, Washington, D. C.....	4	1,249.51
Payment of judgments, Court of Alabama Claims.....	1	744.33
Expenses of United States courts.....	5	2,355.21
Construction of penitentiaries.....	2	28.00
Fees and expenses in suit against Benj. Weil.....	1	750.00
Claims of deputy marshals in Oklahoma.....	92	21,960.00
JUDICIAL.		
Salaries:		
Justices, etc., Supreme Court.....	231	106,687.65
Circuit judges.....	108	53,067.20
District judges.....	774	322,295.10
Retired judges.....	168	67,524.85
Salaries and expenses, Court of Appeals, District of Columbia.....	1	1,771.95
Salaries and expenses, Circuit Court of Appeals.....	251	98,496.91
District attorneys.....	291	20,613.54
Salaries assistant district attorneys.....	10	2,252.24
Regular assistant district attorneys.....	345	118,904.98
District marshals.....	249	9,127.82
Justices and judges supreme court, District of Columbia.....	63	21,542.95
Court of Private Land Claims.....	122	57,141.27
Fees and expenses of marshals.....	705	1,813,166.60
Fees of district attorneys.....	516	428,063.30
Special compensation of district attorneys, United States courts.....	91	25,683.08
Pay of special assistant attorneys.....	51	26,303.25
Payment to James Lyons and others for services.....	1	1,690.00
Salary and expenses reporter of the Supreme Court.....	6	7,500.00
Fees of—		
Clerks.....	786	432,672.98
Commissioners.....	2,346	455,233.41
Jurors.....	517	716,730.52
Witnesses.....	793	1,318,040.82
Support of prisoners.....	606	686,140.21
Rent of courtrooms.....	234	76,410.45
Miscellaneous expenses.....	806	247,180.81
Fees of supervisors of elections.....	123	553,022.81
Fines and forfeitures.....	5	5,253.45
Judicial emoluments.....	220	1,016,375.88
Pay of bailiffs.....	590	185,852.80
Pay of special deputy marshals at Congressional elections.....	3	9,263.77
Total disbursements.....	33,750	1,280,343,667.57
Grand total, receipts and disbursements.....	36,767	2,286,461,891.79

Number of certificates indexed.....	14,886
Number of letters indexed.....	4,295
Number of certificates recorded.....	25,518
Number of letters press copied.....	4,295
Number of powers of attorney filed and briefed.....	1,674
Requisitions answered.....	2,714
National bank changes.....	2,125
Accounts, letters, etc., received and entered.....	29,763
Authorities recorded.....	1,674
Number of references to other offices.....	1,045
Entries on register of authorities.....	2,239
Number of powers of attorney entered and referred.....	687
Number of acknowledgments.....	5,143
Number of letters written.....	4,295
Number of warrants received and entered.....	6,279
Certificates of authority furnished.....	299

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE WORK OF THE OFFICE AS SHOWN BY THE REPORTS
OF THE VARIOUS DIVISIONS.

CUSTOMS DIVISION—H. K. LEAVER, CHIEF.

[Audits the accounts of collectors of customs for receipts of customs revenue, and disbursements for the expenses of collecting the same, and also including accounts of collectors, for receipts and disbursements in connection with the Revenue-Cutter, fines, Light-House, and Marine-Hospital Services, with accounts for official emoluments, debentures, refund of duties, sales of old materials and miscellaneous disbursements.]

	No. of accounts.	Amount.
Receipts.....	2,827	\$235,194,588.77
Disbursements.....	8,393	16,359,041.74
Total.....	11,220	251,553,630.51

JUDICIARY DIVISION—W. W. SCOTT, CHIEF.

[Audits the accounts of district attorneys, marshals, clerks, and commissioners; rents and miscellaneous court accounts.]

	No. of accounts.	Amount.
Disbursements.....	10,238	\$9,149,305.72

PUBLIC DEBT DIVISION—J. G. DILL, CHIEF.

[Audits all accounts for payment of interest on the public debt, both registered stock and coupon bonds, interest on District of Columbia bonds, Pacific Railroad bonds, Louisville and Portland Canal bonds, navy pension fund, redemption of United States and District of Columbia bonds, redemption of coin and currency certificates, old notes, and bounty scrip, and accounts for notes and fractional currency destroyed.]

	No. of accounts.	Amount.
Interest on United States securities.....	456	\$22,574,016.74
Interest on District of Columbia securities.....	13	750,854.18
Miscellaneous securities.....	4	30,684.36
Redemption of United States bonds retired.....	10	28,766.56
Redemption of United States bonds—sinking fund.....	12	959,747.35
Redemption of 3.65 District of Columbia bonds.....	2	405,208.00
Redemption of District of Columbia bonds—sinking fund.....	6	633,688.60
Miscellaneous securities.....	63	93,168,284.64
United States circulating securities destroyed.....	55	266,099,106.93
Total.....	621	384,650,357.41

MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION—CHESTER E. REES, CHIEF.

[Audits accounts of District of Columbia, salaries and contingent expenses Executive Departments, Fish Commission, Weather Bureau, Life-Saving Service, public printing and binding, Senate and House of Representatives, outstanding liabilities, bonded and land-grant railroads, Coast and Geodetic and Geological Surveys, Congressional Library, judgments of the Court of Claims, postal requisitions, and a vast number of miscellaneous accounts.]

	Number of accounts.	Amount.
Receipts.....	95	\$12,535,232.41
Disbursements.....	6,735	44,803,399.82
Total.....	6,830	57,338,632.23

DIVISION OF MINTS AND SUBTREASURIES—H. CLAY STIER, ACTING CHIEF.

[Audits accounts of mints and assay offices, construction and care of public buildings, United States Treasurer, Light-House Establishment, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Territorial, Independent Treasury, Marine Hospital, Steamboat-Inspection Service, hospitals for the insane and deaf and dumb, etc.]

	Number of accounts.	Amount.
Receipts.....	95	\$858,383,407.04
Disbursements.....	7,763	825,381,558.88
Total.....	7,858	1,683,769,965.92

WAREHOUSE AND BOND DIVISION—J. P. TORBERT, ACTING CHIEF.

STATEMENT OF TRANSACTIONS IN BONDED MERCHANDISE, AS SHOWN BY ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1893.

	No. of accounts.	Amount.
Number of accounts adjusted.....	977	
Number of accounts of "No transactions" received, examined, and referred.....	409	
Balance of duties on merchandise in warehouse per last report.....		\$21,159,424.83
Duties on merchandise warehoused.....		57,899,925.31
Duties on merchandise rewarehoused.....		3,415,574.10
Duties on merchandise constructively warehoused.....		54,293,355.03
Increased and additional duties.....		796,261.02
Total.....		137,474,540.29
<i>Contra.</i>		
Duties on merchandise withdrawn for consumption.....		46,110,077.33
Duties on merchandise withdrawn for transportation.....		4,465,323.24
Duties on merchandise withdrawn for exportation.....		54,802,865.85
Allowances for deficiencies, damages, etc.....		1,238,721.30
Duties on withdrawals for construction and repairs of vessels.....		5,090.66
Duties on bonds delivered to district attorneys for prosecution.....		80.30
Error in balance last report.....		28.80
Balance on duties on merchandise in warehouse.....		30,852,352.81
Total.....		137,474,540.29

RECAPITULATION.

	No. of accounts.	Amount.
Customs division: Receipts and disbursements.....	11,220	251,553,630.51
Judiciary division: Disbursements.....	10,238	9,149,305.72
Public debt division: Total.....	621	384,650,357.41
Miscellaneous division: Receipts and disbursements.....	6,830	57,338,632.23
Division of mints and subtreasuries: Receipts and disbursements.....	7,858	1,683,769,965.92
Total receipts and disbursements.....	36,767	2,386,461,891.79
Warehouse and bond division: Amount involved.....	977	137,474,540.29
Total number of accounts settled and total amount involved in settlement.....	37,744	2,523,936,432.08

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS ON HAND AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR, 1893, THE NUMBER RECEIVED, THE NUMBER AUDITED AND THE NUMBER REMAINING AT THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

Division.	Number of accounts on hand July 1, 1892.	Number of accounts received.	Number of accounts audited.	Number of accounts remaining June 30, 1893.
Customs	2,361	11,103	11,220	2,244
Judiciary	93	10,225	10,238	80
Public debt	57	627	621	63
Miscellaneous	779	6,460	6,830	409
Mints, etc.	1,116	7,525	7,858	783
Warehouse and bond	12	1,033	977	68
Total	4,418	36,973	37,744	3,647

Decrease in number of accounts remaining in the office unsettled, as between June 30, 1892 and June 30, 1893, 771.

The accounts remaining June 30, 1893, were received as follows:

Divisions.	Prior to January 1, 1893.	During the quarter ending March 31, 1893.	During the quarter ending June 30, 1893.
Customs	585	377	1282
Judiciary			80
Public debt	1	1	61
Miscellaneous	42	88	279
Mints and sub-treasuries		280	503
Warehouse, bond, and records			68
Total	628	746	2273

Of the 628 accounts received prior to January 1, 1893, and now on hand, 561 are official emoluments which can not be stated until the close of the fiscal year; 30 have been examined and are held for Register's certificates which can not be had until former accounts have been acted upon by the First Comptroller; 1 is stated only at the close of the fiscal year; 3 are examined and awaiting correction; 5 await the issue of repay-covering warrants; 4 are held because settlement has been postponed by direction of the Secretary; 24 accounts await deposits before statement.

Of the 746 accounts received during the quarter ending March 31, 1893, and now on hand, 356 are official emoluments; 21 are held awaiting deposits; 42 have been examined and await Register's certificates; 1 is stated at the end of the fiscal year; 2 have been examined and are held for correction.

Of the 2,273 accounts received since March 31, 1893, and now on hand 391 are official emoluments; 19 have been examined and await Register's certificates.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, BY FISCAL YEARS, OF TRANSACTIONS IN THE FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FROM 1861 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE.

Fiscal year.	Number of accounts examined and adjusted.				Amount.				Number of certificates recorded.	Number of letters written.	Number of powers of attorney filed.
	Receipts.		Disbursements.		Total.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Total amount.			
	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Receipts.	Disbursements.							
1861	1,744	7,461	9,205	\$201,860,753.25	\$241,893,457.28	7,249	727	7,997	1,065	.....
1862	1,477	7,906	9,383	352,564,687.88	359,730,293.82	7,497	.....	7,997	1,316	.....
1863	1,407	8,543	9,950	67,417,405.35	890,971,665.77	7,406	.....	7,406	1,824	.....
1864	1,342	9,560	10,902	81,510,726.80	1,447,668,825.90	8,524	.....	8,524	1,909	.....
1865	1,972	10,920	12,892	90,763,635.52	1,755,151,026.75	12,635	.....	12,635	1,735	.....
1866	2,122	13,329	15,451	221,445,243.71	1,972,713,889.06	14,823	.....	14,823	1,737	.....
1867	2,055	10,812	12,867	218,884,931.81	2,359,623,571.08	10,160	.....	10,160	1,900	.....
1868	2,364	11,396	13,760	215,497,655.23	1,949,304,257.69	10,859	.....	10,859	2,239	.....
1869	2,547	13,352	15,899	231,762,318.27	1,808,644,481.50	11,426	.....	11,426	2,356	.....
1870	2,441	12,630	15,071	210,196,298.47	1,314,512,789.41	12,433	.....	12,433	2,339	.....
1871	2,861	11,701	14,562	219,338,078.13	1,773,277,492.08	13,765	.....	13,765	1,005	.....
1872	5,522	14,574	19,996	1,202,890,370.18	1,416,193,077.42	12,860	.....	12,860	2,282	.....
1873	6,580	17,237	23,817	1,144,221,998.80	1,283,788,750.35	12,163	.....	12,163	2,048	.....
1874	7,065	17,237	24,302	875,692,671.71	1,491,627,101.07	12,639	.....	12,639	2,073	.....
1875	6,615	16,847	23,462	1,139,847,490.52	1,746,678,092.68	12,739	.....	12,739	2,455	.....
1876	7,016	17,544	24,560	696,493,639.31	1,986,011,191.06	13,821	.....	13,821	3,219	.....
1877	7,638	16,318	23,956	917,547,649.73	1,287,812,743.00	13,708	.....	13,708	3,443	.....
1878	7,297	17,678	24,975	1,147,547,649.73	1,137,821,192.79	15,179	.....	15,179	3,859	.....
1879	6,814	20,308	27,122	1,893,413,041.53	1,016,464,531.81	16,871	.....	16,871	5,218	.....
1880	8,149	20,802	31,951	1,025,610,807.75	1,025,610,807.75	20,106	.....	20,106	5,281	.....
1881	8,149	22,950	31,099	1,361,999,615.73	1,361,999,615.73	20,985	.....	20,985	5,295	.....
1882	8,149	22,705	31,854	956,377,144.94	1,124,835,631.67	19,987	.....	19,987	8,591	.....
1883	6,342	29,632	29,974	1,080,298,286.68	1,152,485,650.55	21,068	.....	21,068	2,643	.....
1884	8,834	24,206	33,040	898,990,191.10	916,763,292.09	21,906	.....	21,906	4,571	.....
1885	3,935	27,630	31,565	1,053,299,015.68	1,284,471,593.23	21,408	.....	21,408	3,106	.....
1886	2,908	28,658	31,563	901,181,435.69	1,030,725,563.22	21,604	.....	21,604	4,243	.....
1887	2,761	31,367	29,468	803,042,622.61	867,577,102.75	21,408	.....	21,408	3,146	.....
1888	3,680	31,367	35,048	1,019,684,429.60	1,165,879,638.80	14,753	.....	14,753	2,071	.....
1889	3,229	33,292	36,520	985,017,611.19	1,201,513,099.85	17,195	.....	17,195	3,874	.....
1890	3,029	32,618	35,647	1,104,713,679.22	1,292,218,570.88	15,800	.....	15,800	1,803	.....
1891	3,017	33,750	36,767	1,106,118,228.22	1,280,343,653.57	25,518	25,518	4,229	
1892	
1893	

Warehouse and bond accounts.

Warehouse and bond accounts.

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The foregoing exhibit shows that the volume of business done in this office during the fiscal year 1893 was greater than that of any year since the establishment of this office, and that the work of the office is nearer up to date than for many years past.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1893 there were on hand in this office 4,418 accounts, and at the beginning of the last quarter of the fiscal year (April 1, 1893) there were on hand 4,737 accounts. This report, as submitted, shows that the current work of the office has been transacted and the number of accounts on hand reduced from 4,418 July 1, 1892, and 4,737 April 1, 1893, to 3,647, and this reduction still continues, and it will be observed that the work of the office is now nearly current. My efforts to dispose of the work in the order of its receipt in the office have been most heartily aided by the deputy auditor, chiefs of division and clerks, and I am pleased to report that it will be but a short time until all delayed accounts are audited, and then it will be possible to dispatch the business received in the office without delay.

When I assumed this office I found it necessary to abolish the practice of making accounts special and auditing them out of the order of their receipt. Accounts are now made special only in very rare and extraordinary cases, and then only by the personal direction of the head of the office. This order has resulted in benefit to those claimants and officers who have not attorneys or other persons to represent them, and has not prejudiced any. It may be added that, under the rule requiring accounts to be adjusted in the order of their receipt in the office, officers and claimants are more prompt in rendering their accounts and in having them in correct form, they knowing that if the accounts are returned for correction they will lose their first order of adjustment.

I respectfully call your attention to the fact that the business of this office is rapidly increasing year by year, and that since the last increase in the clerical force, July 1, 1880, the work of the office has increased 35 per cent. Without criticising the recommendations of my predecessors, from time to time made, for an increase in said force, I am of the opinion that the number of employes at present provided is sufficient for the present demands of the public business, but submit that, as there is now no work for copyists in this office, and that as all clerks are auditing accounts, the salary of the four copyists at \$900 per annum and of the three clerks at \$1,000 per annum, as now provided, should be increased to \$1,200 per annum, respectively. These clerks do exactly the same character of work that is done by clerks receiving \$1,800 per year. In my judgment, no clerk unable to audit accounts should be employed in this office, and any clerk performing such service as is now rendered should receive at least \$1,200 per annum, as recommended in my estimates submitted for the fiscal year 1895.

I take pleasure in commending to your favorable consideration the officers and clerks in this office, who have aided so cheerfully and faithfully in making possible the submission of so favorable a report as is herewith presented.

ERNEST P. BALDWIN,
First Auditor.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

REPORT OF THE SECOND AUDITOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 14, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report, showing the details of the work performed in this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

* * * * *

The application of moneys appropriated for the Indian service, the Medical Department, Pay Department, Ordnance Department, expenses of the Commanding General's Office, contingencies of the Adjutant-General's Office, the Soldiers' Home, the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, publication of Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, contingencies of the military establishment, etc., is indicated by the subjoined tabular statements of amounts drawn from the Treasury on requisitions of the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Interior, repayments of unexpended balances, and aggregate balances remaining in the Treasury on June 30, 1893.

Appropriations.	Drafts.	Repayments.
<i>Indian Service.</i>		
Advance interest to certain Indian tribes.....	\$148,889.51	\$50,039.94
Aiding Indian allottees, under act of February 8, 1887.....	46,539.32	1,721.76
Allotments to certain Indian tribes and bands.....	21,925.53	15.00
Appraisal and sale of Round Valley Indian Reservation.....	9,396.18	3,001.38
Bridges at Santee, Sioux, and Ponca reservations.....	608.82	.....
Buildings and repairs at agencies.....	19,277.40	6,026.71
Civilization fund.....	2,775.70	1,153.63
Civilization of the Sioux.....	217,049.77	.....
Civilization and support of Sioux, Medawakanton band.....	4,523.62	14.62
Commissions to negotiate with various Indian tribes and bands.....	39,081.60	1,343.87
Contingencies of the Indian Department.....	41,724.19	7,661.45
Ditches and reservoirs for Navajoes.....	6,017.22	496.47
Education Sioux Nation.....	94,890.89	977.97
Expenses of Board of Indian Commissioners.....	4,873.34	727.75
Flour mill, Pima Agency, Ariz.....	8,495.15	1,502.48
Fulfilling treaties with various Indian tribes.....	1,223,248.73	47,138.2g
Gratuity to certain Ute Indians.....	2,403.59	.....
Homesteads for Indians.....	3,610.88	218.60
Incidental expenses of the Indian Service.....	109,984.29	8,255.61
Indian exhibit, World's Columbian Exposition.....	4,465.00	.....
Indian moneys, proceeds of sales.....	111,811.29	15,209.26
Interest on trust funds, etc.....	1,688,949.88	31,085.58
Investigating Indian depredation claims.....	3,700.09	156.17
Irrigation, Indian reservations.....	38,277.48	1,265.96
Judgments, Indian depredation claims.....	462,899.47	.....
Negotiating with certain Indian tribes.....	15,388.22	3,496.50
Pay of Indian agents, farmers, inspectors, interpreters, judges, matrons, police, and school superintendents.....	333,832.33	5,284.56
Payments to various Indian tribes and bands.....	3,628,614.92	25,257.51
Proceeds of Indian reservations.....	12,685.06	410.66
Purchase of lands for certain Indians.....	32,509.00	.....
Relief of certain Indians.....	129,722.36	11,684.35
Relief of sundry persons.....	5,472.89	.....
Sale and allotment of Umatilla Reservation.....	8,077.90	20.00
School buildings and support of schools.....	2,395,165.61	63,057.70
Substation, Shoshone Agency, Wyo.....	4,999.90	.....
Support of various Indian tribes and bands.....	2,370,875.25	42,230.47
Surveying and allotting Indian reservations.....	86,559.86	19,017.36
Telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies.....	64,127.70	5,289.22
Transportation of Indian supplies.....	302,113.62	18,113.24
Traveling expenses of Indian inspectors and school superintendent.....	9,004.71	1,200.05
Unfinished allotments under act of February 8, 1887.....	1,861.62	468.25
Vaccination of Indians.....	447.00	15.00
Miscellaneous items.....	1,154.11	68.85
Total drafts and repayments on account of Indian appropriations.....	13,719,012.82	373,716.61

Appropriations.	Drafts.	Repayments.
<i>War Department.</i>		
Arming and equipping the militia.....	\$451,751.64	\$2,070.78
Arsenals.....	300,763.13	285.19
Artillery school at Fortress Monroe, Va.....	5,000.00	.....
Bounty to Fifteenth and Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry.....	575.07	.....
Bounty to volunteers, their widows and legal heirs.....	351,932.55	630.22
Bounty under act of July 28, 1866.....	50,050.00	5,099.05
Contingencies of the Army.....	14,340.03	1,677.27
Contingencies, headquarters military departments.....	2,946.60	6.52
Draft and substitute fund.....	345.58	.....
Expenses of Commanding-General's office.....	1,754.00	.....
Expenses of military convicts.....	3,218.16	.....
Expenses of recruiting.....	121,218.11	702.44
Extra pay to officers and men who served in the Mexican war.....	606.71	.....
Infantry and cavalry school, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	1,500.00	.....
Library, Surgeon-General's office.....	13,403.51	5,918.50
Medical and hospital department.....	491,538.66	173,315.21
Ordnance service, ordnance, ordnance stores, etc.; ordnance material, proceeds sales.....	3,254,740.75	245,566.47
Pay, etc., of the Army.....	13,500,112.37	540,884.51
Pay of the Military Academy.....	247,088.50	7,084.38
Pay of two and three-year volunteers.....	566,369.56	1,660.40
Payments under special acts to sundry persons.....	6,809.00	.....
Proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J.....	64,023.97	13.55
Publication of official records of the war of the rebellion.....	240,426.52	9,526.13
Reimbursing Pennsylvania for moneys expended in payment of militia.....	8,732.50	.....
Rock Island bridge.....	62,750.00	.....
Signal Service.....	991.65	313.56
Soldiers' Home, permanent fund.....	129,000.00	.....
Soldiers' Home, interest account.....	74,198.06	.....
Support of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.....	3,286,535.41	99,780.78
Support of Soldiers' Home.....	162,733.05	176.66
Traveling expenses of California and Nevada Volunteers and the First Michigan Cavalry.....	974.53	.....
Miscellaneous items.....	1,515.49	.....
Total drafts and repayments on account of War Department appropriations.....	22,873,110.54	1,094,702.62
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *

PAYMASTERS' DIVISION.

The duties of this division are to audit and adjust the accounts of army paymasters; to state accounts in favor of the Soldiers' Home for the monthly contributions of 12½ cents by enlisted men of the Army, court-martial fines, forfeitures by desertion, etc.; to keep a record of deposits by and repayments to enlisted men; to determine the longevity status of officers of the Army; to raise charges against officers for over-payments, erroneous masters, etc.; to transfer to the Third Auditor's books such amounts collected by paymasters as have not already been deposited and passed to the credit of the proper appropriations on books of the Second and Third Auditors, and to make such settlements of a miscellaneous character as are incidental to the general work of the division.

The work performed during the year is shown by the following figures:

Number on hand July 1, 1892.....	109
Number received from Paymaster-General, U. S. Army, during the year ending June 30, 1893.....	370
Number to be accounted for.....	479
Number examined, reported, and transmitted to the Second Comptroller during the year.....	380
Number on hand June 30, 1893.....	99

Amount disbursed in the 380 accounts to the Second Comptroller during the year, \$14,223,501.83.

On the 30th of June, 1893, the accounts of army paymasters were rendered to this office to include March, 1893, audited to include December, 1892, and confirmed to include August, 1892. Thirty-two paymasters were on duty and rendering accounts, so that the 99 accounts on hand represent a period of about three months.

Deposits.—The record of deposits by enlisted men under the act of May 15, 1872, shows that 5,441 deposits were made since last report, amounting to \$274,026.60, and that 5,640 deposits, amounting to \$292,879.44, have been withdrawn, upon which the depositors received interest amounting to \$27,536.55.

Miscellaneous settlements.—Amount involved in 55 settlements crediting the Soldiers' Home with sums ascertained to be due in auditing paymasters' accounts, \$121,279.41; in 5 settlements charging officers with sums overdrawn, \$191.68; in 2 settlements crediting amounts refunded on account of overpayment, \$6; in 5 settlements crediting amounts erroneously charged, \$3,883.44; in 2 settlements paying owners of outstanding checks, \$62.55, and in 71 settlements transferring amounts from appropriation for "Pay, etc., of the Army" to the credit of sundry appropriations on the books of the Second and Third Auditor on account of ordnance, transportation, etc., \$93,577.87, making a total of 140 settlements and involving the sum of \$218,911.05.

Longevity.—Number of cases in which dates have been revised and established showing the time from which increase is due officers of the Army for length of service, 126.

Deserters.—Number of cases settled during the year, 2,605.

Correspondence.—Number of letters received, 1,331; number of letters written, 1,166.

Number of vouchers in the 380 paymasters' accounts examined and reported, 70,641.

ORDNANCE, MEDICAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION.

With the exception of paymasters' accounts all army disbursing accounts rendered to the second auditor are audited in this division; also the accounts of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and the military accounts of the disbursing clerk of the War Department; also claims of a miscellaneous character, namely, claims under special acts of Congress; claims for material furnished the ordnance department; for refundment of bounty money taken from soldiers under General Orders 305 of 1864; for refundment of money erroneously paid to secure exemption from draft, etc. The book records of payments to officers of the regular and volunteer armies are kept in this division, and transcripts from said records are furnished when required by other divisions. It also has charge of the files of settled ordnance, medical, and miscellaneous accounts from 1817 to date.

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INDIAN DIVISION.

The general duties of the Indian division are to audit the money accounts of Indian agents and other disbursing officers of the Indian service and the claims of contractors, employes, etc., for supplies furnished and services rendered; also to examine and finally dispose of the property accounts of Indian disbursing officers and to keep records

of contracts for supplies and delivery thereunder, so that any article can be readily traced from the place of purchase to its destination. This division has charge of the files of settled accounts and claims pertaining to the Indian service and furnishes to the Attorney-General and to the proper courts such information and documentary evidence as may be found in said files touching suits against the United States. It also makes transcripts of the accounts of Indian disbursing officers in cases where it is necessary to bring suit for balances found due the Government.

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PAY AND BOUNTY DIVISION.

This division is subdivided into six branches or sections, namely:

(1) *The registering branch*, by which all claims for arrears of pay and bounty that have accrued since April 13, 1861, are received, registered according to regiments or other independent organizations, and sent to the files of claims awaiting examination. After being certified by the Second Auditor and Second Comptroller, the claims again pass through this branch in order that the number of the certificates may be entered on the claims' register, thus completing the record. Letters of inquiry concerning claims, either settled or pending, are necessarily referred to this branch for information as to date of filing, number of certificate, etc.

(2) *The examining branch*, by which such evidence as may be necessary to complete claims is collected and scrutinized. When completed, if there appears to be anything due from the United States, the cases, after passing the board of review, go to the settling branch for adjustment. In cases where formal settlements have not previously been made, and it is evident that nothing is due the claimants, settlements disallowing the claims are made in this branch and reported to the Comptroller for his action thereon as required by law. In future, cases of this kind will be disallowed by the Second Auditor under the provisions of the act of July 16, 1892. In cases where formal settlements have already been made and it is apparent that nothing further is due, claimants are so notified and the papers are filed with said settlements.

(3) *The settling branch*, by which all claims passed by the examining branch and reported correct by the board of review are formally adjusted by certificate settlements and reported to the Second Comptroller.

(4) *The correspondence branch*, in which inquiries relating to settled claims, and all letters from members of Congress in regard to claims, whether open or settled, are answered, and the miscellaneous correspondence attended to, including the writing of letters to claimants and attorneys, notifying them of the settlement of their claims. This branch also transmits certificates to the Paymaster-General for payment, and keeps the necessary records showing under what heads of appropriations balances have been certified.

(5) *Branch in charge of open and disallowed files*.—These files consist of claims awaiting evidence to be furnished by claimants and attorneys, claims awaiting action by the examining and settling branches, claims summarily disallowed by the Auditor prior to January 1, 1882, and not since called up, and claims which have not been completed by the parties in interest and are regarded as abandoned.

(6) *Branch in charge of files of settled claims*.—These files consist of claims for arrears of pay and bounty which have been formally certified by the Second Auditor and Second Comptroller since 1832.

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DIVISION OF INQUIRIES AND REPLIES.

The following are the duties assigned to this division: To answer calls for information in regard to officers and enlisted men who served in the armies of the United States since the war of 1812, from the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General of Subsistence, the Commissioner of Pensions, the Third and Fourth Auditors of the Treasury, and the various divisions of this office; to furnish the pay and bounty division with statements of payments to officers and enlisted men on detached service, absent, sick, etc., who are not paid on the regular muster and pay rolls of their commands; to copy or repair worn and defaced rolls and vouchers; to compare and verify the signatures of claimants and their witnesses who have cases before the Pension and Third Auditor's offices with their signatures on the original rolls and vouchers on file in this office, and to furnish copies of such affidavits, final statements, certificates of disability, etc., as may be required by the Adjutant-General and other officers.

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MAIL DIVISION.

The general duties of the mail division are to carefully examine, stamp, assort, and distribute the entire incoming mail of the office, including all papers received from the Second Comptroller's office, the Indian Office, the War Department, etc.; to inspect the outgoing mail and see that errors and irregularities are corrected; to answer all letters not relating to claims on file, and to dispose of or properly refer all letters, claims, etc., which do not pertain to this office.

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ARCHIVES DIVISION.

This division has charge of all accounts of Army paymasters which have ever been settled by the Second Auditor and Second Comptroller; also of the book records of payments to regiments, batteries, and other independent organizations, detachments, hospitals, paroled prisoners of war, recruiting parties, and all other separate commands. It withdraws from the files such vouchers as are required by the settling clerks in other divisions, and returns them to their proper places when no longer required.

* * * * *

Having taken charge of the office on April 8, 1893, the principal portion of the work, an account of which is contained in this annual report, was done under the direction of my predecessor. The clerical force of the office had been divided into eleven divisions until the "old army division" was abolished by my predecessor, during the last fiscal year, leaving ten divisions in operation when I took charge of the office. As the acts of Congress making appropriations for the expenses of this office have never provided pay for chiefs of more than six divisions the other four divisions were necessarily under the charge of four clerks of the classified service, designated as acting chiefs of divisions, which seemed to lack legal sanction. I have therefore consolidated several divisions, reducing the number to six divisions, and placed the whole of the clerical force under the charge of the six chiefs of divisions provided for by law. The six divisions thus formed are as follows: Bookkeeper's Division, Paymaster, Ordnance and Medical Division, Pay and Bounty Division, Mail and Property Division, Archives Division, and Indian Division.

It will be observed from the data contained in this report that the work in arrears has been diminished, and it is hoped that the reorganization as indicated above will expedite the dispatch of business and that the work will in a few years be brought up to date.

Very respectfully,

T. STOBO FARROW,
Auditor.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

REPORT OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
September 30, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. The following statement shows, in tabular form, the number and amount of accounts and claims on hand July 1, 1892, received and audited during the fiscal year, and remaining on hand unsettled June 30, 1893.

Description of accounts.	On hand July 1, 1892.		Received during fiscal year.	
	No.	Amount involved.	No.	Amount involved.
Quartermasters' money accounts	667	\$2,145,712.57	2,436	\$7,837,420.90
Quartermasters' property returns	433		3,704	
Engineers' money accounts	64	4,483,855.72	490	14,979,830.70
Engineers' property returns	486		1,111	
Commissaries' money accounts	321	548,444.48	2,395	2,548,165.00
Commissaries' property accounts	916		2,348	
Signal officers' money accounts	47	12,523.87	52	19,915.63
Miscellaneous claims	7,646	1,362,207.48	3,390	1,242,064.83
Claims for lost vessels	8	32,050.60	2	3,000.00
Oregon and Indian war claims	611	4,047.62	3	
State war claims	25	601,909.93		
Pension agents' accounts	287	87,833,492.22	262	155,781,488.19
Miscellaneous pension accounts, claims, etc			500	23,674.63
Supplemental accounts of pension agents			53	68,744.84
Supplemental accounts of military officers			313	45,358.84
Claims for reimbursement (pension), sec. 4718, R. S.	1,341		2,355	
Total	13,452	97,027,243.89	10,414	182,569,664.16

Description of accounts.	Settled during fiscal year.		Remaining unsettled June 30, 1893.	
	No.	Amount involved.	No.	Amount involved.
Quartermasters' money accounts	2,381	\$8,530,030.28	722	\$1,473,103.19
Quartermasters' property returns	3,814		323	
Engineers' money accounts	257	10,550,248.00	297	8,913,438.42
Engineers' property returns	1,631		516	
Commissaries' money accounts	2,255	2,290,899.47	1,061	895,710.61
Commissaries' property returns	2,270		994	
Signal officers' money accounts	81	32,348.81	18	90.69
Miscellaneous claims	4,344	1,303,503.45	6,692	1,300,798.86
Claims for lost vessels	3	3,550.00	7	31,500.00
Oregon and Indian war claims	1		613	4,047.62
State war claims			25	604,909.93
Pension agents' accounts	407	141,140,771.21	142	102,474,299.17
Miscellaneous pension accounts, claims, etc	500	23,674.63		
Supplemental accounts of pension agents	53	68,744.84		
Supplemental accounts of military officers	313	45,358.84		
Claims for reimbursement (pensions), sec. 4718 R. S.	3,635		61	
Total	21,395	163,989,129.56	11,471	115,607,778.49

ARMY PENSION DIVISION.

The duties of this division embrace the auditing and settling of the accounts of the several agents for paying Army pensions, and the adjustment of all matters relating to payments from the Army pension appropriations. These necessitate the keeping of an account with each pensioner from the time when his name is inscribed upon the rolls until the pension ceases by death, limitation, or otherwise. The rollbooks of this office are prepared with great care from data furnished in each case by the Commissioner of Pensions. They correspond in every important particular with those of the several pension agents, and cover the period from 1798 to the present time. They show the dates of commencement and rates of all pensions, and the amounts of all payments made or due in each case, so that any error in payment made by an agent whose accounts are under consideration can at once be detected.

The increasing magnitude of the pension disbursements, and correspondingly the increasing work of this division, is shown by the following tables. The number of vouchers paid by pension agents has increased year by year—from 1,226,119, involving \$59,906,501.69, in 1883, to 3,669,009, involving \$155,071,506.98, in 1893—200 per cent in ten years; while the the clerical force of the division has increased from 49 to 64—30 per cent only in the same period.

When it is considered that each of these payments requires careful scrutiny as to the identification of the pensioner, the validity of the voucher, the correctness of the amount, and the proper entry of the payment upon the rolls, it will be seen that the clerks of this division are taxed to their full capacity in their endeavor to keep abreast of the work.

At the close of the fiscal year there were in the office, unexamined, 1,284,310 pension vouchers, representing about four month's work.

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MILITARY DIVISION.

The military division examines and adjusts the money accounts and property returns pertaining to the Quartermaster Department, Subsistence Department, Corps of Engineers, Military Academy, Military Prison, Mackinac National Park, Chicamunga and Chattanooga National Park, surveys of battle fields, and such other accounts of the War Department as are required by law to be settled in this office. The accounts of the Quartermaster Department cover a wider and more varied range of disbursements than any other branch of the War Department, embracing disbursements on account of barracks, quarters, hospitals, storehouses, offices, stables, storage, transportation for all army supplies, army clothing, camp and garrison equipage, cavalry and artillery horses, fuel, forage, straw, materials for bedding, stationery, printing, hired men, per diem to extra-duty men, pursuit and apprehension of deserters, the expenses of hired escorts, of expresses, veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses, of supplying posts with water, and, generally, whatever is necessary for the support and comfort of the Army in quarters, in camp, and during operations in the field, as well as the authorized expenses for the burial of the dead, the maintenance and preservation of national cemeteries, and the construction of authorized roads. The accounts of the Subsistence Department embrace all expenditures necessary for supplying the Army with provisions and the care and proper distribution of the same. The accounts of the

Corps of Engineers settled in this division, embrace expenditures for sites and materials for and repairs of the various fortifications throughout the United States; the purchase of sites and materials for seacoast defences; the examination and survey of the Northern and Western lakes and rivers; construction and repair of breakwaters, and the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the United States. The accounts of the Signal Service embrace all expenditures for army signalling and the maintenance and repair of military telegraph lines. The accounts of the Military Academy and Military Prison, embrace all expenditures necessary for the support of those institutions.

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CLAIMS DIVISION.

To this division is assigned the examination of all claims within the jurisdiction of this office, except claims payable from pension funds. They include claims for supplies purchased or appropriated for the Army; for the transportation and telegraphic service of the Army; for the purchase, hire, or appropriation of boats, cars, engines, horses, mules, wagons, or other means of army transportation; for the value of property of citizens, or officers and soldiers, lost in the military service; for mileage, traveling expenses, commutations, and other allowances to officers or soldiers of the Army; claims of States for reimbursement, under various acts, of the expenses incurred in raising and furnishing volunteers or militia for United States service; claims growing out of various Indian wars; claims under special acts of Congress; also, the preparation of evidence called for in cases in the Court of Claims or before Congress.

The nature of the duties requires great familiarity with the statutes, skill in methods of investigation, judgment in weighing evidence, and renders the division one of the most important and responsible in the Treasury.

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THE FILES.

Attention has repeatedly been called to the overcrowded condition of the files of this office, and I urgently request that some adequate provision be made for the preservation of the many millions of vouchers and other valuable records now in the custody of this office, and to which constant additions are being made. The pension files alone receive a yearly addition of nearly four million vouchers. Every available foot of space is already occupied, and as the Auditor is charged by law with the preservation of these accounts and vouchers, I can not too strongly urge the serious importance of some immediate action in the premises. I can not now see how this office can, without additional files room, preserve the records as the law requires.

I desire to testify as to the very efficient help and hearty coöperation of the Deputy Auditor, chiefs of division, and clerks in the discharge of the duties of the office.

SAMUEL BLACKWELL,
Third Auditor.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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REPORT OF THE FOURTH AUDITOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 27, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

The balances, liabilities, and payments under "pay" and other appropriations are shown by the following statements:

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS, PAY OF NAVY AND PAY OF MARINE CORPS, 1893.

Pay of the Navy, 1893.

Balance in hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1893.....	\$91,809.54
Balance in Treasury as shown by ledger June 30, 1893	1,618,091.67
Total balance.....	1,709,901.21

The liabilities June 30, 1893, were as follows:

Due and unpaid officers and men.....	\$594,654.11
Due naval hospital fund.....	48,371.09
Due clothing and small stores fund	145,061.91
Due provisions, navy.....	2,590.99
Due on account of unpaid allotments.....	20,824.00
Due general account of advances	738,471.15

Total liabilities..... 1,549,973.25

Apparent available balance..... 159,927.96

Pay of the Marine Corps, 1893.

Balance in hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1893.....	\$13,584.75
Balance in Treasury as shown by ledger June 30, 1893	112,874.25
Total balance.....	126,459.00

The liabilities June 30, 1893, were as follows:

Due and unpaid officers and men.....	\$41,157.80
Due naval hospital fund	8,578.93
Due general account of advances	34,322.41

Total liabilities..... 84,059.14

Apparent available balance..... 42,399.86

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The sum of \$2,418.32 was expended under section 4718 of the Revised Statutes to reimburse those who bore the expense of last sickness and burial of pensioners.

So brief a period has elapsed since I personally entered upon the duties of the office that I shall not submit any recommendation. I find that the current work of the different divisions appears to be well up to date, so far as practicable. The divisions are in charge of intelligent and competent officials.

C. B. MORTON,
Auditor.

Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

REPORT OF THE FIFTH AUDITOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE FIFTH AUDITOR,
Washington, D. C., October 21, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of this office during the past fiscal year, and the present condition of the public business intrusted to my charge, as requested by your letter of the 9th ultimo.

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DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR DIVISION.

Diplomatic service.—The accounts of ministers and other officers of the diplomatic service have been adjusted, showing (Table A of the appendix) expenditures and passport fees for the year, as follows:

Paid for salaries of ministers.....	\$302,424.98
Paid for salaries, secretaries of legations.....	26,980.89
Paid for salary of clerk to legation in Spain.....	1,200.00
Paid for salaries, diplomatic officers while receiving instructions and in transit.....	52,574.46
Paid for salaries, chargé d'affaires <i>ad interim</i>	26,118.99
Paid for salaries, interpreters to legations.....	10,311.83
Paid for contingent expenses, foreign missions.....	113,169.65
Paid for loss by exchange, diplomatic service.....	1,467.47
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Total salaries and expenses.....	532,548.27
Passport fees received and accounted for.....	1,014.27

The few accounts of legations which have not yet been received are pointed out by figures referring to footnotes in Table A of the Appendix.

The appropriations made for salaries, chargés d'affaires *ad interim*, \$20,000, and contingent expenses foreign missions, \$90,000, were again found to be insufficient to cover the expenditures for the year.

Consular service.—Accounts of consular officers have been adjusted, showing expenses for this service and official fees collected as follows (Tables B, C, D, and E of the appendix):

Paid:	
Salaries, consular service.....	\$189,775.19
Salaries while receiving instructions and in transit.....	28,269.13
Salaries, consular clerks.....	14,365.76
Loss on bills of exchange.....	3,583.58
Pay of consular officers for services to American vessels.....	23,953.10
Compensation from fees (sections 1703, 1730, and 1733, Revised Statutes).....	231,802.10
Office rent and clerk hire (section 1732, Revised Statutes).....	4,025.20
Contingent expenses, United States consulates.....	187,230.60
Allowance for clerks at consulates.....	83,300.69
Expenses of prisons for American convicts.....	6,390.00
Salaries, interpreters to consulates in China, etc.....	13,850.00
Salaries, marshals for consular courts.....	7,888.59
Expenses of interpreters and guards, etc.....	5,040.93
Boat and crew at Hongkong and Osaka and Hiogo.....	628.29
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	1,105,103.16
Received:	
Consular fees received for official services.....	1,009,660.26
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Excess of expenditures over receipts.....	96,042.90

An excess of expenditures over receipts is shown of \$96,042.90. This is larger than occurred last year. It then amounted to \$40,526.70.

The amount paid for salaries while receiving instructions and in transit of consular officers to and from their posts exceeds that paid last year by \$20,518.12.

The amount paid for contingent expenses, United States consulates, as adjusted, while in excess of the appropriation in the sum of \$37,230.60, is less than was reported last year by \$30,904.23.

Permit me to add under this head that some inconvenience to this office might be avoided if greater promptitude should be observed by a few consular officers in forwarding their returns after the close of each quarter.

Consular fees.—The consular fees collected for official services are stated in detail as to the character and amount at each consulate in Table II of the appendix, and aggregate in kind and amount as follows:

Invoice certificates.....	\$929,677.53
Landing certificates.....	25,830.22
Bills of health.....	23,621.00
Currency certificates.....	10,302.00
Other fees.....	19,629.51
Total.....	1,009,060.26

The fees aggregate for the second time a million of dollars and over. In 1890 they exceeded a million. There has been an increase over last year in all classes of fees.

The new health regulations issued in pursuance of the act of February 15, 1893, caused the increase in the fees for bills of health; and a much larger increase may be expected for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, when these regulations shall have been in operation during the whole of the year.

The fees collected for bills of health and reported above are received entirely from foreign vessels bound for the United States, no fees being collected by law from American vessels; and I would state in connection with this subject that information has been received at this office showing that the opinion exists with some consuls that the fees for bills of health to foreign vessels are notarial and are the perquisites of the officer. It appears that the same view is also had by some consuls with reference to their services in connection with the cargoes of foreign vessels owned by Americans, such as protests, surveys, authentications of copies, signatures, etc.

It is impossible of course, under the present regulations, for this office to ascertain how far the practice prevails under the views referred to of withholding these fees from the official reports; but in my opinion it is sufficiently important to be inquired into, and I would therefore recommend that consuls be required to forward to this office with their returns quarterly reports of their notarial fees. These reports would furnish the information necessary to insure accuracy and uniformity in this matter of accounts which can not be definitely ascertained under the present system.

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Relief of seamen.—As shown by Tables F and G of the appendix, accounts for relief of seamen, and wages, were adjusted with the following results:

Board and lodging.....	\$8,196.38
Clothing.....	4,035.92
Medical aid.....	4,034.08

Other expenses	\$6,087.88	
Loss by exchange.....	131.92	
		\$6,229.70
Passage to the United States, paid at the Treasury.....		10,000.00
Total.....		32,496.83
Amount of extra wages and arrears collected.....		193,852.27
Amount of extra wages and arrears paid to seamen.....		182,940.26
Amount of extra wages and arrears paid for relief.....		7,727.64
Amount of extra wages and arrears in hands of consuls.....		3,184.37
Total.....		193,852.27
Total relief afforded.....		32,496.83
Wages and extra wages applied.....		7,727.64
Amount paid by the United States.....		24,769.19
Balance of appropriation unexpended October 20, 1893.....		25,230.81
Total sum appropriated.....		50,000.00

In round numbers, the Government paid for relief and protection of destitute American seamen, for the last five years, the following sums, viz: 1889, \$37,200; 1890, \$38,300; 1891, \$33,900; 1892, \$36,500; 1893, \$24,769.19. It will thus be seen that the expenditure for the fiscal year just ended is less than the average for that period by more than \$10,000; and yet the number of seamen relieved is not greatly different from the average number for the said period, making a net saving of about \$9 on each seaman relieved during the fiscal year 1893, as compared with the other years above set forth.

Other expenses of the foreign service.—Accounts, other than those hereinbefore reported, and in addition to the amounts which are included in the table coming immediately after this, of disbursing clerk's accounts, adjusted during the year; relating to appropriations, are as follows:

International Union of American Republics.....	\$5,702.10
International boundary survey, United States and Mexico.....	89,078.47
International Bureau of Weights and Measures.....	3,300.88
International Bureau for Publication of Customs Tariffs.....	2,637.52
Continental Railway Commission.....	45,036.50
International Monetary Conference at Brussels.....	931.41
Publication of consular and commercial reports, 1893.....	13,796.17
Annual expenses Cape Spartel light, 1893.....	300.00
Refunding penalties or charges erroneously exacted.....	44.00
Fees and costs in extradition cases, 1893.....	2,357.47
Steam launch for legation at Constantinople.....	1,081.54
Buildings and grounds for legation in China, 1893.....	1,374.37
Transporting remains of diplomatic officers, consuls, and consular clerks, 1893.....	57.25
Rescuing shipwrecked American seamen, 1893.....	395.00
Foreign hospital at Panama, 1893.....	500.00
Bringing home criminals, 1893.....	264.62
Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris.....	15,039.98
Columbian Historical Exposition at Madrid.....	17,163.98
Payment to heirs of Alexander Clark.....	4,000.00
Payment to widow of Bayless W. Hanna.....	5,375.00
Relief of George W. Jones, late minister to Bogota.....	480.76
Binding manuscript papers, Department of State.....	2,011.48

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I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

THOMAS HOLCOMB,
Fifth Auditor.

Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

* * * * *

REPORT OF THE SIXTH AUDITOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SIXTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 20, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the business operations of this office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893.

My annual report to the Postmaster-General, exhibiting in detail the financial transactions of the Post-Office Department, has been completed and submitted.

* * * * *

RECORDING DIVISION.

This division audits and adjusts money-order and postal-note accounts, and has charge of the correspondence relating thereto.

The weekly statements of postmasters are received from the inspecting division, the footings entered in registers, and entries of deposits, drafts, and transfers verified by comparison with journal records of the original vouchers. Accounts are adjusted quarterly and postmasters instructed to take credit for accrued commissions. Differences between accounts as rendered and as audited are indicated by error circulars, and postmasters directed to correct their accounts accordingly.

Credits claimed upon defective vouchers are disallowed and the vouchers returned for perfection.

Statements as received are filed by States alphabetically in guard books and monitors.

A jacket is kept for each postmaster, and all correspondence and special vouchers pertaining to his accounts filed therein.

Accounts of late postmasters are adjusted by payment, transfer, or collection, as indicated by the balance.

Detailed statements of accounts are prepared and submitted for suit when balances due the United States are not paid after demand has been made on late postmasters and their sureties.

Vouchers are assorted, filed, and preserved.

Quarterly and annual statements of the money-order and postal-note transactions of the United States, both domestic and international, with the revenue derived therefrom, are prepared for the information of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General.

The following table shows the principal transactions of this division for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893:

Transactions.	Number.	Amount.	Increase.		Decrease.	
			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Weekly statements received, registered, and filed	447,314	.....	.....	.....	86,736	.....
Money orders issued (domestic)	13,309,735	\$127,576,433.65	1,240,293	\$7,509,632.58	.....	.....
Postal notes issued	7,753,210	12,903,076.73	703,170	1,007,311.22	.....	.....
Money orders issued (international):						
Canada	105,876	1,662,891.40	9,873	128,635.94	.....	.....
Great Britain and Ireland	449,507	5,740,592.87	24,704	281,277.45	.....	.....
German Empire	242,170	3,447,171.95	9,110	203,819.50	.....	.....
Switzerland	18,856	330,600.06	.....	.....	24,074	\$401,695.10
Italy	40,250	1,304,379.73	5	13,335.46	.....	.....
France	26,483	412,872.87	1,883	40,307.04	.....	.....
Sweden	71,001	1,407,534.93	9,194	158,527.63	.....	.....

Transactions.	Number.	Amount.	Increase.		Decrease.	
			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Money orders issued (inter-national)—Continued.						
Norway	27,069	\$620,262.41	2,658	\$48,453.62		
Belgium	7,748	153,411.67	1,673	32,278.52		
Portugal	750	17,234.28			611	\$18,402.05
Netherlands	4,905	56,536.09	166	3,172.29		
New South Wales	797	21,366.52		681.37	296	
Victoria	661	17,502.94		1,153.42	12	
Japan	2,639	87,612.32	636	20,292.52		
New Zealand	716	16,021.23	50	2,196.04		
Hawaiian Islands	436	10,718.61	49	3,975.87		
Jamaica	330	5,687.76	9	432.42		
Cape Colony	106	1,994.41	23	759.27		
Windward Islands	563	9,555.96	82	1,427.16		
Leeward Islands	261	3,651.35	88	1,107.04		
Tasmania	44	523.85			16	1,065.35
Queensland	153	4,120.75			22	461.00
Denmark	12,257	217,811.09	1,166	29,538.67		
Newfoundland	2,159	39,247.87	174	2,536.23		
Bahamas	97	1,505.63	20	179.86		
Trinidad and Tobago	60	1,404.03	74	1,283.03		
Austria and Hungary	39,929	746,662.43	25,566	664,703.61		
British Guiana	84	1,249.57	84	1,249.57		
Luxemburg	63	2,263.28	63	2,263.28		
Money orders paid (domestic)	13,235,032	126,865,257.69	1,283,382	7,547,157.68		
Postal notes paid	7,741,423	12,914,674.30	72,933	1,643,281.04		
Money orders paid (international):						
Canada	144,193	1,479,666.28	6,485			11,526.46
Great Britain and Ireland	65,765	970,799.88	1,476	3,794.02		
German Empire	44,422	1,584,273.59	1,468	75,139.37		
Switzerland	3,468	100,997.77			3,314	145,004.08
Italy	1,944	63,647.68			111	700.82
France	6,208	127,623.15	521	11,317.60		
Sweden	3,823	175,256.22	493	21,427.17		
Norway	1,566	47,761.85			20	4,611.00
Belgium	1,681	53,203.72	341	14,197.20		
Portugal	39	497.74			171	8,746.37
Netherlands	1,827	31,966.64	137			2,387.11
New South Wales	1,579	27,197.81			47	2,587.12
Victoria	1,426	27,121.81	102	3,433.10		
Japan	899	13,717.54			66	5,557.51
New Zealand	2,256	26,497.88	500	6,318.74		
Hawaiian Islands	2,902	33,377.24			13	3,485.70
Jamaica	2,071	32,060.94	1			10,940.06
Cape Colony	620	8,422.23	40	661.11		
Windward Islands	1,095	31,773.19			602	65,458.80
Leeward Islands	992	53,186.43			109	10,483.62
Tasmania	239	2,093.27	6			856.42
Queensland	624	7,889.46	74	188.28		
Denmark	2,025	66,765.75	90	2,307.22		
Newfoundland	2,855	96,860.20	592	33,243.03		
Bahamas	325	4,184.41	97			769.75
Trinidad and Tobago	492	8,377.31	378	8,144.94		
Austria and Hungary	5,285	219,017.07	4,845	189,443.05		
British Guiana	279	2,734.56	279	2,734.56		
Luxemburg	13	1,014.05	13	1,014.05		
Money orders repaid (domestic)	90,110	832,124.01	4,493	28,470.43		
Money orders repaid (international):						
Canada	624	7,498.78			59	635.39
Great Britain and Ireland	964	11,755.12			133	734.39
Germany	772	10,229.73	43	1,540.03		
Switzerland	75	1,219.68			79	1,084.85
Italy	118	3,133.76	10			209.47
France	240	3,197.21			5	522.28
Sweden	68	1,618.56	19			163.23
Norway	24	361.95			2	39.80
Belgium	24	457.38	6			36.91
Portugal	10	118.60			2	96.40
Netherlands	20	266.10	5			63.80
New South Wales	11	177.94		51.30	2	
Victoria	12	196.94			1	133.03
Japan	7	116.05			3	2.23
New Zealand	11	279.96	4	204.85		
Hawaiian Islands	5	105.65	1	25.15		
Jamaica	9	188.48	1	87.62		
Cape Colony	1	12.01		11.52		
Windward Islands	7	39.52				108.82
Leeward Islands					2	42.01

Transactions.	Number.	Amount.	Increase.		Decrease.	
			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Money orders repaid (international)—Continued.						
Tasmania.....	3	\$12.24	3	\$12.24		
Queensland.....	2	29.48	1	16.49		
Denmark.....	28	318.58	7			\$42.28
Newfoundland.....	4	60.00	1	18.60		
Bahamas.....						
Trinidad and Tobago.....	1	10.00	1	10.60		
Austria and Hungary.....	185	2,672.56	183	2,665.56		
British Guiana.....						
Luxemburg.....	1	30.00	1	30.00		
Net increase in transactions (issued).....			1,829,046	9,738,510.11		
Net increase in transactions (paid and repaid).....			1,374,215	8,719,845.94		
Certificates of deposit received, registered, compared, and checked.....	905,584	118,478,463.17	12,527	10,128,460.69		
Transfers, received, registered, compared, and checked.....	23,167	2,170,763.67	7,520			\$2,622.29
Drafts received, registered, compared, and checked.....	45,662	12,960,737.67	2,928			87,381.10
Money orders withdrawn for examination and returned.....	1,161				16	
Postal notes withdrawn for examination and returned.....	166		49			
Detailed statements of accounts made for suit cases and to correct errors.....	60		16			
Letters written and transmitted.....	5,420				3,194	
Commission, error, and other circulars, transmitted.....	136,133		15,060			
Money orders returned for correction.....	2,000				763	
Money orders assorted for archives.....	8,191,000				972,500	
Postal notes assorted for archives.....	4,281,000		1,654,000			

Respectfully submitted.

Hon. J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

JNO. B. BRAWLEY,
Auditor.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., October 25, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the following summary of the work of the special agents of this Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893:

Reports and letters written.....	7,084
Suits brought.....	73
Arrests for smuggling.....	78
Arrests for violations of the Chinese exclusion acts.....	61
Customs districts examined.....	47
Seizures.....	318
Value of seizures.....	\$63,106.63
Reduction in expenses recommended.....	30,013.05
Amount recovered on account of seizures, fines, and penalties, and increased duties on account of undervaluations or false classifications discovered.....	353,748.13
Salaries and expenses of special agents.....	91,661.04

The sum of \$353,748.13, above stated, was collected on a variety of imported, smuggled, undervalued, or falsely classified merchandise, as follows: Furs, curios, smoking opium, Japanese screens, costumes, parasols, household goods, dogs, woolen goods, silk goods, ribbons, hosiery, kid skins, laces, cow and calf hair, ivory, hat braids, horses, wool, manufactures of wool and leather, whisky, musical instruments, cutlery, Swiss underwear, artificial flowers, desiccated cocoanut, perfumery, toilet preparations, tennis balls, wool on the skin, and clothing. One schooner was also seized and forfeited for smuggling.

Excellent work was accomplished by the officers assigned to investigate frauds at Portland, Oregon, and on Puget Sound, Wash., in the illegal landing of Chinese laborers and the smuggling of opium. This investigation resulted in the seizure of a steamship and the indictment for conspiracy and smuggling of 16 persons, 8 of whom were officers or ex-officers of the customs, including one collector of customs and a special agent of the Treasury. Although the smuggling of opium and the clandestine introduction of Chinese has long been prevalent in the region of Puget Sound, this is the first instance known where a steamship company has apparently had for its chief and most profitable business an illegal trade. Usually smuggling by vessels is the work of members of the crew and is not participated in by the owners or officers of the vessels, but in this case the owners and officers seem to have been the principals in the business, as is shown by the reports of the officials who made the investigation. The developments in this case strongly emphasize the need of an improved revenue-cutter service on the Pacific coast, and especially on Puget Sound. The seaports of British Columbia thrive upon profits gained by violations of our laws. Our feeble efforts to enforce these laws are laughed at and our customs officers, unable on account of their inferiority in numbers and want of suitable vessels, to enforce the law, have too frequently yielded to the corrupt influences of the smugglers and have thus brought shame and contempt upon the public service. The remedy for this disgraceful condition of affairs lies in a vigorous and honest enforcement of the customs laws. But there can not be vigorous administration unless suitable vessels are provided to meet on an equality the swift craft employed by the smugglers. With modern-built, speedy vessels and determined work by the collector and his subordinates the customs service of the United States on Puget Sound, now held in contempt by the freebooters, would command respect and the law would be vindicated. But smuggling, as a means of putting upon our market the product of the opium factories in British Columbia, will continue so long as a premium is virtually offered by the United States for illegal importations by the imposition of a duty of \$12 per pound upon this drug. This is a constant incentive to smuggling, and while thousands of pounds are brought in annually from British Columbia none of it has ever been entered for duty. One of two courses should be adopted by the Government with respect to prepared opium. Either (1) prohibit its importation altogether, and provide that whenever and wherever the drug may be found within the limits of the United States it shall be seized and destroyed; that the officer making the seizure shall receive an award equal to at least one-fourth of the value of the opium seized, and that persons giving information leading to the seizure of such opium shall be paid a compensation for such information equal to one-fourth of the value of the article seized; or (2) reduce the duty to not more than \$4 per pound. This latter course would destroy the profits of the smugglers and tend to bring the trade into legitimate

channels, besides affording a large revenue, and would perhaps be the more feasible remedy, inasmuch as a prohibitory law would not prevent clandestine importations to supply the large demand for opium. The present high rate of \$12 per pound discourages legitimate importations and furnishes such large profits to smugglers that the business is eagerly and almost openly carried on. Customs officers are corrupted and communities demoralized by this infamous business. The Government can not be held blameless for these shameful facts so long as it holds out an inducement to violate the law by the imposition of so high a rate of duty and fails to furnish efficient means to enforce its collection.

Many seizures of clothing smuggled from Canada have been made by special officers detailed to duty upon the frontier. Certain Canadian tailors send agents to the United States to canvass for business in our cities, and agree to deliver custom-made clothing by express free of duty. The packages containing such clothing are smuggled across the boundary line and shipped from some convenient express office to destination. Sleeping car porters, conductors, and baggage men have been employed in this work, and it was discovered in a recent investigation that mail bags were used to conceal valuable furs shipped by a large dealer in Quebec, who has for years sold his goods to American tourists, to be delivered through his agents, who smuggle them in the manner described. It is stated that during the past few years hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of furs have been brought into the United States from this man's establishment without payment of duty.

Shopkeepers in Canadian towns within easy reach of American summer resorts upon the lakes and the St. Lawrence derive large profits from the patronage of guests stopping at the numerous hotels in that region. Excursion boats make frequent daily trips, touching at all places of importance on both sides of the river, in the vicinity of the Thousand Islands, and there is much petty smuggling by women as well as by men, who go from the summer hotels to Canada for a few hours for the express purpose of shopping. Officers who have visited these Canadian stores report that they are largely supported by this class of trade. The smugglers possess such great natural advantages over the customs officers on the frontier that the latter, however alert and efficient, are apt to come off second best in the contest. This illicit trade is not confined to articles of large value and small bulk like opium, but horses, cattle, eggs, and fish by the boat load, are smuggled with little fear of detection.

The officers under the direction of the collectors in the several customs districts are usually assigned to regular duties in connection with legitimate importations, and find little time to look after smugglers whose operations are as a rule carried on under cover of night. The number of special officers whose duty it is to prevent and detect frauds is too small to cope successfully with the smugglers. Some of these officers, who have had large experience, make many seizures and arrests, but the goods so seized represent but a small fraction of the merchandise successfully smuggled. In view of these facts the suggestion made last year is renewed, that a strong preventive and detective force should be organized for duty on the frontier under direction of the special agents in charge of districts, to coöperate with the local customs officers and to be subject to change from point to point as the exigencies of the service may require. The men appointed to this duty should be possessed of suitable physical and mental qualifications and should not be retained in the service unless their efficiency is proven by substan-

tial results. Such a corps of well-disciplined officers could, it is believed, break up the illegal trade described.

I also desire to renew the suggestion in my last report concerning awards to customs officers who detect and seize smuggled goods. The law providing for such awards is intended as a stimulus to activity and vigilance by customs officers; but it also contains a provision that no award shall be made to the seizing officer exceeding 50 per cent of the net proceeds after deducting the lawful duty upon the merchandise seized. Opium and cigars which are smuggled in large quantities are subject to high duties exceeding the amounts realized from the sale of the goods so that the seizing officer, no matter how active and meritorious, or how important the case, or how valuable the goods seized, is precluded from the benefit of any award. Then, too, the words "detect and seize" have been so construed as to deprive an officer of an award in any case where his action has resulted from information furnished to him, by a person not an officer although that information was only a clue enabling him to make an investigation which resulted in the seizure. In other words, it has been decided by the Department that as the law also provides for the payment of awards to informers not officers, there can not be an informer and seizer in the same case. If the principle underlying the law providing for awards to seizing officers is a good one, it should be relieved of the features which now render it nugatory in certain cases, and officers who make seizures should receive suitable awards without regard to the retention of duties or the fact that they acted upon information furnished them by outside parties. The practice of paying informers and excluding officers from benefits in these cases, leads to corrupt arrangements between the officers and so-called informers whereby the informer agrees to divide his award with the officer whose testimony is necessary to secure favorable action of the court on the claim of the informer. Actual proof of a case of this kind has come to light where \$5,000 was awarded to informers in an opium seizure and was divided with certain officials under a secret agreement previously made. In other cases where informers have been named by officers there is good ground for suspicion of similar arrangements.

As legislation by the present Congress upon the tariff appears to be quite certain, I beg leave to suggest the elimination from the schedules of provisions wherein the imposition or nonimposition of duties depends upon certain conditions, making the same article dutiable under one state of facts and nondutiable under another. Such provisions in the tariff cause much trouble in administration and afford convenient opportunity for fraud. For instance, fish caught in fresh waters with nets or other devices owned by citizens of the United States are free. This provision is applicable to fish caught in the waters of the Great Lakes and rivers within the jurisdiction of the Dominion of Canada. By Canadian law, however, a license is required to fish in such waters, and no license can be granted to a person not a citizen of Canada. This would seem to exclude citizens of the United States and render paragraph 571 nugatory so far as it refers to fresh fish caught in nets owned by American citizens. And yet fish are constantly imported and entered free of duty under said provision. It is claimed by the importers that they really own the nets that are used in taking the fish, and that it is the Canadian law, not ours, that is evaded. That such a provision intended for the benefit of our own citizens, but which they can not make available except by an evasion of the laws of a friendly foreign country, is unwise and should be repealed, admits of no question.

A great deal of difficulty has been experienced by customs officers in connection with the entries of fish under this law, and doubtless much fraud has been practiced in connection with such entries. Fresh fish should, therefore, be made either free or dutiable under all conditions. Another instance is found in paragraph 493 of the existing tariff, which provides for the free entry of bags of American manufacture when exported filled with American products. Under this provision large quantities of bags have been admitted to free entry in excess of the product of the American bag factories. It has been ascertained that persons in Liverpool, and perhaps in other European ports, have done a profitable business by gathering up second-hand bags made in all parts of the world and shipping them to the United States as bags of American origin. The only proof offered that these bags are of American manufacture is a certificate from the collector of customs in San Francisco, or some other port on the Pacific coast, that a certain number of bags manufactured in San Francisco were exported as coverings for grain. But since there are no especial characteristics of American bags to distinguish them from bags of foreign make, customs officers can not determine by inspection whether bags presented for entry are or are not of American manufacture. In consequence many millions of secondhand bags have been admitted free of duty which were really of foreign origin. This is one of the provisions of the tariff law which can not be easily and safely administered, and which affords an opportunity for the unscrupulous to make money at the expense of the United States and to the injury of honest traders. The remedy in this case would seem to be to make all secondhand bags either free or dutiable.

Theatrical costumes, properties, and scenery, which would be otherwise dutiable, are admitted free as "tools of trade" of theatrical managers when arriving upon the same vessel with such managers. This is done in accordance with decisions of the courts. Managers who desire to produce a spectacular play in which the gorgeous and expensive costumes of the ballet are a special feature may effect a large saving in duties by going to London for such costumes and bringing them in as tools of trade. When large quantities of valuable merchandise may be thus imported free of duty under a paragraph intended to apply to the kit of tools brought by a mechanic emigrating to this country it would seem that said paragraph should be revised.

In my report of last year I referred to abuses connected with the free entry of wearing apparel and the demoralizing practices incident to the examination of passengers' baggage arriving by ocean steamers, which abuses have long been a subject of public comment. Although the tariff act of 1890 contains a modification of the previous law, intended to limit the free introduction of wearing apparel to such articles as were in actual use and were necessary and appropriate for the comfort and convenience of the passenger on his journey, this provision has been so construed by competent authority as to recognize the right of home-returning tourists to the free entry of all the foreign clothing they may choose to bring with them. There is practically no limit, so long as the articles thus brought in are the personal wardrobe of the passenger, are suitable and appropriate for present or future use, and are not intended for sale. Thus some of our citizens escape taxation upon high-class wearing apparel, properly designated as luxuries, while those who remain at home must pay the tariff tax upon their necessary clothing. Prior to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Astor vs. Merritt* the customs officers endeavored to

confine the free entry to clothing which had been worn, and large amounts of duties were collected on new clothing. But since that decision, wherein it is held that clothing is in actual use when it is intended for the season immediately approaching, and especially since the board of general appraisers have decided that this decision still prescribes the governing rule as to what should be exempted from duty as wearing apparel in actual use, little can be done by customs officers to limit the volume of such free importations. As no record is made of the value of clothing admitted free there is no way of estimating the loss of revenue from this cause, but it must be large, and it increases year by year. The merchant tailor who pays high duties upon the cloths and trimmings used by him has good reason to complain of the operation of a law which admits the same goods free, when made up into garments by a London tailor and imported in the baggage of a wealthy American. So too, our dressmakers may well object to the constant free introduction of foreign silks and dress goods, dutiable at high rates when imported in the piece, but free when made into costumes by the Paris modiste for ladies of wealth, who thus save enough in duties on their season's wardrobe to pay the expenses of their summer outing. Certainly a provision in the tariff which, as practically administered, results in discrimination in taxation, needs revision. No injustice would be done to Americans returning from abroad, if they were required by law to furnish schedules of their purchases in foreign countries, and to pay the same duties thereon that are exacted when similar articles are imported as merchandise. Such a law would put an end to excessive free importations of wearing apparel and remove a just cause of complaint.

The extension of the immediate transportation system by the creation of new interior ports at almost every session of Congress is a subject worthy of serious consideration. When an interior city or town is thus made a port, it is usually done at the instance of one or more merchants for their convenience in the entry of imported merchandise and is not of especial benefit to the people who buy and consume the goods. The customs system differs in this respect from the postal service, which is for the benefit of all the people, and for that reason must be extended to all towns and villages regardless of expense. Economy and good administration would seem to demand that the customs business be confined to the great distributing centers, where the volume of importations justifies the employment of a corps of experienced officers, competent to protect the interests of the revenue in the appraisement of foreign merchandise. The expense of maintaining the smaller custom-houses is unnecessary and may result in actual loss of revenue on account of the inexperience of officials therein employed. An illustration of this danger occurred during the past year in a case where unscrupulous persons imported goods at New York, sent them to a smaller port for appraisement, and returned them to New York for sale, the goods being largely undervalued and passed at the low valuation by reason of the ignorance of the officials who appraised them.

The revenue upon imported goods consumed in the country will be collected whether the goods enter the country and are examined and appraised at a dozen or a hundred ports. The fewer the custom-houses the smaller will be the aggregate cost of collection. Every custom-house added to those already established involves additional expense, without bringing in a dollar of additional revenue, and may result in actual loss to the Treasury in the way described.

Custom-houses must be maintained on the frontier and seaboard, but those at the interior ports, with the exception of cities like Chicago,

St. Louis, and Cincinnati, and other large distributing points are unnecessary from a business point of view, and should be abolished. As it is not desirable or practicable to give a custom-house to every town or city, and thus make the customs system coextensive with the postal service, those now established in the interior, where the collections are less than \$500,000 should be discontinued. Such action would cause inconvenience to comparatively few persons engaged in importing, while it would result in a large saving in public expenditures, and thus be a benefit to all the people.

Hereto appended is a tabulated statement showing the business transacted and the cost of collection in each collection district. An examination of this statement will demonstrate the propriety of abolishing a large number of existing ports which return no revenue to the Government.

Very respectfully,

A. K. TINGLE,
Supervising Special Agent.

Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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Letter of Hon. Joseph S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, August 16, 1893.

SIR: In accordance with your suggestion, I have considered the question of raising additional revenue by increasing the rates of internal taxes on articles and occupations now subject to tax.

Attention has especially been given to the question of increasing the rates of tax on distilled spirits, fermented liquors, and manufactured tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, all of which are now taxable and which have during recent years yielded about 99 per cent of the internal revenue.

The following table shows the percentage derived from each and all of these three sources during the last two fiscal years:

Article.	Percentage.	
	1892.	1893.
Distilled spirits.....	59.347	58.831
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.....	20.149	19.807
Fermented liquors.....	19.523	20.217
Total.....	99.019	98.855

The figures for previous fiscal years since 1883 give the same aggregate but the percentages derived from each vary. The average percentage of collections on spirits for the nine years ended June 30, 1892, was 58.223, and it has uniformly since 1868 been the leading source of internal revenue. During the first seven fiscal years after the tax was raised to 90 cents per gallon the average percentage from this source was 47.722. In 1883 it was 51.232, and since 1883 it has never been less than 55 per cent of the whole amount collected in any one fiscal year.

On the day, March 3, 1875, that the tax on distilled spirits was fixed at 90 cents per gallon, the tax on manufactured tobacco, including

snuff, was raised from 20 cents per pound to 24 cents per pound. This rate continued for fifty months, or until May 1, 1879, when the rate of tax was reduced from 24 cents to 16 cents per pound, the tax at 16 cents continuing for forty-eight months, or until May 1, 1883, when it was reduced to 8 cents per pound. It remained at 8 cents per pound for ninety-two months, or until January 1, 1891, when, under the tariff act of October 1, 1890, it was reduced to the rate now in force, *i. e.*, 6 cents per pound.

The tax on cigars and cigarettes has also fluctuated since March 3, 1875. Under the operation of the act of that date, on and for ninety-eight months after May 1, 1875, the tax on cigars and certain large cigarettes was \$6 per thousand and, on all other cigarettes \$1.75 per thousand.

On May 1, 1883, and since, *i. e.*, one hundred and twenty-two months, to July 1, 1893, it was and now is \$3 per thousand as to cigars and cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, and 50 cents per thousand as to cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds to the thousand.

The frequent changes in the rates of tax on tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes as above shown make it difficult to institute comparisons between the percentages at the different rates and the uniform rate of tax on distilled spirits. The problem is still further complicated by changes in the rates of special taxes on dealers in tobacco and cigars, and the final abolition by the tariff act of October 1, 1890, of all special taxes on the manufacture and sale of tobacco.

The best opportunity for comparison is found during three certain periods, as follows:

1. During the years 1876, 1877, and 1878, when, with the tax on tobacco and snuff at 24 cents per pound, on cigars at \$6 per thousand, and on cigarettes at \$1.75 per thousand, the percentages of receipts from tobacco were 33.944, 34.544, and 36.086, respectively, the percentages for spirits being for the same years 48.130, 48.295, and 45.382, respectively,

2. During the three fiscal years 1880, 1881, and 1882 the tax on tobacco was 16 cents per pound, that on cigars \$6 per thousand, and that on cigarettes \$1.75 per thousand. The percentages of receipts were: From tobacco, in 1880, 31.217; in 1881, 31.526, and in 1882, 32.219, while the percentages from spirits were as follows, *viz.*: 1880, 49.138 per cent; 1881, 49.458 per cent, and 1882, 47.502 per cent.

3. During the years 1884 to 1890, both inclusive, uniform rates prevailed as to tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, as follows: Tobacco, 8 cents per pound; cigars, \$3 per thousand, and cigarettes, 50 cents per thousand. During these years the rate of tax on distilled spirits continued at 90 cents per gallon, and the tax on fermented liquors was \$1 per barrel.* The percentages of collections during this period from these three principal sources were as follows:

TABLE OF PERCENTAGES OF INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year.	Spirits.	Tobacco.	Fermented Liquors.
1884	63.241	21.431	14.871
1885	60.052	23.489	16.216
1886	59.102	23.872	16.832
1887	55.391	25.335	18.447
1888	55.745	24.663	18.769
1889	56.772	24.345	18.124
1890	57.286	23.815	18.239

* More exactly, 92½ cents per barrel, 7½ per cent being allowed on sale of beer stamps.

Upon inspection of the above table the question naturally arises, Why is there not a uniform increase in the collections from each source of revenue in accordance with the increase in the population of the country? An answer may be found in the spirits column and the variations there are largely due to the requirement of section 3293, Revised Statutes as amended, to the effect that the spirits which must be deposited in a distillery warehouse must be withdrawn tax paid within three years from the date of the warehousing bond.

In the years 1884 and 1885 taxes thus became due on an unusual quantity of distilled spirits, and these spirits were withdrawn in consequence of the three-year limitation and without regard to the demand for consumption. Many thousands of barrels were, in order to comply with the conditions of the bonds, also withdrawn for export and were exported and in subsequent years returned to the United States to compete for a market with the spirits withdrawn from distillery warehouses during those years. Thus overproduction in years of plenty has operated to depress the receipts from spirits in subsequent years in a twofold manner.

The same disturbing elements now prevail. During the years 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893 there has been a steady increase in the withdrawals of tax-paid spirits, largely due to heavy production during the years 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890, respectively. When, as may happen any year, the tax-paid withdrawals fall off, the casual observer may attribute the decrease to fraud when it may be due to the light product of the third year preceding.

Great caution should be used in comparing statistics from census reports with those from other sources, and equal caution should be used in accepting conclusions based on such comparisons. Caution should also be used in accepting statements in regard to the rate of tax on distilled spirits. The tax on distilled spirits fixed by the act of July 20, 1868, was about 70 cents per gallon, not 50 cents, as may appear to one who has not closely examined the law.

When by the act of June 6, 1872, (17 Stat., p. 238), the tax to be paid upon the withdrawal of spirits from the distillery warehouse was fixed at 70 cents per gallon, the distiller was relieved from the payment of the tax of 10 cents per gallon which had theretofore been assessed, and he was also relieved from paying the storekeeper and the gauger the amount paid to these officers, this amount at that time being a sum nearly equal to a tax of 10 cents per gallon.

It is not true therefore that the tax on distilled spirits was actually increased by the act of June 6, 1872.

Nor is it true that the frauds discovered in 1875 were occasioned by the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., p. 339), increasing the tax to 90 cents per gallon. Although extensive frauds were unearthed just after the passage of that act, it is a fact that through a conspiracy with United States officers these frauds had been in progress for a considerable time before its passage.

The present method of collecting the tax on distilled spirits has been in existence twenty-five years, and it is by far much superior to the systems devised to collect the tax on tobacco or on fermented (malt) liquors. It is not necessary to infer that, because during the experimental years prior to 1868 the two-dollar spirit tax was only partially collected, a two-dollar tax can not be collected now, when a very different state of affairs exists.

It does not appear to be logical to conclude that the two-dollar rate, or any rate higher than 90 cents per gallon, is a higher rate than can

be collected from spirits when it is true that during the first year, 1863, this office failed to collect the tax at 20 cents per gallon.

My conclusion in this matter is that a moderate increase in the rate of tax on all articles (except oleomargarine) now taxed under internal-revenue laws, would result in a corresponding increase of the revenue.

Respectfully, yours,

JOS. S. MILLER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

REPORT
OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 27, 1893.

To the PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to submit the annual report of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893:

EXPENDITURES—APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES.

The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, were as follows:

Salaries and contingent expenses.....	\$1,992,581.95
Military establishment: Support of the Army and Military Academy.	23,377,828.35
Public works, including river and harbor improvements.....	20,518,631.41
Miscellaneous objects.....	6,077,033.18
Total.....	51,966,074.89

The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, were as follows:

Salaries and contingent expenses.....	\$2,045,196.00
Military establishment: Support of the Army and Military Academy.	24,563,980.21
Public works, including river and harbor improvements.....	17,201,165.69
Miscellaneous objects.....	4,213,183.89
Total.....	48,023,525.79

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, are as follows:

Salaries and contingent expenses.....	\$1,697,016.00
Military establishment: Support of the Army and Military Academy.	25,709,895.40
Public works, including river and harbor improvements.....	21,463,307.65
Miscellaneous objects.....	3,976,280.70
Total.....	52,846,499.75

EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1893.

Salaries, contingent expenses, postage, etc.....	\$1,992,581.95	
Support of the Army and military establishment:		
Pay, etc., of the Army	\$12,458,220.87	
Subsistence of the Army	1,608,306.37	
Appropriations Quartermaster's Department for support of the Army.....	7,755,268.48	
Ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies, and manufacture of arms.....	837,339.56	
Military Academy	263,409.31	
Hospitals and Hospital Department.....	253,782.84	
Expenses of recruiting.....	120,515.87	
Signal Service, contingencies, and shooting gal- leries	80,985.05	
	<hr/>	23,377,828.35
Public works, including rivers and harbors:		
Arsenals, gun factory, proving ground, etc	957,080.32	
Buildings and grounds at Military Academy and Washington	274,892.48	
Fortifications and other works of defense.....	3,206,141.20	
Military posts, etc	787,183.98	
Rivers and harbors	15,293,333.43	
	<hr/>	20,518,631.41
Miscellaneous objects:		
National cemeteries, roads, etc.....	200,791.71	
Relief acts, artificial limbs, trusses, etc.....	331,465.63	
Arming and equipping the militia.....	449,680.86	
Publication of official records war of the rebellion.	230,900.39	
Support of national and State homes and military prison	3,628,042.36	
Claims of States, volunteers, bounty, etc.....	1,042,651.05	
National Encampment, Grand Army of the Repub- lic.....	87,862.31	
Other miscellaneous items	105,638.87	
	<hr/>	6,077,033.18
Grand total.....		<hr/> 51,966,074.89

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

The Major-General Commanding the Army and the officers in command of the several geographical departments report a state of peace throughout the year unbroken by Indian hostilities or domestic violence. The only active duty the Army has been called upon to perform against armed enemies of good order has been the suppression and punishment of violations of the neutrality laws of this country and Mexico. That duty has been discharged promptly, vigorously, effectively, and to the credit of the troops in the Department of Texas.

Of the one hundred and twenty-five bandits engaged in the attack on Mexican troops at San Ygnacio, on the 10th of December, 1892, eighty-six were captured by our troops, and of these, seventy-one were subsequently sentenced by the United States Court. The civil and military authorities of Mexico, through the customary channels, have expressed their appreciation of the services performed by the United States in suppressing the raids of outlaws that menaced the tranquility of both sides of the border. The general commanding the Department of Texas makes special mention of the officers and men of the Third Cavalry for arduous duty performed in the capture of the offenders.

From the facts and conclusions recorded in the reports of this department for recent years, from the ascertained results of beneficial legislation by Congress, and from the masterful forces of civilization at work it may be assumed that Indian warfare is virtually at an end in the United States, and that beyond occasional calls for police duty in the neighborhood of Indian reservations the Army will henceforth be relieved to a greater degree each year of the labor of armed surveillance over the tribes of the West. The demands for the employment of the Army to preserve order within the States as certainly must become infrequent as State authority, on which that obligation properly rests, demonstrates its complete ability to discharge it.

The changes and recognized tendencies toward change in the services which the Army is maintained to perform, and must hereafter perform, will evidently involve in time considerable changes in the distribution of the troops and the relative proportions of the branches of the service. The effort to maintain a maximum numerical military strength in which foreign powers are engaged is only of remote interest to us. Any considerable increase in the numbers of our Army would not meet with popular favor, and is not suggested by any contingency,

immediate or remote. What is desired is a maximum efficiency of the organization, sufficient elasticity to respond readily to any probable tension, the acquisition of the mechanism of warfare in adequate quantity and of the best quality, and such a dissemination of military instruction as will enable the Federal Government, in the event of war, to summon for the purposes of immediate defense a body of its citizens, not unfamiliar with the rudiments of military discipline and service, sufficient until the great armies which exist in embryo in our free citizenship can be enrolled, organized, and put in the field.

The present organization of twenty-five regiments of infantry, ten of cavalry, and five of artillery, was established to meet conditions which have almost ceased to exist. At thirteen of our large seaports work has already begun, or is projected for the near future, which in extent and nature within a few years will call for the establishment of organized posts of artillery. The conversion of a number of organizations of infantry to the artillery arm is a manifest necessity of the period directly ahead of us, and while present needs do not call for specific recommendations on this point, the certain needs of the future should not be ignored in current legislation and policy.

The abandonment of smaller posts and the concentration of the Army at important centers has been in progress for some years and must continue, with the seaboard and the frontiers as the lines along which in time the bulk of the Army must be massed. This patent fact has its bearing on all questions of the establishment and expansion of military posts, the construction of buildings, and the accumulation of supplies. It opens up new fields of instruction and service for the militia of the States on or near the lines of national defense, and enhances the importance and dignity and increases the responsibilities of the militia removed from those lines. These considerations and others point to the need of progressive military instruction, not only in the Army but among the people, and in general directions mark the scope of future operations of the War Department and the Army.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The total apparent strength of the Army on September 30, 1893, was 27,922 officers and enlisted men. Of the officers nine are general officers, sixteen are assigned to duty in the Adjutant-General's Department, seven in the Inspector-General's Department, eight in the Judge-Advocate-General's Department, fifty-nine in the Quartermaster's De-

partment, thirty-one in the Pay Department, one as Chief of the Record and Pension Office, and thirty as post chaplains. The remaining officers and enlisted men are assigned to branches of the service as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
Medical Department.....	187	787	974
Corps of Engineers.....	121	435	556
Ordnance Department.....	58	525	583
Signal Corps.....	10	50	60
Cavalry.....	432	5,962	6,394
Artillery.....	285	3,469	3,754
Infantry.....	864	11,076	12,540
Miscellaneous, recruits at depots, Indian scouts, etc.....		2,874	2,874
Total.....	2,144	25,778	27,922

With so small a force, permanency in the personnel is evidently desirable, especially as in time of war the Army must be relied on to furnish instructors, drillmasters and noncommissioned officers for the large body of volunteers that would be required for national defense. This permanency is already secured in the personnel of the officers, as during the fiscal year the Army lost but 77—by retirement 45, by death 18, by resignation 13, and by dismissal 1. Fifty graduates of the Military Academy were commissioned as second lieutenants; 12 second lieutenants were appointed from the enlisted men and twelve assistant surgeons, 3 chaplains, and 1 paymaster were appointed from civil life.

But the change in the personnel of the enlisted men was very great. The Army lost 9,456 enlisted men during the year—2,333 by expiration of term, 1,075 by purchase, 4,189 by discharge for various causes, 1,682 by desertion, and 172 by death. The recruits for the year numbered 9,074. These figures give added force to the recommendation of the Major-General Commanding the Army, elsewhere referred to, that the laws regulating enlistment be modified by the reduction of the period of first enlistment from five to three years, and by the repeal of the act limiting to ten years the maximum period of service of enlisted men. While some of those discharged from the Army reënlisted, obviously the Army lost a large percentage of its experienced enlisted men during the year and was compelled to fill their places with raw recruits. The changes in the laws referred to would unquestionably reduce that percentage. Estimating by the number of men drawing reënlisted pay, the ten-year law affects directly about 6,000 men who have already had

five years' experience or more in the service, and are presumably our best trained troops.

The general appearance of the Army at inspection and review, and the condition of uniforms, arms, accouterments and equipments is reported very satisfactory, and the efficiency of the noncommissioned officers is commended.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY.

The distribution of the Army by geographical departments on September 30, 1893, was as follows:

Departments.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
California.....	127	1,339	1,466
Colorado.....	285	3,488	3,773
Columbia.....	129	1,366	1,495
Dakota.....	280	3,534	3,814
East.....	400	4,812	5,212
Missouri.....	305	3,412	3,717
Platte.....	213	2,813	3,026
Texas.....	162	1,871	2,033
Total.....	1,901	22,635	24,536

With a steadily decreasing need for the employment of troops against the Indians, and with the development of our coast defenses, a concentration of the army on the seaboard and the frontiers, as already observed, is manifestly inevitable in the not remote future.

The demands for the detail of officers on detached service increase yearly, and will necessarily continue to increase as the instruction of the Army reaches a higher plane and the Army assumes more extended duties in the general military education of the people. Last year 53 officers were assigned to West Point, 21 as inspectors of the national guard of the States, and 75 as instructors at military colleges and academies. For the recruiting service 106 were required, 75 were assigned as students in the service schools, and 43 served on the staffs of general officers. Twenty-four were detailed to duty at the World's Columbian Exposition, 6 to the arsenals, 5 to the Light-House Board, 6 to the military prison, and 12 were on special detail at the seat of Government. Seventeen acted as Indian agents, 7 were detailed for study abroad, and miscellaneous special duties were assigned to 20, making in all 470 thus detached from their commands for longer or shorter periods during the year ending June 30, 1893.

Both the heads of the several bureaus of the Department and the

generals commanding geographical departments make mention of an insufficient number of officers, and while the Columbian Exposition this year made demands on the service which will not be repeated, the time is not distant, if plans for the development of the educational purposes of the Army be carried out, when the number of students at the Military Academy should be increased.

The Quartermaster-General reports that transportation for 367,577 persons, 6,948 animals, and 99,692 tons of material was furnished at a cost of \$2,286,915.76.

At the end of the year there were on hand 6,647 cavalry and artillery horses, 293 team horses, and 3,981 mules. The mount of the Army is reported superior.

Of \$515,820.96 available for the construction of buildings at, and the enlargement of military posts designated by the Secretary of War, a balance of \$120,397.30 was on hand June 30, 1893.

Work progresses satisfactorily on the new military post, Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and on the enlargement of the Plattsburg barracks. Contracts for the Omaha depot have been let. Surveys have been made for the proposed military posts near Little Rock, Ark., and near Helena, Mont.

In all posts which give promise of permanency it has been the aim of the Department to construct buildings of brick, stone, or other enduring material, and of solid workmanship, with regard to convenience and improved sanitary requirements. In these respects, and architecturally our military structures compare favorably with similar military structures abroad.

The health of the Army during the past year has been excellent. The rate of admission to sick report per thousand of strength was 1,270.42 as compared with 1,364.78 during the previous year and 1,459.65 during the preceding decade. The lowest recorded admission rate, 1,247 in 1887, is practically the same as that now reported. Excluding the recruiting depots, arsenals, and smaller posts, Fort Barrancas may be regarded as presenting the worst record.

In June last, upon recommendation of the Surgeon-General, authority was given to establish in this city an Army medical school for the purpose of giving special instruction to approved candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the Army in their duties as medical officers. The course of instruction will be for four months annually, commencing on the first day of November. It is believed that by thus supplementing, under the tutelage of experienced army surgeons, the college

courses of the young men accepted for appointment much benefit will be derived. Care has been observed so to organize the school as to add but a nominal sum to the expenses of the department.

The Acting Judge-Advocate-General reports 2,198 trials by general court-martial for the year ending August 31, 1893, or 28 less than the preceding year, and 14,988 trials by inferior courts, compared with 16,670 for the previous eleven months. The trials for desertion reach 521, or 46 more than the previous year, attributable in part to the more certain apprehension of deserters since the reward of capture was increased. As the total number of desertions was nearly 1,700 the percentage of apprehension continues small, and the problem of preventing desertion is still unsolved.

The number of men tried by inferior courts was 9,062, many of them for minor offenses, and to reduce the number of these trials, where the penalty is slight, it may prove advisable to permit company, troop, and battery commanders, under direction of superior officers, to allow offenders to elect between trial or extra hours of fatigue duty as punishment without trial. Obviously the frequency of trials tends to deprive them of their admonitory effect. It appears that over one-third of the enlisted men of the Army were tried by summary or other courts during the year, a percentage discouraging to recruits and conveying an erroneous impression of the state of discipline in the Army.

PERIOD OF ENLISTMENT.

Under existing law the minimum period of enlistment in the Army is five years and the maximum of service for the enlisted man is ten years. Both limits appear to have been fixed under misapprehension of the conditions of military service in this country. The well-nigh unanimous testimony of the officers of the Army reinforces the conclusion, drawn from a study of the ultimate purposes of our military organization, that the statutes imposing these limits impair the present efficiency of the Army, impede its progress toward definite though remote aims, and should be modified by Congress. Obviously an army of 25,000 men, in the event of war, would be barely adequate to furnish the number of noncommissioned officers and well-trained soldiers required to command and instruct the large volunteer forces needed to defend our two long and densely populated seaboard and two long and exposed frontiers. While war with a foreign power is a remote contingency, to provide against the possibility of it is the main warrant for our large expenditures for the military establishment.

The function of the Army is to furnish in time of need a nucleus of experienced soldiers. Men capable of becoming such, and willing to make their careers in life military, are clearly the most desirable element in the Army. Its numerically insignificant proportion to the entire population capable of bearing arms forbids its use as a temporary school of military instruction in time of peace.

The Army may be effective in aiding in the systematic instruction of bodies of troops, organized under State authority, especially in the use of heavy ordnance. It may be effective, through its officers, in the systematic instruction of young men in colleges and schools. Excellent work has already been accomplished in these directions. But the instruction of a few hundreds or thousands of individual citizens for ten years, at the end of that period to be turned adrift into civil life, puts military service in the undesirable category of uncertain occupations, with no resultant benefit to the country, the Army, or the citizen.

On this subject the Major-General Commanding the Army presents these weighty considerations:

“The benefit to the country from the military training of the small number of men who are discharged after ten years of service is quite insignificant. They do not amount to as many as one in four thousand of the arms-bearing population of the United States. In a country whose policy is based upon universal obligation to military service and the development of the ultimate military strength of the nation, and where a large standing army is maintained, partly as a school in which all young men capable of bearing arms may be trained, a short term of active service, generally of three years, enables the Government to give that training to every young man capable of bearing arms. In our country the Army is far too small to serve as a valuable training school of this character. The organized militia of the several States serve such a purpose to a much better advantage, without drawing young men away from their civil avocations.

“It therefore seems advisable that the term of enlistment in the regular service in this country be reduced from five to three years, and that the legal restriction upon reënlistments be removed, so that the War Department may be at liberty to continue in service those enlisted men whose services are found to be valuable.”

For some years past my predecessors and the Generals Commanding the Army have recommended legislation to secure three-battalion organization for infantry regiments. The argument for the change

remains as strong as ever. Eleven years ago General Sherman, before retiring from command of the Army, pointed out the great advantage of this organization in enabling us to put a large and effective force in the field upon short notice, by merely enlisting a sufficient number of additional private soldiers, the officers and organization being always ready to receive them. I renew the recommendation.

The widest diversity of opinion exists concerning the usefulness of separate organizations of Indian troops. Between March 9, 1891, and June 30, 1893, the whole number of Indians enlisted in the line was 963, and the actual number in the ranks at the latter date was 771. Without reviewing here the arguments and facts adduced against and in favor of the enlistment of Indian companies, the former are strong enough to render inadvisable an increase of the present force; the latter are strong enough to justify the prosecution of the experiment until further trial has indicated whether the Army can wisely be recruited from the Indians, and if so, to what extent. The advisability of employing individual Indians as scouts has never been called into question.

THE NEW MAGAZINE RIFLE.

The adoption of a magazine rifle of reduced caliber is unquestionably the most important step taken for the infantry arm of the service since the close of the civil war. It brings our Army abreast of the most advanced armies of Europe in the matter of infantry weapons. The rifle finally selected, the Krag-Jorgensen modified, was not chosen until the most exhaustive examination had been made and opportunity afforded for reconsideration. The board designated to select the arm spent eighteen months in examining the fifty specimens of magazine rifles presented by American and foreign inventors. Pursuant to act of Congress of February 27, 1893, a board of officers assembled in March to review the conclusion already reached, if an equal or superior weapon of American invention should be submitted to its examination. Fourteen arms of American invention were then inspected, but none meeting the requirements, the appropriation for the new arm became available under the terms of the law.

Work was begun to adapt the National Armory at Springfield to the manufacture of the new weapon in September, 1892, and at the close of the last fiscal year the manufacture of the old .45 caliber rifle was discontinued. The change in arm has involved many changes and readjustments in the machinery of manufacture, but these have been

made and a limited number of the new magazine rifles will be completed and ready for delivery within the next sixty days, while the full supply for the equipment of the entire infantry force will be delivered before the close of the coming year. The caliber of the new arm is the same as the Russian, and slightly smaller than the German, French, English, and Austrian. The Major-General Commanding the Army recommends that a reserve supply of the new arm be provided sufficient for the regular troops, the organized militia, and such volunteers as may be immediately called into service in the event of war.

SIEGE AND FIELD GUNS.

Ten 5-inch rifled cannon were completed during the year at the Army Gun Factory at Watervliet, and ten more are in process of manufacture. Carriages for these guns will be finished during the coming year at the Rock Island Arsenal.

Ten 7-inch howitzers have been completed at the gun factory, and ten more are in process of manufacture. The experimental carriage for these is being made and will soon be tested. A sufficient number of carriages to mount these howitzers will be made if the test is satisfactory.

One 7-inch steel mortar will be completed in March, the design for the carriage of which is not yet finished.

Twenty-four 3.6 inch steel field guns will be completed by March, and sixteen 3.6-inch steel field mortars have been completed, with carriages and platforms, and will soon be issued to the artillery.

Fifteen 3.2-inch steel field guns will be completed this year, giving the Department in all 165 guns of that caliber. These serviceable guns are issued to the Army, to the service schools, and to an extent to the militia. The issue of a limited number to colleges and schools which manifest an especial interest in military instruction and show a large enrollment for the purpose may hereafter be deemed advisable. It is earnestly recommended that the manufacture of these guns be continued.

Four 3-inch mountain guns, purchased of private manufacturers will soon be placed in service.

SEACOAST DEFENSE.

At the outbreak of the civil war the fortifications and seacoast defenses of the United States in extent and armament fully met the

requirements of the period and inspired our people with a sense of security as well as elicited the approbation of competent foreign engineers and artillerists. But while that struggle gave a tremendous impetus to the military art and worked the greatest changes of the century in the methods and mechanism of warfare on sea and on land, we ourselves, who furnished the examples, have been the last to profit by our own experience. The exhaustion following a long conflict and the desire of our people to be at peace are adequate reasons for our slow progress in the art of war for the twenty years following the restoration of the Union. But within the last decade public attention in this country has addressed itself vigorously toward our insufficiency to meet a foe on land or sea, armed with the appliances and inventions of recent years, and Congress has promptly and generously met the popular demand for a military and naval armament, which shall not be a menace to other powers, but shall be recognized by them as sufficient to effect our own security and inspire respect for our position among the nations.

The project of national defense, upon which this Department is now engaged, takes its origin in the act of March 3, 1885. Under that act a comprehensive scheme of seacoast defense was devised by a board on fortifications, of which my distinguished predecessor, the Hon. William C. Endicott, was president. That scheme contemplated a system of fortifications at twenty-seven of the principal ports of the country (to which Puget Sound was subsequently added), requiring in all 677 guns and 824 mortars of various calibers, constructed in accord with the improvements of the age in material and mechanism, and mounted in fortifications of the most approved construction. It was estimated that thirteen years would be required for the execution of this project from the date of the first expenditure in pursuance of it. One-half of that period has not yet elapsed, but the progress thus far made is sufficient to warrant the belief that, with adequate appropriations, the essential features of the plan can be carried out within the specified time, and that by the end of the century the defenses of the United States will forbid an attack upon any of our principal ports by the most formidable fleet afloat.

Since the last Annual Report of the Secretary of War the first detail of the comprehensive scheme of defense has been practically completed. The mounting and successful operation at Sandy Hook, at the entrance to New York harbor, of the first 12-inch breech-loading steel rifle, the 1,000-pound shot of which can penetrate 23 inches of steel armor at

1,000 yards, and 13.35 inches at 12.4 miles, with a lift removing it from the range of hostile fire, behind a wall 70 feet in thickness, of concrete and sand, is the proof of our capacity for complete self-defense. The direct cost of this finished type battery has been as follows: For the 12-inch gun, \$47,227; for the carriage, \$19,899; for the lifting mechanism, \$174,000; and for masonry and sand covering of the emplacement and battery, \$283,000; in all, \$524,126, or with the second gun in position, \$591,252.

This type gun is the visible evidence of remarkable progress during the last eight years. It signifies that within that interval our steel manufacturers have established plants which can produce the heavy forgings required for these high-power cannon. Between the date of contract and the first delivery of forgings for the 12-inch gun, eighteen months elapsed. It signifies the establishment of a Government plant able to assemble and finish these guns in a fashion elsewhere unsurpassed. The erection of such a plant, and the invention and manufacture of suitable machinery for it, have taken several years. It means the invention and manufacture of a gun carriage capable of bearing the weight of over 50 tons and resisting the recoil of this great mass of steel, the invention and construction of mechanism to lift the gun body and carriage above the line of defense until the fire of the gun has been delivered, and then to retire it from the fire of an enemy, and the preparation of extensive emplacement of concrete and embankment.

Time was a large factor in all these processes, which have taxed the inventive and mechanical ingenuity of the Corps of Engineers and Ordnance Department and of private manufacturers; and in producing types to determine subsequent construction expense was heavy from the experimental nature of much of the work. The mounting of the first gun is the promise of reduction hereafter of these two factors in the programme of seacoast defense.

PLANS FOR THE YEAR.

The Ordnance Department has under construction sixteen barbette carriages for guns of different calibers, and at the end of the current calendar year this department will have in readiness to be mounted on these carriages and on lifts for the 12-inch guns, and on disappearing carriages for the two smaller calibers, nine 12-inch guns, twenty 10-inch guns, and thirty-four 8-inch guns, besides seventy-five 12-inch mortars. The Corps of Engineers is now engaged in preparing emplace-

ments for the following guns at the following points, and in constructing casemates whence to operate submarine mines and torpedoes:

	Guns.			Mortars— 12-inch.	Case- mates.
	12-inch.	10-inch.	8-inch.		
Portland, Me		2			4
Boston, Mass		4		16	4
New York, N. Y	2	3	5	32	5
Washington, D. C.		2			2
Hampton Roads, Va.		3			2
San Francisco, Cal.	2	6		16	7
Total	4	20	5	64	24

The Chief of Engineers reports in detail concerning this work, some of which is already finished, some approaching completion, and part merely planned or just begun. The scheme of defense for the six ports named, upon which progress is reported, contemplates for the present the following armament:

	Guns.			Mortars— 12-inch.	Case- mates.
	12-inch.	10-inch.	8-inch.		
Portland, Me.	18	10	10	48	4
Boston, Mass	12	15	5	128	4
New York, N. Y	21	15	9	176	5
Washington, D. C.	4	6	3	8	2
Hampton Roads, Va	5	10		32	2
San Francisco, Cal.	33	28	19	144	7
Total	93	84	46	436	24

The projects for the defense of Philadelphia, Pa., and Baltimore, Md., are not yet ready, but one casemate at each point has been finished for submarine torpedo defense. The project for New Orleans, La., is under consideration. The plans for the year include the defenses of Narragansett Bay, R. I.; Charleston, S. C.; Tybee Roads and the mouth of the Savannah River, Ga.; and Pensacola, Fla. Work will thus be in some stage of progress at thirteen of the twenty-eight points recommended for defense by the Board on Fortifications in 1885. The plans for Narragansett Bay, Charleston, Tybee Roads, and Pensacola contemplate for the present year emplacements for three 12-inch guns, seven 10-inch, three 8-inch, and four batteries of sixteen 12-inch mortars.

SITES AND EMPLACEMENTS.

With the choice of a model of a disappearing gun carriage for the 10-inch and 8-inch guns from among types submitted, which will prob-

ably be made within a few months, the work of making and mounting guns for sea-coast defense will outstrip the preparation of emplacements for them at the present rates of progress. It is desirable that the two should go hand in hand. The number of guns ready to be mounted at the end of the calendar year has been given. By the 1st of next July the Army Gun Factory will have produced twelve 12-inch guns, twenty-seven 10-inch, and thirty 8-inch guns, to which may be added one 10-inch gun and two 8-inch guns, the first of the contract for one hundred guns with the Bethlehem Iron Works, all of which by contract are to be delivered before or during the year 1903, and eleven 8-inch guns, concluding the contract with the West Point Foundry.

The annual capacity of the Watervliet Gun Factory will be fifteen 12-inch guns, fifteen 10-inch, and twelve 8-inch, to which in time will be added three 16-inch guns, should Congress see fit to order the manufacture of that caliber. Provision has been made for forgings for sixty-seven 12-inch guns, one hundred and six 10-inch, and seventy-nine 8-inch guns, including those already made, and those in process of manufacture, or provided for by appropriation or contract.

To render these guns available, fortifications and emplacements for them must be prepared, and, preliminary thereto, suitable sites must be secured in addition to those now owned by the Government. The Chief of Engineers estimates that nearly 1,700 acres should be acquired at different localities on the coast, and as much of this land, situate near the growing centers of population, continues to increase in value, it is to the obvious interest of the Government to acquire it at an early date. It must be borne in mind that on the one hand the range of artillery has increased wonderfully, and on the other population has extended from the cities since most of the present Government reservations were acquired, and to meet both conditions in many cases new sites are needed. The wisdom of this policy is forced home by the fact that the Government in January paid nearly \$600,000 for eighty-two acres, near Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., required for the defense of New York Harbor. The estimate of \$500,000 for the acquisition of sites this year is thus apparently not excessive.

EXPENDITURES.

For fortifications and works of defense during the year \$1,586,234 was expended for armament, forgings, gun manufacture, carriages, powder, and projectiles; \$730,000 for gun and mortar batteries;

\$633,739 for sites for seacoast defenses; \$105,619 for torpedoes. Of \$552,079 appropriated for the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, whose duty is chiefly to consider and recommend for trial experimental devices, there remained on October 31, 1893, a balance of only \$89,771 for general purposes, and it is desirable that this be increased. Attention is invited to the estimates of the Chief of Ordnance for armament of fortifications. It is believed that the policy, in the execution of which these appropriations are required, is established in public favor and by recognized public necessity.

TESTS AND EXPERIMENTS.

The tests of the 12-inch, 10-inch, and 8-inch guns have been somewhat delayed through the failure of our manufacturers to produce suitable powders and through difficulties arising out of the slow progress made toward the establishment of type carriages for the 10-inch and 8-inch guns, but the guns have answered admirably all the tests to which they have been subjected.

During the year experiments have been conducted with several high-power guns different from the established service models, and will be continued as others are submitted for test.

Present contracts call for the delivery of one 8-inch and two 15-inch pneumatic dynamite guns, complete with carriage and projectiles, for trial at Sandy Hook by June 27, 1894, and three 15-inch guns of the same type at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., by July 17, 1894. Though this type of gun has met tests abroad, in this country it is still to be classed as experimental.

Tests of various quick-fire guns, submitted by private manufacturers, foreign and domestic, will be continued during the year.

MORTARS.

In our general scheme of coast defense the 12-inch mortar holds an important position. That scheme contemplates the use of 824 mortars, and provision has thus far been made for 80. Two types are employed, cast-iron and steel-hooped, and all-steel. Under private contract the Providence foundry has delivered 30 cast-iron steel-hooped, and the South Boston foundry has delivered 23, and will complete its contract for the remaining 20 by the end of the calendar year at the works of the Builders' Iron Foundry, at Providence. The type all-steel mortar has been partially tested, and 7 will be finished at the Army Gun Fac-

tory during the coming year. The increased strains from these mortars have required modification of the carriage, but the type of carriage for service is already established. Twenty-two of these are now completed and 57 more under construction. Congress is urged to provide for this most useful, economical, and important arm of coast defense, work upon which must stop during the year, unless an appropriation is made.

GUN CARRIAGES AND LIFTS.

The invention and manufacture of disappearing gun carriages has lagged far behind the manufacture of the guns themselves. The adoption of the hydraulic lift and suitable carriage therefor meets the needs of the guns of 12-inch caliber. Two of these gun-lift carriages are being made at the Watertown Arsenal. But the type disappearing carriages for the 10-inch and 8-inch guns have not yet been established. To encourage speed to this end the Department has employed the system of bonuses, which has produced such satisfactory results in the Navy Department, and offers additional compensation for the manufacture before seven months of a disappearing carriage to meet the requirements. The best thought of the Ordnance Department has been addressed to this problem, and the Gordon counterpoise carriage, the modified Gordon carriage, and the Crozier-Buffington carriage, the inventions of our own officers, have undergone or soon will undergo test. Selection from among them is deemed probable within a few months. Delay has been due in part to the inability to secure necessary heavy steel castings.

No difficulty is experienced with the barbette gun carriages, of which four for the 12-inch guns, five for the 10-inch, and seven for the 8-inch are under construction at the Watertown Arsenal, where the adaptation of old barbette carriages to modern ordnance makes good headway. A 12-inch minimum port casemate carriage of German make is soon to be tested, and its acceptance will carry the right to manufacture.

ARSENALS AND ARMORIES.

Ordnance and ordnance supplies for the three branches of the service are manufactured at the six Government arsenals or by contract with private manufacturers. While of necessity each arsenal is engaged in other lines of work to a greater or less extent, the main lines of operation at each have been established as follows:

The Watervliet gun factory is devoted to the manufacture of 8,

10, and 12 inch guns for seacoast defense, of modern rifled, field, and siege artillery, of steel mortars and projectiles. Of the seacoast guns produced here the Board of Ordnance and Fortification says: "For power, for endurance, and for accuracy these guns have justified expectations and proved most serviceable arms, which we need not hesitate to place upon our new fortifications. Other types may be found in the progress of time which excel these, but experimental firings at home or abroad have not yet demonstrated the existence of any better guns."

This establishment is completed according to the original scope of its work, except the large machinery needed for the manufacture of 16-inch guns. Its annual output will exceed original estimates. The cost of guns assembled there has not exceeded estimates, and, with the improvement and perfection of the plant, becomes less.

The Watertown Arsenal is devoted to the remodeling of gun carriages and the manufacture of seacoast carriages. The installation of a modern gun-carriage plant has made good progress during the year. The foundry is completed and additions have more than doubled its capacity.

The Springfield Armory for some years has made the arms for the infantry. Extensive preparations in the erection of new buildings, the establishment of a new power plant, and the readjustment of machinery have been made, and the manufacture of the new .30-caliber magazine rifle is now in progress. During the year 20,761 of the .45-caliber Springfield rod-bayonet rifles and cadet rifles were made.

The Frankford Arsenal produces the ammunition required for artillery and infantry service. Tests and examinations preliminary to the manufacture of ammunition for the new magazine rifle are in progress, but for the present it will be necessary to produce both .45 and .30 caliber cartridges. During the year the chemical laboratory for the examination of powder and explosives has been completed and put into operation.

The Rock Island Arsenal furnishes gun carriages, caissons, and battery wagons for field and siege artillery and equipments for the infantry and light artillery.

The Benicia Arsenal is limited to the needs of the ordnance of the Pacific coast and to tests and experiments with gunpowder to stimulate its manufacture on the Pacific coast.

The Proving Ground at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, is devoted to the test of heavy ordnance, powder, and explosives and projectiles. For manifest reasons its needs will increase with its growing importance.

PRIVATE CONTRACTS.

The policy of the Government has been to obtain all the forgings for heavy guns from private manufacturers, but to assemble and finish the guns itself. This policy has been deviated from to the extent of making private contracts for the following finished guns and mortars:

	Guns.			Mortars (iron), 12-inch.
	8-inch.	10-inch.	12-inch.	
Bethlehem Iron Works	25	50	25	.....
West Point Foundry	11	.....	.....	.....
South Boston Foundry .....	.....	.....	.....	43
Builders' Foundry, Providence .....	.....	.....	.....	30
Total	36	50	25	73

Whether this deviation, which was ordered by Congress, shall prove a desirable precedent or not will develop in time, work under the contracts for heavy calibers not having progressed far enough to warrant a positive utterance.

POWDERS AND HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

The invention or reproduction of a powder which shall meet the requirements of the ordnance which the United States are engaged in making, and of a standard smokeless powder for small arms, presents a problem to our powder manufacturers, the solution of which should be profitable to them and a source of pride to the country. The manufacture of such powders is in the experimental stage in the United States, and abroad it has hardly more than passed beyond that stage to one of positive progress. When the lack of such powder shall have been supplied a long step toward self-sufficiency for national defense will have been taken. The tests of powder during the year have not been satisfactory, and the brown powder for the larger caliber of guns, reproduced by our makers from foreign samples, does not admit of any certain anticipation of the results of its trial. Every encouragement has been afforded to manufacturers and inventors, and this Department will continue to afford such encouragement in the belief that American ingenuity is equal to the solution of the problem.

Interesting experiments have been conducted to obtain some high explosive, available as the charge for shells to be thrown by mortars upon the decks of hostile vessels. Ammonite, rackarock, explosive gelatine, wet gun cotton and emmensite have been examined. These

experiments indicate that 100 pounds of emmensite, a moderate charge for a mortar shell, can be thrown by powder with entire safety a distance of six miles, and, exploded in the interior of a ship, would be decisively destructive. Experiments will be continued until present conclusions are corroborated or new ones reached.

The manufacture of projectiles for the various branches and purposes of the artillery service is conducted at Watervliet, Watertown, and Frankford arsenals and by private contract. Contracts have been let for armor-piercing projectiles numbering 248 for the 12-inch guns, 422 for the 10-inch, and 312 for the 8-inch, and the first lots delivered meet requirements. Deck-piercing shells, furnished under contract for the 12-inch mortars, have not yet filled the contract condition, *i. e.*, perforation of a 4.5-inch deck plate, but with experience the desired result will doubtless be reached. The manufacture of projectiles for siege and field artillery equals current requirements and the arsenals have established satisfactory types of shrapnel and can furnish it on demand.

RESULTS ATTAINED.

The magnitude and importance of the work of seacoast defense have entitled the subject to somewhat extended review. The past eight years have been years of reflection, investigation, experiment, preparation, and manufacture. They have given to us a gun factory at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., unexcelled in the quality of its work by any in the world, and of a capacity limited, so far as our needs are concerned, only by the wishes of Congress; they have given to us a good number of modern high power guns and mortars, serviceable gun lifts and barbette carriages, the early likelihood of suitable disappearing carriages, some proper emplacements, the necessary projectiles, and an experimental knowledge of brown and smokeless powders for heavy ordnance.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The improvement of the harbors and internal waterways of the country, a work of immense consequence to our commerce and general benefit to the people, has made excellent progress under the support of the liberal appropriations voted for that purpose. The Chief of Engineers estimates that in the continuance of these works in accordance with the existing projects as adopted by Congress the sum of \$38,770,611 can be expended during the next fiscal year. This estimate has been

transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury as required by law, but it is not the judgment of the Department that public necessities demand the expenditure of such an amount at this time. The average annual amount actually expended for such work during the last ten years has been about \$10,000,000, and it is believed that this can well be reduced for the present year, if judiciously allotted, to \$7,500,000, the sum fixed in the Department estimates.

EDUCATION OF THE ARMY.

The Major-General Commanding the Army reports that in the permanent establishment education was never so general or so high as at the present time. The scheme for the higher instruction of officers of the Army is comprehensive and liberal, and on its successful development will depend our ability to keep step with the world's constant progress in the art of war. It embraces:

The school for artillery officers at Fort Monroe, established in 1867.

The school for infantry and cavalry officers, established at Fort Leavenworth in 1881.

The school of drill and practice for cavalry and light artillery at Fort Riley, authorized in 1887.

The school for engineers at Willets Point.

Officers' lyceums, established in all of the geographical departments.

Twenty lieutenants of artillery and a small number of noncommissioned officers are receiving two years' instruction at Fort Monroe, and the commandant of the school reports that its development keeps pace with progress in military knowledge. Its gravest need, modern siege and seacoast guns, will be adequately met in the near future.

Thirty-three officers of infantry and cavalry have completed the two years' course at Fort Leavenworth, and the commandant of the school credits them with attaining exceptional efficiency.

Eleven officers completed the engineering course at Willets Point during the year and four were engaged in the study of operating torpedoes up to October, 1893. All are entitled to certificates of proficiency.

The School of Cavalry and Light Artillery Practice at Fort Riley was not fairly organized and established until January 1, 1893.

Advance has been made toward the objects for which post lyceums were established. The project is as yet in the tentative stage, and it is evident that to make it serve more adequately its purposes the lines

of study and original research must be more closely supervised. The aim of these institutions is to educate the officers of the Army in duties beyond the routine with which they are presumably familiar, to encourage independent military research and render available the results of original thought. It would indeed be strange if the line of the Army should be exceptional in not contributing in time of peace to scientific progress in its special work, when our contributions in time of conflict to skillful and effective warfare on sea and land have won the world's recognition and when our contributions to the arts of peace are everywhere acknowledged. Original papers submitted during the year covered the widest range of topics, and concentration of thought on fewer themes is desirable.

During the past year the division of military information has begun systematic work which promises to be of great utility to the Army and to the War Department. Its labors have been assigned to four sections.

The first section undertakes to keep record of the progress of military art abroad through our military attachés abroad, the diplomatic and consular service, and official documents of foreign governments and foreign military publications.

The second section undertakes to collect information relating to our own frontiers.

The third section will endeavor to collect military information concerning all other countries and islands of this continent.

The fourth section is seeking information concerning the militia of the several States and its availability for service.

The great armies of the world are to-day officered by students of the military art, and the relatively short duration of the world's great wars since our civil war demonstrates that warfare is becoming an art dependent on the exact sciences quite as much as on personal bravery. We shall never want men and money in emergency, but the ability to use them effectively can come only through the study of the officers of the staff and line of the Army. Progress in the War Department must be along the lines of a national university of military science as well as along those of coast defense.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point reports that on September 1, 1893, the cadets numbered 318, including three foreigners admitted by special permission of Congress. As the number of cadets authorized by law is 371, not including foreigners, there are 56 vacancies. In the judgment of the superintendent the number of cadets should be increased by the admission of two cadets-at-large from each State, to be chosen by the United States Senators of the State. That at an early day there must be an increase in the number of cadets undergoing military instruction at West Point is obvious from the technical nature of modern warfare, its demands for men of a high order of scientific attainments, and the progress of the United States in the military art. The coöperation of the Federal Government with the States in furnishing instruction to the militia and with colleges and schools in furnishing it to the youth of the land will presumably be extended from time to time, and the conduct of our comprehensive system of seacoast defenses, the beginnings of which are assuming definite form, will soon call for a supply of educated young officers larger than the Military Academy now furnishes.

The recommendation of the Superintendent for the repeal of the statutes prohibiting the employment of a graduate as instructor at the Academy until four years after graduation would doubtless aid efficient instruction. The custom, which is forbidden by statute to the Academy, is general in the universities and colleges of the highest rank in the country and has been the means of developing independent research and original study in many directions to the country's great gain. There is no reason to doubt that its effect would be the same at the Military Academy. The Army and the country can be served under present conditions as effectively by the West Point graduate in the mathematical study or laboratory as in the field.

The Board of Visitors to the Military Academy reports that the education afforded there is "mercilessly genuine." The exercises of the cadets in infantry, artillery, cavalry, and practical military engineering were remarkable exhibitions of efficiency and skill, scarcely susceptible of criticism. The scientific gymnasium work and the "large manliness and deep-seated courtesy, patriotic fervor and loyal adherence to truth and honor" of the cadet corps receive a generous meed of praise, and the corps of instructors and administrative officers

are warmly commended. The Board strongly recommends a gradual increase in the number of cadets, and that the requirements for admission be raised to secure young men of the training and mental scope to get the fullest benefit from intellectual resources offered to them.

MILITARY SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

The growth of popular interest in the endeavors of the War Department to furnish competent military instruction to universities, colleges, academies, and schools entitled under the law to its benefits, has been encouraging. The whole number of students capable of military duty at institutions to which the Government furnishes military instructors has increased from 12,301 in 1890-'91 to 17,519 in 1892-'93, a gain of 42 per cent, and the number that received military instruction has increased from 7,366 during the last quarter of 1890-'91, to 10,790 for the last quarter of 1892-'93, a gain of 47 per cent. Outside of the colleges and schools receiving instruction from the Army, many educational institutions furnish their students with instruction in drill and tactics by officers of the militia, so that the total of young men receiving military training of some description is much larger than indicated in the statistics given.

Of the 79 institutions embraced in the report of the Adjutant-General, 31 report less than 100 students under military instruction, though in some of these the attendance on the scholastic course is several hundred. While it would work injustice to lay down a hard and fast rule, prescribing in any institution an enrollment for military instruction of at least 100 students as a condition to the assignment of an Army officer as instructor, in general it may be well to require a very high percentage of attendance at drills from institutions enrolling less than 100 students for military instruction. Where the interest of faculty and students is too slight to secure this, the Government is doubtless wasting the valuable time of its officers and needlessly spending money.

I concur in the recommendation of the Adjutant-General that the military instruction now provided for colleges might well be extended, with proper limitations, to the high schools of our large cities. The introduction of military training into the free-school system of the States should stimulate patriotism, of which that system is one of the best products, and should in time become a most potent factor in making the United States, not a warlike nation, but a nation capable of

bearing arms intelligently and victoriously under all conditions. The Major-General Commanding the Army expresses the disposition of the Army in these words:

The demand for educated officers for duty at colleges and universities and other institutions of learning is constantly increasing, and no better service could be rendered in time of peace by officers of the Army than such assistance in the general dissemination of military instruction.

THE SIGNAL CORPS.

Those branches of the service which exact a considerable degree of scientific or mechanical proficiency, to be acquired only after long study or practice, are especially entitled to the favorable consideration of the Government, and attention is called particularly to the report of the Chief Signal Officer. The Signal Corps from 33 military posts and stations now operates about 700 miles of permanent telegraph lines, which are also used in part for commercial purposes. Flying telegraph trains for experimental purposes are in course of organization, and the practical value of these was demonstrated during military operations on the Mexican border.

Some work has been done with the heliograph. The balloon has taken its place in the mechanism of war, and the Signal Corps has given to it such study as appropriations have permitted. Two hundred and eighty-eight officers and 1,388 men are reported proficient in military signaling, but of these only one in six can take telegraphic messages at a low rate of speed. Telegraphy and the signal code are interesting studies in themselves, and it is worth recording that Army officers and enlisted men are devoting time to them as recreation, and that in the national guard of several of the States and in some military schools these subjects have been embraced in the scheme of instruction. The Chief Signal Officer recommends various extensions in the field of operations of the corps, which are entitled to consideration.

THE MILITIA.

The militia of the States constitutes the second or reserve line of national defense, besides serving the purposes for which it is established by State authority. Its importance in any scheme for national protection becomes plain when it is borne in mind that, while the Army consists by law of only 25,000 men, nearly 90,000 men would be required to garrison our fortifications in case of emergency, and with the amplification of those fortifications in progress an even larger number would be required. The obligation of the Federal Government to the militia of the States is twofold—to furnish instruction and inspection and to furnish ordnance supplies—both having in view the establishment of a sufficient uniformity of discipline and equipment to enable the militia to cooperate promptly and effectively with the Army should occasion demand. The second obligation was recognized by Congress as early as 1808, when an act was passed allotting \$200,000 to the militia of the States.

In spite of the increase in population, increase of the militia, and improvements and increased cost of arms, artillery and equipments, the appropriation remains virtually fixed at the original amount, the endeavor of Congress to increase it by the act of February 12, 1887, failing to accomplish that result. The requests for the cooperation and assistance of the Federal Government from the States are greater now than ever in times of peace, and manifestly are the index of an intelligent interest in the nation's military growth and progress, which is entitled to reciprocal manifestations of interest by the Federal Government and by Congress. The Major-General Commanding the Army advises that the most improved infantry rifles and the standard breech-loading field guns be issued to the organized militia. Some time must elapse before the output of the new magazine rifle is large enough to provide for its issue to the militia, but the continued issue of the new field guns will stimulate interest in the artillery arm of the national guard, which is desirable.

During the year 1892 twenty-five Army officers were detailed to inspect the encampments and drills of the militia of twenty States, aggregating 36,207 enrolled men. During 1893 sixteen officers inspected the camps and drills of the militia of fourteen States, and the Army participated in several State encampments.

The latest returns of the strength of the militia, received at this Department, show a total organized force of 112,597 officers and

enlisted men. The artillery arm, maintained by thirty-four States, has an enrollment in round numbers of 6,000 officers and men; the cavalry arm maintained by twenty-four States of 5,000. The geographical distribution of this force follows:

State.	Organized force.	State.	Organized force.
Alabama	2,719	Montana	592
Alaska Territory		Nebraska	1,266
Arizona Territory	293	Nevada	566
Arkansas	911	New Hampshire	1,265
California	4,198	New Jersey	4,017
Colorado	901	New Mexico Territory	571
Connecticut	2,735	New York	13,500
Delaware	443	North Carolina	1,577
District of Columbia	1,382	North Dakota	513
Florida	902	Ohio	6,551
Georgia	3,949	Oklahoma Territory	154
Idaho	229	Oregon	1,406
Illinois	4,774	Pennsylvania	8,497
Indian Territory		Rhode Island	1,040
Indiana	2,654	South Carolina	5,119
Iowa	2,363	South Dakota	584
Kansas	1,714	Tennessee	1,029
Kentucky	1,227	Texas	3,229
Louisiana	1,187	Utah Territory	1,066
Maine	1,208	Vermont	766
Maryland	2,334	Virginia	2,844
Massachusetts	6,174	Washington	1,388
Michigan	2,943	West Virginia	864
Minnesota	1,861	Wisconsin	2,676
Mississippi	1,712	Wyoming	309
Missouri	2,355	Total	112,597

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The annual report of the president of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home at Washington shows 1,080 inmates on the rolls of that institution on September 30, 1893, the average attendance being 751. The permanent fund of the Home has been reduced \$10,000 by excess of expenditures over receipts, and at the date of the report was \$2,479,343.32. Of \$96,287.47 received by the treasurer for inmate pensioners, all but \$372.19 was paid to the individual pensioners. In this connection the report states:

The Commissioners are of the opinion that Congress never intended to make the double provision now fully enjoyed by many of the inmate pensioners who are comfortably lodged, fed, and clothed at the expense of the Home while they draw their pensions, in some cases amounting to \$36 per month, and spend it without being taxed in the slightest degree for their support. This makes the Home a standing

inducement for pensioners to seek admission thereto, and while it is just and proper that men disabled in the service should be pensioned according to the degree of disability incurred, it is believed to be also proper that pensioners receiving more than \$8 per month should be required to pay partly at least for their support. * * * To show how far pensioners have availed themselves of the benefits of the Home it is stated in the Governor's report that of the 710 inmates now present, 584 are drawing pensions as follows: 151 are receiving from \$16 to \$36 per month; 274 from \$10 to \$15, and 159 from \$2 to \$8.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEERS.

The act of March 3, 1891, making appropriations for the support of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, provides that the expenditures and receipts of said home from whatever source shall be reported to and supervised by the Secretary of War, and the deficiency act of March 3, 1893, requires the supervision of those accounts to be the same as that of accounts of disbursing officers. The appropriation account of this institution and its branches shows:

Balance in treasury, July 1, 1892.....	\$201,561.59
Amount of appropriations.....	3,321,098.05
Unexpended balances deposited.....	99,780.78
	\$3,622,440.42
Withdrawn by requisitions.....	3,286,535.41
	\$335,905.01

The vouchers submitted through the War Department to the Treasury cover disbursements and receipts only on account of the "general fund;" but the annual report of the Board of Managers shows that other funds, known as the posthumous fund, post fund, and pension fund, aggregating over \$2,500,000 for the last fiscal year, are kept at the branch homes.

In response to inquiry the War Department is informed by the president of the National Home for Disabled Volunteers that the pension fund of the Home for the fiscal year was \$2,574,055.48, of which \$1,756,428.05 was disbursed to pensioned inmates of the Home and its branches, and \$535,883.22 to their families. Of the inmates of the Home 14,481 receive pensions from the Government ranging from \$2 to \$72 a month. Of these 5,560 receive \$8 or less a month, 2,842 being rated at the maximum named; 774 receive \$10, 6,828 receive \$12, and 1,301 receive over \$12 up to \$72 per month.

Quotation has already been made from the report of the president of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, the Major-Gen-

eral Commanding the Army, proposing that pensioners receiving more than \$8 per month, who are inmates of the Home, shall be required to make some contribution toward their support. Without a review here of the argument concerning this double system of pensions, for it amounts to that, it is pertinent to inquire if it does not apply, as a matter of justice, with as much force to the Home for Disabled Volunteers as to the Soldiers' Home.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

In the dedicatory exercises of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago the Army was represented by twenty-four companies of infantry, ten troops of cavalry, and four light batteries. These, with a battalion of marines and 12,271 officers and men of the national guard of eight States, were under command of the major-general commanding the Department of the Missouri, who reports that the troops presented a creditable appearance, were well equipped, and marched and maneuvered with commendable skill and precision.

A camp of two companies of infantry, established for the entire duration of the Exposition, illustrated on a small scale the discipline, mode of operations and life of the Army, and served as a guard to Government property. The visit of the corps of cadets from the Military Academy was appreciated evidence of the interest of this Department in the success of the Exposition, and, it is believed, gave the corps valuable information and experience, while tending also to increase the popular affection for the institution. The sum of \$124,887 was allotted to the exhibit of the War Department, and after all payments have been made a balance of about \$8,000 will remain unexpended.

The Department exhibit comprised modern seacoast, siege and field ordnance, rapid-fire and machine guns, small arms, cartridge, gun making, testing and other machines in operation, ballistic, aiming, measuring and other instruments of precision, models of fortifications and seacoast defenses, surgical exhibits, army supplies, photographs of river and harbor improvements and public works in the District of Columbia, military relics, trophies, etc., constituting a record to the eye of the products of American military inventive and mechanical genius which awakened general interest. Twenty-one officers were on duty at the Exposition, and many others visited it on leave. What the Army obtained from and gave to the Exposition is thus of educational value.

AN ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE.

The need of increased transportation facilities between the seat of Government and the Virginia shore has long been recognized, but has not been met. Another bridge across the Potomac from Washington to Potomac Heights is required for the ordinary purposes of travel and commerce, to render speedily accessible the principal military post of the Capital, Fort Myer, and, above all, as a convenient and suitable approach from the city to the National Cemetery at Arlington.

While serving purposes of utility and conceded necessity, such a structure would be of memorial character, befitting the beautiful and sacred ground to which it would lead, and in ultimate decoration symbolizing valor, devotion to conviction, self-sacrifice, and all the marked qualities of the nation, displayed in strong lights and shadows on both sides of the Potomac. Nature and man have joined to create here the surroundings to make such a memorial structure unique and impressive. Seldom is conceded commercial necessity so reinforced by considerations of patriotism and reverence in support of a desirable public improvement.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES

The national cemeteries now number 83, and to continue the work of marking the graves therein 9,168 white marble headstones were provided during the year, and \$6,122.34 was expended on repairs to roadways.

GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD.

The work of preserving the lines of battle at Gettysburg and of permanently marking the position of the commands of both armies there engaged is making satisfactory progress under the direction of the commission appointed for its supervision.

Title papers for the purchase of sites occupied by the regular troops are nearly perfected, and the positions will soon be suitably marked.

The State monument erected by New York was dedicated July 2, 1893, the 30th anniversary of the battle.

In addition to the considerable sums expended for the preservation of points of historic interest in connection with this field by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association and other organizations and individuals, the sum of \$863,017.82 has been contributed to the work by States whose soldiers participated in the battle. This large outlay has been expended under the supervision of the Association mentioned,

in the purchase of plots of land embracing the leading features of the battlefield, the construction of connecting roads and avenues, and the erection of suitable monuments and tablets. In the absence of any other provision for the permanent care and maintenance of this completed work it has been suggested that the General Government might well accept that charge and assume its control.

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA PARK.

During the year the greater part of the costliest work connected with the establishment of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park has been completed. The total amount expended was, on the 30th of September last, \$401,485.63, and the available balance was \$173,514.37. Between 9 and 10 square miles of the Chickamauga battlefield have been acquired and paid for, and several prominent points near Chattanooga, including Bragg's headquarters upon Missionary Ridge, the De Long Place, and Orchard Knob have been secured. Title to Sherman's earthworks will soon be perfected. Except a few hundred acres the purchase of land for the park proper is complete, and the area which the Commission has concluded to embrace is fully 2,000 acres below the limits fixed by Congress. Twenty-five miles of good roadway have been completed and historical tablets designate prominent points, the landmarks and headquarters of the battle.

The work of restoring the field to its condition at the time of the battle has progressed rapidly. Seventeen State commissions have been organized to locate the positions of State troops, and the national commission expects that the remaining nine States which had troops engaged in the battle will create commissions during the coming winter. Several State commissions have already visited the park and established the positions of the troops of their respective States. Ohio has appropriated \$95,000 for monuments, fifty-six of which will soon be erected; Minnesota has appropriated \$15,000 for five monuments, and during the coming session legislatures of other States are expected to take similar action. Seven granite monuments have been erected in memory of the regular troops engaged at Chickamauga, and five observation towers have been erected, offering comprehensive views of the field of conflict.

MONUMENTS.

The commission appointed by Congress to select a site and supervise the erection of a statue to the late Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, acting in conjunction with a committee representing the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, has adopted a model of a bronze equestrian statue and pedestal. The total cost of the statue, including pedestal, foundation, and base, will be \$65,000, of which the sum of \$15,000 is to be raised by contributions from other sources.

The commission appointed to select a site and supervise the erection of the pedestal for a statue of the late Gen. Philip H. Sheridan has selected as a suitable site the small plat of ground at the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and E street NW. Definite action in regard to the statue has been deferred to await the result of efforts to increase by private subscription the amount appropriated by Congress.

It has been found necessary to abandon the site originally selected for the proposed statue of the late Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, at the junction of Sixteenth and U streets and New Hampshire avenue, known as "Hancock Circle," and the commission will not enter into any contract for the erection of the statue until a new site has been selected.

An act of Congress approved July 5, 1892, appropriated the sum of \$50,000 for the preparation of a site and the erection of a pedestal for a statue of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman, but no action in the matter has yet been taken, pending the selection of a site.

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE.

The work of the Record and Pension Office has progressed so far that a reduction of \$345,000 has been made in the estimate for its maintenance for the coming year.

The cases received and disposed of for the fiscal year numbered 203,704, of which 137,563 were from the Pension Office. The bulk of pension claims arising under the act of June 27, 1890, has apparently been filed and the reports of military service furnished. Under the recent ruling of the Interior Department, however, very many of the claims under that act will again be referred to this office for the full medical and military history of the claimants, and as more comprehensive reports are required, the work of this office for the time will be considerably increased. The reproduction of individual military records of volunteer officers and men by the index-card system is now

practically completed. The reproduction of the volunteer rolls of the veteran reserve, United States volunteers, post, detachment, and miscellaneous rolls will remain to complete this work. From the total of 35,099,755 index-record cards on file, the record of any soldier can readily be ascertained. The usefulness of the system is generally conceded.

Concerning the calamity on the 9th of June last at the Ford's Theatre building on Tenth street, occupied by the Record and Pension Office, and in which twenty-two clerks were killed and a large number seriously injured, the chief of that office in his annual report says:

The building was an old one, but had been repeatedly examined by experts and pronounced entirely safe. It was purchased by the Government in 1866, was entirely remodeled and has since been used by the War Department for various purposes, principally for the storage of the Army Medical Museum, the library of the Surgeon-General's Office, the medical records of the Army, and the accommodation of the officers and clerks employed in connection therewith. Sometime after the building came into the possession of the Government a considerable expenditure was made upon it in the way of thoroughly strengthening its walls, and for many years subsequently its floors bore with perfect safety the immense weight of the museum, library, and hospital records, but all of these had been removed from the building several years before the catastrophe occurred. As the weight of the clerks employed in the building was many times less than that removed therefrom, there was no ground for apprehension that the building was not a safe one for the purpose for which it has latterly been used, viz, for office purposes for the use of clerks and the storage of the few records upon which they were at the time engaged in copying.

For the comfort and convenience of the clerks so employed it became desirable to supply the building with electric lights and ventilating fans, and for this purpose an excavation was made under the building by a contractor to whom this necessary part of the work had been entrusted. This work included the underpinning of certain piers upon which the floors, in part, rested, and it was during the progress of this work, and probably in consequence of it, that the disaster occurred. In a substantial building, as this was known to be, and under the superintendence of a competent builder, there was no reason to believe that the work was not entirely safe and free from danger to the persons occupying the building at the time. That the confidence felt in the safety of the building during the progress of this work was not well founded is shown by the unfortunate results that followed. The families of some of the killed in this most deplorable accident are understood to be in a destitute condition, and the widows and orphans of those whose lives were thus sacrificed in the public service, and those who were seriously injured, are earnestly commended to the generosity of the Government.

In this recommendation the Secretary of War earnestly concurs.

The Department has extended to the employés who were injured the most liberal consideration which the law permits, but under the

recent opinion of the Attorney-General sick leaves with pay can not be granted for a longer period than sixty days in any one year.

It is recommended that Congress authorize payment to them of the full amount of their salaries during such periods as they may be unable, by reason of their injuries, to return to duty, unless it shall in the mean time make specific provision for them by direct appropriation. The payment of their salaries during the period of their enforced absence would require no additional appropriation, the full amount of such salaries for the current year having already been appropriated by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act.

WAR RECORDS.

The publication of the War Records has so far progressed that this valuable historical work, with accompanying maps, can be completed by the end of the next fiscal year, and satisfactory progress has been made in the work of indexing the Confederate archives.

By the retirement of Brig. Gen. Robert Williams, Adjutant-General of the Army, the War Department has been deprived of the services of an intelligent, competent officer and accomplished gentleman, to whose worth and usefulness I bear willing testimony. I desire also to place on record my appreciation of the cordial coöperation and prompt assistance of the Major-General Commanding the Army and of the heads of the several bureaus of the Department in the administration of affairs intrusted to the supervision of the Secretary of War.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

PAPERS

ACCOMPANYING

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF THE MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING THE ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit with this my annual report the reports of the commanding generals of the several geographical departments, including those of their chief staff officers, of the commanding officers of the Artillery School, the Infantry and Cavalry School, and those of the Adjutant-General and the Inspector-General of the Army. The annual report of the commanding officer of the Cavalry and Light Artillery School at Fort Riley, Kans., will be submitted later, when the season of practical instruction at that place has been completed. These reports give full information of all the operations of the troops during the past year, of the administrative work of the several staff officers serving with troops, and of the stations and strength of the various organizations of the Army and of the state of discipline and instruction of the troops, including practice with small arms and artillery. These reports, together with those of the Chief of Engineers and Ordnance, of the administrative staff departments, and of the Superintendent of the Military Academy, will give you full information of all the details of the military service. I think it better not to epitomize or make extracts from any of these reports, but rather to invite their full perusal.

IMPORTANT SERVICES.

The most arduous service which has been rendered by the troops during the past year, and in some sense the most important, has been that required to suppress and punish violations of the neutrality laws between this country and Mexico. This service required a considerable addition to troops before stationed in the Department of Texas, and to prevent a recurrence of such lawless acts it may be found necessary to continue the increase thus made of the force serving in that department. The report of the department commander gives full details of all the service rendered, and shows that the troops were finally entirely successful, after a most laborious pursuit, in breaking up and capturing the criminals who had been engaged in violating the hospitalities of this country for the purpose of conducting lawless enterprises against our friendly neighbor. I regard the troops in the Department of Texas as deserving of high commendation for the manner in which they have discharged this arduous duty.

Happily the Army has not been called upon during the past year to assist in the suppression of domestic violence in any part of the Territories of the United States. But in connection with the opening of the new Territory of Oklahoma the troops have been called upon to aid the civil authorities, and the service thus performed has been commendable.

INSTRUCTION AND DISCIPLINE.

The state of discipline of the Army continues to be satisfactory. Military instruction has been conducted throughout the year as prescribed in Regulations and Orders. Firing instruction, both with heavy guns and small arms, has been systematically conducted during the year, and the efficiency of the Army in this respect has probably never been so high as now. An additional year has been given for the trial of the new drill regulations for infantry, cavalry, and light artillery with a view to the most careful and extended criticism of every detail before the final revision of the text and its adoption as a permanent system.

SMALL ARMS AND FIELD ARTILLERY.

The reconsideration provided by Congress of the former decision of a board appointed by the War Department to select a small arm for the use of troops, having finally resulted in the confirmation of the judgment of the former board, the work of construction of the new arm is now in progress, so that the Army may be equipped with the modern magazine weapon in due time. It is again respectfully suggested that a reserve supply of the most approved infantry rifles and of the standard breech-loading rifled field guns be provided in amount sufficient, not only for the regular troops and organized militia, but for such volunteers as may be immediately called into service in the event of war.

FORTIFICATION AND ARMAMENT.

Satisfactory progress has been made during the last year in the fabrication of modern high power guns, and considerable work has been done in providing emplacements for such guns and mortars. Experiments have also been continued in respect to disappearing carriages for such guns. Conclusive results in this last regard have not yet been reached, but yet such progress has been made that efficient carriages could be rapidly constructed in case of immediate need. It is hoped that necessary appropriations for the continuation of this work will not be withheld, so that the policy which has now been steadily pursued during the past five or six years may be continued until the great seaports of the United States are placed in condition of security.

The report of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, and those of the Chief of Engineers and the Chief of Ordnance, will give you full information of all the business transacted in respect to fortifications and armament, and the future needs of the military service in that regard.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

I desire again to invite attention to the necessity for a special appropriation for the construction of barracks and quarters at those seaport stations from which the troops were withdrawn for field service

some years ago. Many of those posts have now become defenseless and unfit to occupy in their present condition. It is believed that all important seaports should be regarrisoned, their present armament placed in serviceable condition, and preparation made for the care of new and improved armament as soon as the Engineer and Ordnance Departments are able to supply them.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

The measures which for many years have been before Congress, and favorably considered at one time or another by each House, for the reorganization of the artillery and infantry, still remain under consideration. So much has been said in favor of these measures and their merit so generally admitted, that it would be superfluous to discuss them further. I trust Congress may be pleased to enact those measures into law without unnecessary delay.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

The interest in military education throughout the country continues to increase. The demand for educated officers for duty at colleges and universities and other institutions of learning is constantly increasing, and no better service could be rendered in time of peace by officers of the Army than such assistance in the general dissemination of military instruction. In the permanent establishment, education was never so general or so high as at the present time. Not only are the established schools at West Point, Willets Point, Fort Monroe, Fort Leavenworth, and Fort Riley, as efficient as ever, but the Military Service Institution and the general system of lyceums established throughout the Army are adding largely to the voluntary individual work of nearly all officers of the Army. The post schools for enlisted men still need development, and some generous legislation will, it is believed, be requisite to put them upon the proper basis.

INDIAN SOLDIERS.

The enlistment of Indians in the Army, and their organization into companies attached to the regular regiments, appears thus far to have accomplished, in a very satisfactory manner, the principal objects contemplated in that policy. The principle of these objects is understood to have been for the purpose of withdrawing from the warlike tribes and giving satisfactory employment to a considerable number of young men who were generally dissatisfied and liable at any time to become hostile; for the purpose of educating the Indians in the rules and customs of civilized as contrasted with those of savage warfare; and to assist in the efforts of the Government to transform the Indian character from that of savage enemy to that of friend and citizen of the United States. There has been no serious indication of hostile disposition manifested by any of the Indian tribes since this policy was inaugurated.

A secondary object was the organization of a comparatively small contingent of Indian troops, partly with a view to any service which might be required of them, but mainly for the purpose of determining by actual trial what the value is or may be made of the warlike tribes of Indians as a part of the military strength of the United States; this upon the general theory that all parts of the people of a country should

be prepared to do their share in time of need of the military service which the country may require. It is yet too early to reach a final conclusion upon this question. Results vary from one extreme to the other. In some cases the Indian troops have proved highly satisfactory. In others, less so. In one case, the discipline of a company was so unsatisfactory that it was thought necessary to remove it from its native country, where it might possibly do serious harm, to a distant State and into the presence of a garrison of white troops, where its power for evil was entirely paralyzed. By this and similar means the tribe to which that company belonged, which had been one of the most dangerous of all the savage tribes, has been reduced to a comparatively harmless condition. In some other cases it has been found that tribes formerly warlike have by contact with civilization lost their military character, and that they may be counted as of no military consequence, either for or against the United States. In those cases the companies have been disbanded. Further trial will doubtless indicate satisfactorily what tribes and to what extent may wisely be called upon to furnish any part of the military force of the United States, with a view to future service, and to what extent Indians may wisely be retained in service, with a view solely to discipline and control, for the purpose of preventing their employment in any hostile enterprise against the people of the surrounding country.

In view of the very limited strength of the Army authorized by law, only a small fraction of that strength can be utilized in the manner herein referred to; but within that limit it is far more economical, as well as more humane, to employ the Indian as a civilized soldier than to fight him as a savage warrior. Perhaps, in the end, the most valuable of all the results of this policy will be in its conviction of the Indians, by means which appeal to them most forcibly, of the fact that they are not regarded as enemies, but as a part of the people of the United States.

TERM OF ENLISTMENT.

In an army so small as that permanently maintained by the United States the all-important requisite is efficiency and reliability under any and all circumstances that may arise. To secure this it seems evident that the policy should contemplate the elimination, as soon as practicable, of all men who can not be molded into perfectly trustworthy soldiers and the retention in service of all whose military development proves to be entirely satisfactory. The period of five years—that of the present term of enlistment—is much longer than necessary for the first purpose, while the limit of length of service under existing law, namely, ten years, is much too short to enable the Government to obtain the best service from men who have proved to be in all respects satisfactory.

There is another serious objection to the present limitation of ten years. That period is much too long for a young man to devote to the military service if he must ultimately make his career in civil life. He thereby loses the opportunities of youth which must be availed of by all young men who would win success in the race of life.

The benefits to the country from the military training of the small number of men who are discharged after ten years of service is quite insignificant. They do not amount to as many as one in four thousand of the arms-bearing population of the United States. In a country whose policy is based upon universal obligation to military service and

the development of the ultimate military strength of the nation, and where a large standing army is maintained, partly as a school in which all young men capable of bearing arms may be trained, a short term of active service, generally of three years, enables the Government to give that training to every young man capable of bearing arms. In our country the Army is far too small to serve as a valuable training school of this character. The organized militia of the several States serve such a purpose to a much better advantage without drawing young men away from their civil avocations.

It therefore seems advisable that the term of enlistment in the regular service in this country be reduced from five to three years, and that the legal restriction upon reënlistments be removed, so that the War Department may be at liberty to continue in service those enlisted men whose services are found to be valuable.

No doubt heretofore the practice has been to reënlist old soldiers after they have become less efficient than when they were younger, but that practice may readily be controlled by Executive action. It can not well be done by legislation, except by shortening the term of first enlistment, so as to afford a ready means of eliminating all those who will not, by the value of prolonged service, probably acquire any claim to further consideration in that regard.

A reduction of the first term of enlistment to three years would also, in a large measure, remove the reason for the existing law providing for the purchase of discharge, which latter has proved very prejudicial to military discipline. As soon as a young soldier has saved up money enough to purchase his discharge he esteems himself independent of his commanding officer, and becomes restive under necessary discipline, since all he has to do to avoid further submission to such discipline is to buy his discharge. It would, in my judgment, be beneficial to the military service to repeal the law authorizing the purchase of discharges.

THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

The recruiting service has been ably conducted by the present Adjutant-General, Brig. Gen. Robert Williams, and his subordinate officers, and the improvements noted in my last annual report have been continued. The services of the Medical Department and the detection and rejection of unworthy or undesirable recruits have been greatly beneficial. Great difficulty is necessarily encountered in obtaining recruits who fulfill all the very high qualifications established, and which should be maintained in so small an army as that of the United States, and unworthy applicants, through fraud or otherwise, sometimes gain admission; but their unfitness, from whatever cause, is generally very soon detected, so that they may be dismissed at the depots before being sent to regiments. Although recent favorable legislation and other causes have diminished to a considerable extent the proportionate number of desertions from the Army, that number still continues large, and doubtless from causes entirely beyond control, unless it be by increasing the certainty and severity of the punishment for desertion.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The officers of the Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's Departments have discharged the duties which have devolved upon them under my orders with great zeal and fidelity. I also take pleasure in

acknowledging my obligations to all the staff departments for their cordial assistance in the discharge of the duties devolving upon me. The department commanders and their staff officers and all the troops of the line have merited my commendation by the manner in which they have discharged their duties.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

REPORTS TO THE MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING THE ARMY.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 27, 1893.

GENERAL: Pursuant to your instructions, I have the honor to submit the annual returns of the Army:

* * * * *

The number of enlisted men now in service, June 30, 1893, who are drawing increased pay under the act of Congress of August 4, 1854, is as follows:

Five years' continuous service (\$2 per month).....	4,248
Ten years' continuous service (\$3 per month).....	1,791
Fifteen years' continuous service (\$4 per month).....	960
Twenty years' continuous service (\$5 per month).....	672
Twenty-five years' continuous service (\$6 per month).....	212
Thirty years' continuous service (\$7 per month).....	12
Thirty-five years' continuous service (\$8 per month).....	2
Forty years' continuous service (\$9 per month).....	1

The number of those who will become entitled to increased pay under the act of Congress of May 15, 1872, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, is:

Reenlisted pay.....	386
One dollar per month for third year of service.....	5,711
Two dollars per month for fourth year of service.....	4,296
Three dollars per month for fifth year of service.....	3,113

And the number of enlisted men whose terms will expire during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, is 2,117.

* * * * *

DESERTION.

The number of desertions from the Army reported as having occurred during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, is 1,682, an increase of 300 over the number reported for the preceding year.

This increase has been attributed in part, in some of the reports, to the widespread dissatisfaction in the ranks resulting from the law which, by limiting the possible length of service to ten years, deprives the enlisted men of the future advantages which they had the right to expect were guaranteed to long and faithful service. This view is

strengthened, in my opinion, by the fact that the reported increase is almost evenly distributed among seven of the eight military departments; in the department of California alone is a decrease reported.

While the gravity of desertion is fully appreciated, and it is held that punishment for this military crime should both be swift and adequate, I am nevertheless of opinion that the morale of the rank and file of the Army is undoubtedly good and that its members will bear comparison with an equal number of men of the same class in other occupations and pursuits.

DISCHARGES.

Section 2 of the act to prevent desertions from the Army, etc., approved June 16, 1890, reads as follows:

SEC. 2. That enlistments shall continue to be made for five years, as now provided by law: *Provided*, That at the end of three years from the date of his enlistment every soldier, whose antecedent service has been faithful, shall be entitled to receive a furlough for three months, and that, in time of peace, he shall at the end of such furlough be entitled to receive his discharge upon his own application: *Provided further*, That soldiers discharged under the provisions of this section shall not be entitled to the allowances provided in section 1290 of the Revised Statutes.

While section 4 of the same act, permitting enlisted men to purchase their discharge in time of peace, benefits both the Army, by eliminating from its ranks men unsuited for its life, and the individual, by offering him an honorable means of severing his connection with a service for which unfitted, section 2, on the contrary, benefits the individual at the expense of the Army, and, practically, offers a bonus to good men to leave the service after a reduced term. It was thought that the indulgence of a three-months' furlough after three years' service would generally operate in securing the continuance of the man in the military service. This assumption is disproved by the fact that, of 939 men so discharged in 1891, 1,452 in 1892, and 1,573 in 1893—a total of 3,964—only 94 men in 1892 and 453 during the past fiscal year sought reentry into the army. The total number (547) offering themselves for further military service was only a fraction over 13 per cent of the whole number discharged under the provisions of the law. It is evident, therefore, that as a means of inducing men to continue in the military service the law lacks potency, and that its greatest effect is to entail on the Army the expense incident to filling the vacancies in the ranks created by the discharge of three-years' men. Excluding all consideration in regard to faithful antecedents, the average number of men during the past three years who were entitled to claim discharge was 3,329, and the percentage of successful applicants, which in 1891 was 29, advanced to 41 in 1892 and reached 49 during the past fiscal year.

Carefully prepared statistics place the cost of a recruit at depot, exclusive of clothing and subsistence, at \$18, and that of a recruit delivered at regiment, after three months of instruction at depot, at \$165. The 1,573 men discharged after furlough during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, received, say, \$50 for pay and allowances during such furlough, or a total charge of \$88,650 against the military appropriations. The first cost of enlisting an equal number of recruits would be \$28,314, or, if the recruits are kept three months at depot before being sent to the regiments needing them, \$259,545.

The effect of the law, as it now stands, is to take good men from the ranks at the end of three years (and then to give them three months'

furlough, during which time their places can not be filled and their pay runs on) and to retain bad men for five years.

For these reasons and with a view to the best interests of the Army and of strict economy in military expenditures, I beg to recommend the repeal of section 2 of the act of June 16, 1890, and that the term of enlistment be fixed at three years, so that bad men as well as good may be discharged alike at its expiration; and that the term during which an enlisted man may reënlist, with increased pay, be established at three months instead of one, as now provided by law. The effect of this will be to give to the soldier his three months' absence, without expense to the Government and without burdening the rolls, as at present, and to enable him at its expiration to reënlist, with pay, as though he had been continuously in service.

FRAUDULENT ENLISTMENT.

Until the date of the act of July 27, 1892, declaring fraudulent enlistment a military offense, punishable under the sixty-second article of war, no legal means existed to punish the men—undesirable, if not worthless—who forced themselves in the ranks by concealment of disqualifying facts or defects.

The "identification card" system of the surgeon-general's office has proved an excellent means of detection and the act, above cited, has provided legal method of prevention. Under the working of both the system and the law 301 men were dishonorably discharged during the past year for fraud perpetrated by them in their enlistment. As the number of men discharged for the same cause during the preceding year was 394, it is evident that fewer men of that obnoxious class found their way in the ranks of the Army, and, while it can not be ascertained how many were led to keep away by fear of the law, it is confidently hoped that its deterrent nature will, as it becomes more and more generally known by the representations of recruiting officers, eventually eliminate that most demoralizing element from the ranks through fear of an almost inevitable detection, to be followed by swift and condign punishment.

REËNLISTMENTS.

The act approved February 27, 1893, making appropriations for the support of the Army, contains the following clause:

And, hereafter, in time of peace * * * no private shall be reënlisted who has served ten years or more, or who is over 35 years of age, except such as have already served as enlisted men for twenty years or upward.

While the theoretical object of the law was undoubtedly to disseminate military knowledge among the people by limiting service in the ranks of the Army to ten years, practically, the end in view can never be reached by that means, for many reasons, two of which are the voluntary system of recruiting the ranks and the insignificant relation, for the purpose, of the number of enlisted men in the Army to a population of 70,000,000 people. This provision of law, moreover, is directly antagonistic to the best interests of the military service and has been promotive of more dissatisfaction than any measure that has been introduced for years. Its effect is to discourage enlistments, reduce reënlistments after five years, and cause, in the near future, the bulk of the Army to consist of inexperienced young men instead of, as it should be, well-trained soldiers.

Many petitions have been received from every part of the Army, signed by officers and men, urging the repeal of the obnoxious clause of the law cited above, for the following reasons:

(1) Because the men enlisted under laws guaranteeing them an honorable status and reasonable support after thirty years' service, or admission into the Soldiers' Home after twenty years or on discharge for disability incurred in the service. For the support of the Home a monthly reduction has been made in their pay during their entire service. Both of these promises—moral contracts—are broken by the present law.

(2) The law goes counter to all experience in denying the value of special training. Any private enterprise adopting such a plan would court loss and disaster, and like results must follow its adoption in the Army.

(3) The inevitable result of the enforcement of the law will be to fill the ranks with fickle men of roving disposition and drive away men fond of the military profession.

The points made in these petitions are well taken and are fully concurred in. The law, however well intended in theory, is positively hurtful to the Army as well as unjust to the men in the ranks.

It is harmful to the Army because it tends directly to eliminate from the ranks a class of men thoroughly trained, imbued with military spirit, and of good character, for otherwise they would not have been retained. While a few veterans in a company, by their presence and example, teach the new men the important lesson of obedience, fidelity, and intelligent performance of duty, it takes a long time to make good soldiers of a company composed entirely of recruits. The great value of veteran regulars was thoroughly shown at the outbreak of the civil war. The positive injustice it works to the men in the ranks is clearly pointed out in the first point of the petitions. In addition to all this the law, if unrepealed, will entail increased expenses for keeping the ranks full. The statistics of the Army since 1880 show an average presence in the ranks of 2,772 men with a service of ten and less than twenty years, and if this class of trained soldiers is not to be permitted to continue in the service the replacement of the men necessarily means an increase of the recruiting expenses.

The best interests of the service, justice to the men in the ranks, and economy in expenditures alike demand the repeal of the clause in the law of February 27, 1883, which forbids the reënlistment of men after ten years' service.

* * * * *

RECRUITING SERVICE.

The manner of conducting the recruiting service, general and special, during the past year has not materially differed from that explained in the last two annual reports of the Adjutant-General; but special efforts have been made during the greater part of the year, by means of more systematic advertising and increased personal effort on the part of recruiting officers, to secure recruits in greater number without relaxing in any degree the high standard of qualifications required.

GENERAL RECRUITING.

The superintendent of the general service has his headquarters at New York City, and depots for the collection and instruction of recruits have been continued at Davids Island, New York Harbor, and Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for infantry and heavy artillery, and at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for cavalry and light artillery.

October 1, 1892, recruiting rendezvous were in operation at the following places: Three in the city of Chicago, Ill.; two, each, in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia; and one, each, at Springfield, Mass., New Haven, Conn., Albany, Brooklyn (a branch of New York City), Buffalo, and Rochester, N. Y.; Camden and Newark, N. J.; Harrisburg, Altoona, and Pittsburg, Pa.; Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio; Evansville, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, and Terre Haute, Ind.; Springfield, Ill.; Detroit and Grand Rapids, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Davenport, Iowa; St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Louisville, Ky.; Nashville, Chattanooga, and Knoxville, Tenn.; Port Gibson, Miss.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; San Francisco, Cal.; and Seattle, Wash.

In November, 1892, the rendezvous at Altoona, Pa., and Port Gibson, Miss., were transferred to Toledo, Ohio, and Memphis, Tenn., respectively, and in May, 1893, a rendezvous was opened in Lynchburg, Va.

Rendezvous were closed during the year as follows: At Terre Haute, Ind., and Davenport, Iowa, in February, 1893; at Memphis, Tenn., in March, 1893; at Wheeling, W. Va., Fort Wayne, Ind., and Springfield, Ill., in May, 1893; and one, each, at Boston and Philadelphia in June, 1893. In connection with the regular rendezvous, temporary branch rendezvous were conducted from time to time, as circumstances required, until August, 1893, when all temporary branches were closed.

During the month of August it became necessary, owing to the largely increased number of applicants for enlistment, undoubtedly due, in a great measure, to the general business depression, to place restrictions upon recruiting for the general service and to instruct the recruiting officers in the various cities to make careful selection, from the best class of applicants, of the most promising material, with a view to securing an exceptionally fine class of recruits.

* * * * *

INDIAN ENLISTMENTS.

The whole number of Indian soldiers enlisted up to June 30, 1893, was 963, of whom 126 were enlisted during the fiscal year ending with that date. During the past year the members of four Indian companies whose organization had not been completed have been discharged and these Indian organizations discontinued. A number of other discharges of Indian soldiers have also been made for various causes under the provisions of existing law. There are now in service 15 Indian companies, viz: 6 troops of cavalry and 9 companies of infantry.

* * * * *

Respectfully submitted,

R. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General.

Maj. Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD,
Commanding the Army.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 3, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended September 1, 1893.

MILITARY COLLEGES.

An examination of the data in the tabulated statement submitted herewith, compiled from the reports of the officers detailed as professors of military science and tactics at the several institutions enumerated, affords convincing evidence of the steadily increasing favor with which the American people regard an intelligent and judicious blending of military instruction and exercises with the scholastic course of studies. This gratifying growth of popular interest will be best shown by the following comparison of the results of the past scholastic year with those of the two preceding years:

Average number of students over 15 years of age:	
1890-'91.....	15,717
1891-'92.....	18,484
1892-'93.....	21,438
Average number of students under 15 years of age:	
1890-'91.....	820
1891-'92.....	710
1892-'93.....	2,190
Total average attendance:	
1890-'91.....	16,537
1891-'92.....	19,194
1892-'93.....	23,628
Whole number of male students capable of military duty:	
1890-'91.....	12,301
1891-'92.....	15,184
1892-'93.....	17,519
Number required to be enrolled as military students:	
1890-'91.....	7,487
1891-'92.....	8,098
1892-'93.....	8,943
Total number that received military instruction during the last quarter:	
1890-'91.....	7,366
1891-'92.....	9,012
1892-'93.....	10,790

While the above figures show that—as proper in a country which relies, in time of public danger, on its citizen soldiery—the educational centers selected are becoming more and more important factors in insuring the greatest efficiency of that important branch of the military service, the system can only reach its full development when at all institutions securing a detail the rule is made imperative that every male physically capable shall be enrolled as a military student. In this connection it is noticed that at seven of the colleges enrollment is purely optional, and it is hardly strange, therefore, that at one of the institutions the military professor is constrained to report the interest manifested by the faculty (with one exception) as simply passive.

To further disseminate these benefits it is believed that instruction now provided for colleges should be extended to the “high schools” of our large cities, and it is recommended that legislation authorizing the detail of twenty-five additional officers for the purpose be enacted. The advantages to both the service and the people are too manifest to require argument.

At institutions where the total average attendance of pupils is below

40 and more than one-third of the number is composed of boys under 15 years of age, it would seem evident that, regardless of the ambitious title of the school or of the degree of interest in military duties manifested by both pupils and faculty, the practical benefit resulting from the assignment thereof of a military professor is not at all commensurate with the means afforded.

As the usual length of a collegiate course of studies is four years, there are cogent reasons for fixing that term as the length of the tour of duty of officers detailed as professors of military science and tactics, and I beg to recommend its adoption. It would, moreover, conform to the general rule governing the details of officers on special duty.

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Respectfully submitted.

R. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General.

Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

REPORT OF THE ACTING JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 28, 1893.

Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Judge-Advocate-General's Department for the year ending August 31, 1893.

Commissioned officers tried by general court-martial—

Records reported upon and submitted to the Secretary of War for action of the President.....	3
Records received, revised, and recorded, not requiring the action of the President (acquitted, 1; convicted, 5).....	6
Enlisted men tried by general court-martial (convicted, 2,015; acquitted, 162).....	2, 177
Military convicts tried by general court-martial (convicted).....	12

Total trials by general court-martial..... 2, 198

Trials by general court-martial—

Year ending August 31, 1892.....	2, 226
Year ending August 31, 1893.....	2, 198

Decrease..... 28

Cases apparently brought before general courts-martial with a view to discharge on proof of five or more prior convictions—

Year ending August 31, 1892.....	251
Year ending August 31, 1893.....	356

Increase over last year..... 105

Trials for fraudulent enlistment alone—

Year ending August 31, 1892.....	0
Year ending August 31, 1893.....	64

Increase over last year..... 64

Decrease of trials this year as compared with last, leaving out trials with a view to discharge on proof of prior convictions and trials for fraudulent enlistment..... 197

Number of convictions of different offences, taken from the records of general courts-martial received at this office during the year ending August 31, 1893:

Sixteenth Article of War—	
Wasting ammunition.....	1
Seventeenth Article of War—	
Losing clothing.....	46
Losing Government property.....	38
Selling clothing.....	46
Selling Government property.....	1
Twentieth Article of War—	
Disrespect to commanding officer.....	15
Twenty-first Article of War—	
Attempting to strike superior officer.....	3
Disobeying superior officer.....	86
Twenty-fourth Article of War—	
Disobeying non-commissioned officer quelling a fray.....	3
Drawing weapon upon non-commissioned officer quelling a fray.....	1
Thirty-first Article of War—	
Lying out of quarters.....	4
Thirty-second Article of War—	
Absence without leave.....	463
Thirty-third Article of War—	
Failure to attend drill, roll call, etc.....	200
Thirty-eighth Article of War—	
Drunkenness on duty.....	137
Thirty-ninth Article of War—	
Quitting post.....	34
Sleeping on post.....	36
Fortieth Article of War—	
Quitting guard.....	28
Forty-seventh Article of War—	
Desertion.....	521
Fifty-first Article of War—	
Advising soldier to desert.....	2
Fifty-fifth Article of War—	
Destroying private property.....	2
Sixtieth Article of War—	
Duplication of pay vouchers.....	2
Embezzlement.....	6
Forgery.....	1
Frauds.....	5
Larceny.....	16
Selling Government property.....	2
Sixty-first Article of War—	
Duplication of pay vouchers.....	2
Sixty-second Article of War—	
Absence without leave, not chargeable under the Thirty-second Article of War.....	17
Aiding soldier to desert.....	1
Allowing prisoner to escape.....	15
Assault.....	20
Assault and battery.....	137
Assault with dangerous or deadly weapon.....	49
Assault with intent to kill.....	15
Attempt at suicide.....	1
Attempting to desert.....	1
Attempting to escape from military prison.....	1
Breach of arrest.....	61
Committing a nuisance.....	20
Disobeying commissioned officer.....	54
Disobeying non-commissioned officer.....	221
Disobeying sentinel.....	6
Disposing of clothing.....	4
Disrespect to superior officer.....	53

Sixty-second Article of War—Continued.

Drunkness.....	205
Drunkness, etc., causing arrest, etc., by civil authorities.....	23
Duplication of pay accounts.....	1
Embezzlement.....	3
Escaping from guard or arrest.....	13
Escaping from military prison.....	9
False swearing.....	3
Fighting.....	10
Forgery.....	6
Fraudulent enlistment.....	89
Indecent exposure of person.....	3
Insubordinate conduct towards non-commissioned officer.....	98
Larceny.....	89
Malingering.....	6
Neglect of duty.....	99
Perjury.....	3
Resisting arrest.....	62
Selling, losing, or wasting Government property.....	4
Threatening to strike superior officer.....	1
Uttering forged paper.....	4
Disorders, etc., charged as "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" (not included under previous heads).....	572
* * * * *	

The number of trials by inferior courts-martial for the eleven months ending August 31, 1892, was 16,670, as against 14,988 for the year covered by this report, showing a decrease of probably over 3,000 cases this year as compared with the corresponding period last year.

Attention is invited to the accompanying reports of the judge-advocates of departments, which contain valuable information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. NORMAN LIEBER,
Acting Judge-Advocate-General.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 14, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

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CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE SUPPLIES.

The sum appropriated for the past fiscal year for the purchase and manufacture of clothing and equipage was \$1,200,000. There was placed to the credit of this appropriation the sum of \$215,150.19 on account of issues of clothing and equipage to the militia and \$110,611.63 from sales to officers, etc., making a total of \$1,525,761.82.

Of this sum \$1,301,285.23 was paid out during the fiscal year, leaving a balance on hand June 30, 1893, of \$224,476.59, which will be required to meet outstanding obligations.

The issues to the militia of the several States and Territories during the fiscal year amounted to \$219,893.24.

The following issues were made during the fiscal year, which, with

the sales credited to miscellaneous receipts, represent a total loss to the clothing appropriation:

For prisoners' clothing, &c., military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans ..	\$1,586.11
For prisoners' clothing, Alcatraz Island, Cal.....	1,227.19
To the militia of the District of Columbia	6,565.60
To the Indian prisoners of war, Mount Vernon barracks, Ala	4,877.27
Sale of leather cuttings at military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., proceeds credited to miscellaneous receipts	258.32
Sale of condemned clothing and equipage, &c., proceeds credited to miscellaneous receipts.....	9,442.47
Total.....	23,956.96

By authority of the Secretary of War there was transferred to the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, for the cholera quarantine station at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, 400 tents, from those purchased for use of the sufferers from the overflow of the Mississippi River, under act of Congress approved March 31, 1890.

Orders were also given to transfer 200 tents to the Marine-Hospital Service for the establishment of an emigrant detention camp on Fisherman's Island. Total cost of all these tents was \$4,920.

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IRREGULARITIES OF CUT AND MAKE IN CLOTHING.

Just criticism has been passed, both in and out of the Army, upon the wide differences existing in the size and cut of clothing worn by enlisted men. All "made-up" clothing issued is of standard uniform pattern, but the practice of issuing uniform supplies "unmade" results either in the uniforms being made up according to the erratic and changeable caprice of some easily accessible tailor, or more frequently, it would appear, in allowing the varying fancy or uneducated taste of the soldier to assert itself. The result is a lack of uniformity, unpleasing alike to the military and to the civilian. Thus one may see in nearly every company in the Army, as well as on our streets in cities and towns, both close-fitting and loose blouses and coats; while individual tastes in trousers run the gamut from the skin-tight variety, with swelling "hoodlum" or "bowery" bottoms, to those of exaggerated, sailor-like proportions.

The effect upon the beholder of this grotesque exhibition is not pleasant, and, if no other remedy can be found for this departure from regular standards, it is respectfully suggested that the issue of unmade clothing be suspended altogether.

The Quartermaster's Department furnishes twelve different sizes in trousers of uniform cut, and there need be no difficulty in fitting every enlisted man.

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SUPERIORITY OF HORSES.

The horses purchased for the cavalry and artillery of the Army during the year have been of an unusually good quality, while the prices paid have been reasonable.

From all information obtainable it is known that, in the character of its mount, our Army is now superior to that of any other.

IMPROVED AMBULANCES.

One hundred ambulances of an improved pattern have been constructed under contract and are now ready for issue. These ambu-

lances meet the requirements of the service more fully than any heretofore supplied.

* * * * *

REGULAR SUPPLIES.

During the fiscal year, 892 cavalry and 83 artillery horses were purchased at an aggregate cost of \$119,515.55, and also 33 team horses and 552 mules, costing \$96,768.20.

At the close of the last fiscal year there were on hand 6,647 cavalry and artillery horses, 293 team horses, and 3,981 mules.

The sum of \$123,355.60 was expended for heating and lighting; \$105,824.12 for illuminating supplies; \$3,875.77 for veterinary supplies; \$12,155.73 for wagons, carts, etc.; \$68,928.25 for stoves, ranges and extra parts; \$11,232.27 for horse and mule shoes, horseshoe nails, and shoeing tools; \$3,439.23 for post bakeries, schools, and gardens; and \$4,359.96 for tableware and kitchen utensils.

There was manufactured at the military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., during the year, furniture for stoves and ranges, costing \$6,260.73; harness, costing \$13,983.90, and mess tables, benches, stools, company field desks, and rope mats, costing \$1,552.65.

* * * * *

MILITARY POSTS.

Congress, by act approved August 5, 1892, appropriated the sum of \$400,000 "for the construction of buildings at and the enlargement of such military posts as, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, may be necessary," and with the balance of \$90,820.96, remaining on hand from previous appropriations, together with the sum of \$25,000 from previous allotments for construction at Fort Wayne and Fort Sam Houston, an aggregate of \$515,820.96 was available during the fiscal year for the purpose above stated.

Of this sum the following apportionment was made:

Fort Brady, Mich.....	\$52,122.05	Columbus Barracks, Ohio ...	\$2,523.65
Fort Sheridan, Ill.....	46,569.73	Miscellaneous expenditures at	
Fort McKinney, Wyo.....	50,000.00	various posts.....	3,930.85
Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.....	77,222.50	Balance on hand June 30,	
Madison Barracks, N. Y.....	13,258.49	1893.....	120,397.30
Fort Crook, Nebr.....	87,458.70		
Fort Bliss, Tex.....	52,894.02	Total.....	515,820.96
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.....	9,403.67		

A number of the buildings authorized at the posts above mentioned have been completed, and others are in course of erection or contracted for.

* * * * *

PERMANENT BUILDINGS AT MILITARY POSTS.

Considerations of military efficiency and economy having dictated the policy of drawing in many of the small detachments of the Army, and concentrating them at points commanding extensive lines of communication, the result has been the establishment of several large military posts and the abandonment, either actual or contemplated, of a number of smaller and more isolated ones.

In all places which gave promise of permanency, it has been the aim of this department, as a measure of true economy, to construct build-

ings of stone, brick or other enduring material; of solid and stable workmanship, and of as agreeable and dignified an appearance as is consistent with the use for which they are intended.

Great care has been taken in the preparation of plans for these buildings, both for officers and men, not only as regards suitability and convenience, but with special care to the best and most approved sanitary requirements and appliances. It is believed that, in all these respects, as well as architecturally, they more than favorably compare with similar military structures in other countries.

In order that this work may be carried on economically and to the best advantage, permanency considered, it is earnestly hoped that Congress will make liberal appropriations therefor.

CONSOLIDATED MESSES AND MESS HALLS.

Mess halls have been erected and are in use at the following posts, viz: Fort Bliss, Fort Brady, Davids Island, Jefferson Barracks, Fort McPherson, Plattsburg Barracks, Fort Riley, Fort Sam Houston, Fort Sheridan, and Fort Thomas. In addition, the consolidated mess has been established at Fort Myer, Key West Barracks, Fort Schuyler, Fort Warren, and Willets Point; accommodations already existing at these posts having been supplemented by this Department, so that the common mess is conveniently carried on.

Like all changes in system, the consolidated mess has its critics as well as defenders. In some instances there has been an apparently unreasoning prejudice on the part of those charged with its supervision, which has impaired its usefulness and delayed success.

It is proper to state, however, that the majority of commanding officers at posts where the system has been fairly tried accord it high praise.

While it seems to be satisfactorily established that the consolidated mess is excellently adapted for the needs of large posts, no further extension is recommended until time and further trial have removed the objections brought against it.

Among its advantages may be clearly recognized vastly better cooking than is possible in the company mess, an economy in material which results in substantial saving in the ration—a saving which all goes to the improvement of the table—and the consequent betterment of the soldier's condition.

The introduction of better and more scientific cooking in the consolidated mess, through the medium of trained cooks, for whose employment provision should be made by Congress, will result, it is believed, in the gradual adoption throughout the Army of improved methods of preparing food and in the soldier being better fed and, as a consequence, more healthy and contented.

FORT MYER WATER SUPPLY.

The estimates of last year contained an item for supplying Fort Myer with water, by making connection at Georgetown with the large main of the Washington Aqueduct.

This having failed to receive the approval of Congress, and the necessity for an immediate increase in the water supply for the garrison being imperative, the honorable Secretary of War directed that water be taken from the Potomac River, at the south end of the Aqueduct Bridge, whence it is forced through 6-inch iron pipes into tanks at the post.

This arrangement is not entirely satisfactory, and it is hoped that

Congress will authorize a connection with the large main of the Washington Aqueduct, in accordance with the original plan, which met the full approval of the Chief of Engineers, and was strongly urged by the Surgeon-General of the Army. The connection can be very easily made, and at slight expense.

The daily consumption of water by the 250 officers and soldiers of the garrison (probably within 40,000 gallons) would be relatively so small as to be insignificant, so far as regards the demand it would make upon the Washington Aqueduct.

Owing to the situation of the post, it has been practically impossible to procure a supply of pure water in any other manner, every known method having been exhausted.

RESERVATIONS.

The following reservations or parts thereof have been transferred to the Interior Department for disposition under the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884:

	Acres.
Oklahoma, Okla	160
St. Marks, Fla	50
Fort Thomas, Ariz	10,487

A tract of land containing 5,516 acres was set aside by letter of the Secretary of the Interior of May 11, 1893, for a hospital site at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., adjoining the tract of 22.5 acres previously set aside for military purposes.

By authority of the President of May 4, 1893, a tract of 700 acres, more or less, was reserved for military purposes on Anastasia Island, contiguous to St. Augustine, Fla.

NOMENCLATURE OF MILITARY POSTS.

General Order No. 11, of 1832 directed that thereafter all cantonments should be called "forts." With the lapse of time, however, a contrary practice grew up and, although a partial reform was instituted by General Order 79, of 1878, certain anomalies still exist in the nomenclature of our military posts which might well be corrected, for the sake of uniformity and propriety.

A very large number of military posts have been named from the locality where they are placed, some of which, like Angel Island, Alcatraz Island, Davids Island, San Carlos, and Willets Point, are not dignified by any military appellation which is distinctive. A few posts bear the names of Indian tribes distinguished neither for friendliness nor other good qualities.

We have a presidio (Spanish place of defense, garrison, or guard-house), which is a relic of the days of easy conquest.

We have named posts after Presidents and princes, general officers and lieutenants, Christian saints and heathen sinners, Spaniards, Frenchmen, and Englishmen, who were in no way distinguished in, or connected with, the civil or military service of the United States; white men and Indians, cities, towns and villages; after mountain peaks and valleys, and river forks and creeks; the greater number being without significance or dignity.

There are still some fifteen permanent posts known as "barracks," a term erroneously applied to a military post which must of necessity comprise a variety of buildings and quarters for officers, as well as barracks for enlisted men.

It is respectfully suggested that the order of 1878 be amended so as to reserve to the Secretary of War the naming of military posts, and to prescribe the prefix "Fort" for all permanent posts; that the title "barracks" be dropped, and that all purely local names be eliminated from the nomenclature of military posts.

A desire to honor the names of brave soldiers has been shown in a few instances. Riley, Clark, Buford, Sill, Robinson, Crook, Whipple, and others were thus honored, while Grant, Sheridan, Thomas, McPherson, Meade, and Sherman have been remembered, and the distinguished Hancock's name has been given to a minor temporary post in Texas.

But there remains on the roll of honor a galaxy of names from which to select; names borne by departed heroes distinguished for brilliant and grand achievements in the service of the Republic. What names more appropriate could be bestowed upon the different military posts of the country? To perpetuate the names of such men is to keep the memory of their deeds ever in the minds of our officers and soldiers.

The following list of military posts is respectfully submitted for consideration in this connection:

Alcatraz Island.	Mount Vernon Barracks.
Angel Island.	Fort Niobrara.
Fort Apache.	Fort Pembina.
Fort Assiniboine.	Plattsburg Barracks.
Fort Barrancas.	Presidio of San Francisco.
Boise Barracks.	St. Francis Barracks.
Benicia Barracks.	San Carlos.
Columbus Barracks.	San Diego Barracks.
Dauids Island.	Fort Spokane.
Fort Duchesne.	Fort Supply.
Eagle Pass.	Vancouver Barracks.
Fort Huachuca.	Fort Walla Walla.
Jackson Barracks.	Fort Washakie.
Jefferson Barracks.	Washington Barracks.
Key West Barracks.	Whipple Barracks.
Madison Barracks.	Willets Point.
Fort Missoula.	

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The military cemetery at Santa Fe, N. Mex., having been declared a national cemetery by the Secretary of War on September 10, 1892, increased the number of such cemeteries at the close of the year to eighty-three, with seventy-three superintendents.

During the fiscal year 9,168 white marble headstones were provided to mark the graves of Union soldiers, sailors, and marines buried in national, post, city, and village cemeteries.

Repairs have been made during the fiscal year to the lodges, outbuildings, inclosing walls, walks, water supply, and drainage, etc., at all of the cemeteries, and the grounds kept in good order.

Contracts have been made for the erection of new brick outbuildings to replace old wooden structures in the national cemeteries at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, and Culpeper and Yorktown, Va.; also for a stone outbuilding in the Grafton, W. Va., national cemetery.

At the Arlington, Va., national cemetery the mansion and outbuildings have been repaired, and the grounds, drives, drainage, and water supply kept in proper order. Additional drainage and catch basins have been provided for the roadway in the new addition, and a granolithic foot walk laid from the western entrance to connect with the pavement heretofore constructed around the mansion. A contract has also been made for the construction of a receiving vault.

Arrangements have been made with the Cave Hill Cemetery Company, of Louisville, Ky., for the transfer to the United States of a piece of land containing 15,934 square feet, more or less, situated between sections B and C of the Cave Hill National Cemetery grounds, and in which upwards of 200 bodies of Union soldiers were buried in 1868, when removed from the battlefields in that vicinity.

The approach to the national cemetery at Chalmette, La., has been practically demolished for the distance of 1,875 feet to make room for a new levee which was constructed during the past winter by the Engineer Department.

At the Custer Battlefield, Mont., national cemetery, the post and wire fence inclosing the cemetery reservation has been put in thorough repair, and one large gate, with arch, and one small one (turnstile) constructed. Four hundred and seventy-five headstones have been reset in brick and cement, and the "Custer monument" repaired. In consequence of the unprotected condition of the cemetery, visitors and relic-hunters have almost entirely destroyed the headstone marking the place where Gen. Custer fell. It is contemplated to permanently inclose with a brick or stone wall and improve a part of the reservation for cemeterial purposes and to erect a superintendent's lodge. Since the close of the fiscal year a superintendent has been placed in charge of this cemetery.

At the Gettysburg, Pa., national cemetery, the monument erected by the State of New York in memory of the dead of that State who fell in the battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863, has been completed. The monument was dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, on July 2, 1893, the thirtieth anniversary of the battle.

At the San Francisco, Cal., national cemetery, a granite monument, surmounted by a statue representing a soldier at "parade rest," erected in the cemetery by Geo. H. Thomas Post No. 2, G. A. R., was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on Memorial Day, May 30.

The sum of \$5,030.45 was expended during the past fiscal year in necessary repairs to roadways to national cemeteries which have been constructed by special authority of Congress.

INACCESSIBILITY OF ARLINGTON PARK AND NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Very large sums have been appropriated by Congress for the construction of roads to cemeteries, more or less unimportant, in various parts of the country; but a like generous care has not been bestowed upon Arlington, the most important of all. The Arlington Heights grounds contain 1,100 acres, with a frontage of about 1 mile on the Potomac. They constitute one of the grandest and most beautiful parks in the country, the national cemetery occupying about one fifth of the inclosure. In addition to its historical associations, the park abounds in rare natural beauty, and has been most carefully kept and improved. Few cities have so fine a park contiguous to their borders. Arlington Cemetery, where so many heroes lie buried, has in a large measure become, like Great Britain's Westminster Abbey, the nation's "Walhalla." Consecrated as it is to our illustrious dead, with its stately and expressive monuments commemorative of the deeds of patriots, its hallowed associations and its lessons appeal strongly to all visitors to the nation's capital. But the journey thither, by a roundabout way, over roads controlled by local authorities, which are rough at all times, and frequently well-nigh impassable, is not only

tedious and uncomfortable, but involves an expenditure of time and money which deters great numbers from undertaking it.

A bridge over the Potomac at or about the terminus of New York avenue, near Observatory Hill, would furnish a short and direct route to the park and cemetery, and would in fact bring them to our very doors. But the park and cemetery are not alone to be considered. As a means of direct and rapid communication between the capital and the important military post of Fort Myer, which adjoins the park on the north, the value, in a military sense, of a bridge at this point can not be overestimated. Such a bridge would also practically join this beautiful park to the large area of reclaimed lands on the river, all of which is to form one grand park. Plans for such a bridge have been prepared by the Engineer Department, and its construction is urged as a necessity. It is respectfully recommended that Congress be requested to make an appropriation therefor.

GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD.

Under the acts of Congress approved March 3, 1887, October 2, 1888, and March 2, 1889, authorizing and directing the acquirement of land for sites for monuments or tablets to mark the positions occupied by organizations of the Regular Army on the Gettysburg Battlefield, a survey of the field has been made, the positions of the various commands designated on the ground, and the title papers for the purchase of the sites are now nearly perfected. These sites are generally about 25 feet square, with an approach thereto from the nearest public highway. Contracts have been made for furnishing and putting in place 40 cast-iron tablets with suitable inscriptions, and 25 iron gun carriages to mark these positions. This work is now in progress.

ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD.

The agents appointed by the honorable Secretary of War to carry out the provisions of the acts of Congress approved August 30, 1890, August 5, 1892, and March 3, 1893, in surveying, locating, and preserving the lines of battle of the Army of the Potomac and of the Army of Northern Virginia, at Antietam, have reported to this office that the work of locating the lines of battle of the armies referred to has progressed favorably during the past fiscal year, and that a series of three maps marking the lines of battle are under way; that the positions of the batteries of both armies have been generally determined upon and a map thereof is being prepared. The agents further report that they have interviewed a number of farmers owning land upon which tablets are to be placed, and found that they are unwilling to sell their land directly, preferring that the same be condemned and appraised by a commission appointed by a United States court.

HALL OF RECORDS.

For many years several of the heads of Departments have made earnest recommendations to Congress to provide for the erection of a suitable fireproof building in this city, wherein could be filed the greater portion of the vast accumulation of vouchers and other valuable papers. These files, aggregating an enormous mass of papers, encumber the Department buildings, occupying valuable space costing millions of dollars which ought to be available for office purposes, and besides, in sev-

eral of the buildings where stored, their great weight is a constant menace to the safety of the structures and to the lives of the employés.

In 1880, Maj. Gen. Meigs, then Quartermaster-General, urgently presented the necessity for such a building, and submitted a complete plan for a suitable structure to cost \$200,000. The plan is on file in this Department.

The crowded condition of the Executive Departments, especially of the War Department, where a large number of costly rooms are packed with vouchers and other valuable papers from floor to ceiling, and the constant increase in rented premises necessary to accommodate the business of the Government, would seem to point to the present as a suitable time for the consideration of this important matter.

RECORDS.

The "card system" of keeping the records of the office has continued satisfactorily during the past fiscal year, and the current work has been transacted with promptness.

Very respectfully,

R. N. BATCHELDER,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

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QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., July 19, 1893.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report, pertaining to the national military cemeteries, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

At the commencement of the year there were eighty-two national cemeteries. On September 10, 1892, the military cemetery at Santa Fe, N. Mex., embracing the site of the present post cemetery at Fort Marcy, N. Mex., was declared by the Secretary of War a national cemetery of the fourth class, under the act of February 22, 1867, and designated as the Santa Fe, N. Mex., National Cemetery, making the number at the close of the year eighty-three.

Interments to June 30, 1893:

Known.....	181,842
Unknown.....	149,913
Total.....	331,755

At the commencement of the year there were seventy-three superintendents in service. During the year four others have been appointed, two have been discharged, and two died, leaving seventy-three in service at the close of the year.

Removals of remains of officers and enlisted men have been made from abandoned posts to other posts or national cemeteries, as follows, viz: From Fort Klamath, Oregon, Fort Colville, Wash., Lava Beds, Cal., Tubae and Old Camp Grant, Ariz., to the San Francisco (Cal.) National Cemetery. From Fort Downer, Kans., and Fort Randall, S. Dak., to the Fort Leavenworth (Kans.) National Cemetery. From the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park to the Chattanooga,

(Tenn.) National Cemetery. From the Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., to the Nashville (Tenn.) National Cemetery. From Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, to the Marietta (Ga.) National Cemetery. From Morris Island, South Carolina, to the Beaufort (S. C.) National Cemetery. From the Cheyenne depot, Wyoming, to the post cemetery at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; and from the military reservation at Fort Thomas, Ky., to the Soldiers' Lot, in the Evergreen Cemetery, Newport, Ky. Remains of other United States soldiers, discovered from time to time in out of the way places, have also been removed to the nearest national cemetery.

Headstones.—During the year 9,168 white marble headstones to mark the graves of Union soldiers, sailors, and marines buried in national, post, city, and village cemeteries were provided from the appropriations for that purpose. This completed the contract for 15,000 headstones made September 5, 1891, with Messrs. Gross Bros., Lee, Mass., and on June 27, 1893, another contract for 10,000 headstones was awarded to the same persons.

Outbuildings.—During the latter part of the year contracts were made for the erection of new brick outbuildings to be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications prepared in this office, to replace the old wooden structures in the national cemeteries at Fort Leavenworth (Kans.) Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia and Culpeper, and Yorktown, Va., and for a stone outbuilding of similar design in the Grafton (W. Va.) National Cemetery.

A contract was also made for the construction of a receiving vault in the Arlington (Va.) National Cemetery.

Rostrums.—A contract was made for supplying the iron work required for the superstructures of permanent rostrums to be erected in the Annapolis (Md.), Yorktown (Va.), Fort Donelson (Tenn.), and Fayetteville (Ark.) national cemeteries. The work of constructing the foundations for and erecting the superstructures to be commenced at an early date after the close of the fiscal year.

Flagstaffs.—During the year iron flagstaffs (Nelson patent), 75 feet in length, have been erected in the Alexandria, Culpeper, and Danville (Va.), and Grafton (W. Va.) national cemeteries, and one 100 feet in length in the Natchez (Miss.) National Cemetery.

Wooden flagstaffs have been erected in the Fort Scott (Kans.), Lebanon (Ky.), Little Rock (Ark.), and New Albany (Ind.) national cemeteries and in the soldiers' lot in the city cemetery at Baxter Springs, Kans., and a contract made for the erection of one in the Danville (Ky.) National Cemetery at an early date.

Memorial day, May 30.—Appropriate services were held in nearly all the national cemeteries, and the graves decorated as usual.

At the Alexandria (Va.) National Cemetery necessary repairs have been made to the lodge, outbuildings, water supply, and drainage; a part of the inclosing wall at the entrance of the cemetery reconstructed and provided with a pair of ornamental wrought-iron drive and walk gates and the approach to the cemetery put in good condition.

At the Arlington (Va.) National Cemetery repairs have been made to the mansion and outbuildings, and the grounds, drives, drainage, and water supply kept in good order. Additional drainage and catch basins have been provided for the roadway in the new addition, and a granolithic foot walk laid from the western entrance, to connect with the pavement heretofore constructed around the mansion.

At the Brownsville (Tex.) National Cemetery necessary repairs have

been made to the lodge, and the posts of the fence inclosing the cemetery renewed.

At the Cave Hill (Ky.) National Cemetery the outbuilding has been repaired. Arrangements have been made with the Cave Hill Cemetery Company, of Louisville, Ky., for the transfer to the United States of a piece of land containing 15,934 square feet, more or less, situated between sections B and C of the national cemetery grounds, and in which upwards of 200 bodies of Union soldiers were buried in 1868, when removed from the battlefields in the vicinity.

At the Chalmette (La.) National Cemetery the necessary repairs have been made to the lodge, outbuildings, etc.

The approach to the cemetery has been practically demolished for the distance of 1,875 feet to make room for a new levee which was constructed during the past winter by the Engineer Department, U. S. Army. It is understood that the work is to be continued next season.

At the City Point (Va.) National Cemetery the lodge has been thoroughly repaired, and the grounds, water supply, and drainage put in order.

At the Custer Battlefield (Montana) National Cemetery the post and wire fence inclosing the cemetery reservation has been put in thorough repair, and one large gate with arch and one small one (turnstile) constructed.

Four hundred and seventy-five headstones have been reset in brick and cement, and the monument erected in memory of Gen. Custer and the officers and men who fell with him June 25, 1876, has been repaired.

In consequence of the unprotected condition of the cemetery, visitors and relic hunters have almost entirely destroyed the marble headstone marking the place where Gen. Custer fell.

It is contemplated to permanently inclose with a brick or stone wall and improve a part of the reservation for cemeterial purposes, and to erect a superintendent's lodge, the plans and specifications for which have been prepared and the necessary appropriation requested.

Since the close of the fiscal year a superintendent has been placed in charge of this cemetery.

At the Danville (Va.) National Cemetery about 50 feet of the inclosing wall has been taken down and rebuilt.

By direction of the Secretary of War, and in compliance with the request of the authorities of that city, a strip of land 36 feet wide, belonging to the United States, outside the inclosing wall on the east side of the national cemetery, was left open as an entrance to the colored cemetery adjoining the national cemetery on the south side, said authorities having agreed to grade the ground as a street and keep the same in good condition.

At the Fayetteville (Ark.) National Cemetery necessary repairs were made to the lodge, outbuildings, and water supply, and a part of the inclosing wall repointed. The approach to the cemetery has been repaired, the ditches cleaned out, and 17 linear yards of new stone culvert constructed.

At the Gettysburg (Pa.) National Cemetery the monument erected by the State of New York in memory of the dead of that State who fell in the battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863, has been completed. The monument was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on July 2, 1893, the thirtieth anniversary of the battle. Fully 10,000 persons were present. Appropriate addresses were made by the governors of the States of New York and Pennsylvania, and by other distinguished persons.

At the Hampton (Va.) National Cemetery the erection of the inclosing wall of the addition to the cemetery, commenced during the last fiscal year, has been completed.

At the Keokuk (Iowa) National Cemetery necessary repairs were made to the lodge, outbuildings, etc., and the wrought-iron picket fence (about 1,500 feet) repainted.

At the Memphis (Tenn.) National Cemetery the lodge has been thoroughly repaired and painted, all obstructions removed from the drain-pipes, and the pipes relaid in cement; 5 silt basins were entirely rebuilt and the remainder repaired.

At the Mexico City National Cemetery the lodge and inclosing wall have been repaired. In consequence of the limited space remaining for interments in that cemetery, it has been deemed advisable to restrict the interments to those positively known to be American citizens.

At the Mill Springs (Ky.) National Cemetery repairs were made to the lodge, a new picket fence erected, and the water supply improved by sinking a well.

At the Philadelphia (Pa.) National Cemetery the lodge and outbuildings were repaired, the inclosing wall repointed where necessary, and the windmill connected with the water supply repaired.

At the Richmond (Va.) National Cemetery a new brick outbuilding has been erected, and the necessary repairs made to the lodge, inclosing wall, and drainage.

At the Rock Island (Ill.) National Cemetery the inclosing fence (iron) and the speaker's stand have been thoroughly repaired and painted, and the grounds cleaned up and put in good order.

At the San Francisco (Cal.) National Cemetery the grounds and walks have been properly cared for and are in good condition. The water supply is sufficient for present needs.

A granite monument, surmounted by a statue representing a soldier at "parade rest," erected in the cemetery by George H. Thomas Post No. 2, G. A. R., was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on Memorial day, May 30.

At the Stone River (Tenn.) National Cemetery the lodge, outbuildings, inclosing wall, drainage, and grounds have been put in good order. The Hazen Brigade lot has been cleaned up and the grass neatly cut on the graves.

At the Woodlawn (N. Y.) National Cemetery 241 linear feet of stone flagging, 5 feet wide, was laid on the Davis street front, and the drainage improved by removing stones from the bed of the creek which forms the southern boundary of the cemetery.

At other national cemeteries repairs have been made to the lodges outbuildings, and the grounds properly cared for.

Soldiers' lots.—The inclosing fence of the soldiers' lot in the Baxter Springs (Kansas) city cemetery has been repainted and a new wooden flagstaff erected.

Indigent soldiers.—Under the acts of Congress—deficiency, approved July 28, 1892, and sundry civil, approved August 5, 1892—making appropriations "for expenses of burying in Arlington National Cemetery, or in the cemeteries of the District of Columbia, indigent ex-Union soldiers, sailors, and marines of the late civil war who die in the District of Columbia," accounts have been paid during the fiscal year for the burial of 43 such persons at a total cost of \$1,872.50.

Roadways.—The roadway from the Mound City National Cemetery to Mounds Junction, on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Pulaski County, Ill., a distance of 14,469 feet, for the construction of which an appro-

priation of \$10,000 was made by act (sundry civil) approved March 3, 1891, is not yet completed. The work has been delayed by floods and high water, but is now nearly finished.

Amount expended to June 30, 1893, \$4,139.92.

The work of draining and repairing the road to the Hampton (Va.) National Cemetery, under act (sundry civil) approved March 2, 1889, and August 30, 1890, is still awaiting the action of the legislature of Virginia relative to grant of right of way.

Under the act (sundry civil) approved August 5, 1892, making an appropriation for repairs to roadways to national cemeteries which have been constructed by special authority of Congress, necessary repairs have been made to the roadways leading to the Alexandria, Va.; Antietam, Md.; Corinth, Miss.; Culpeper, Va.; Fayetteville, Ark.; Florence, S. C.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Marietta, Ga.; Mound City, Ill.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Hudson, La.; Richmond, Va.; Springfield, Mo.; Staunton, Va., and Vicksburg, Miss., national cemeteries.

Amount expended during the year, \$5,030.45.

Monuments or tablets at Gettysburg.—Under the acts of March 3, 1887, October 2, 1888, and March 2, 1889, authorizing and directing the acquirement of lands for sites for monuments or tablets to mark the positions occupied by organizations of the regular Army on the Gettysburg battle field, a survey of the field has been made, the positions of the various commands designated on the ground, and the title papers for the purchase of the sites are now nearly perfected. These sites are generally about 25 feet square, with an approach thereto from the nearest public highway.

Under date of April 17, 1893, a contract was made for furnishing and putting in place 40 cast-iron tablets, with suitable inscriptions, and 25 iron gun carriages to mark these positions. This work is now in progress.

Antietam Board.—The agents appointed by the Secretary of War to carry out the provisions of the acts of Congress (sundry civil) approved August 30, 1890, and August 5, 1892, and March 3, 1893, making appropriations "for the purposes of surveying, locating, and preserving the lines of battle of the Army of the Potomac and of the Army of Northern Virginia at Antietam, etc.," have reported to this office that the work of locating the lines of battle of the Army of the Potomac and of the Army of Northern Virginia at Antietam has progressed favorably. The lines of battle of both armies have been marked on first map, and a second map of a series of three maps is under way.

The positions of the batteries of both armies have been generally determined upon, and a map of the same is now being made.

The agents further report that they have interviewed a number of the farmers owning land upon which such tablets are to be placed, and found that the parties are unwilling to sell directly, preferring that their land be condemned and appraised by a commission appointed by a United States court.

The agents invite attention to the fact that thousands of persons visit the Antietam battle field annually. They state that on some of these fields, notably those in the vicinity of the Dunkard Church, East Woods, and the Bloody Lane, a large number of tablets will be located; and they think in justice to the farmers owning these, fields roadways should be constructed to enable visitors to inspect these tablets without trespassing upon and injuring growing crops, etc.

A statement showing the expenditures on account of the national cemeteries during the year is submitted herewith.

Very respectfully,

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

The QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 4, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a statement of disbursements made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, from the appropriation made by act of Congress approved July 16, 1892, for the expenses of the Medical Department of the Army, and the balance on hand at the close of said fiscal year, viz:

Medical and Hospital Department, 1893:	
Appropriated by act approved July 16, 1892	\$170,000.00
Refunded during the year	219.17
	170,219.17
Total to be accounted for.....	170,219.17
Disbursed during the year:	
Medical and hospital supplies	\$56,424.89
Pay of employes	42,072.39
Expenses of medical supply depots	158.42
Medical attendance and medicines.....	3,180.02
Washing at post hospitals.....	1,949.64
Miscellaneous expenses.....	753.44
	104,538.80
Balance on hand June 30, 1893.....	65,680.37

The whole of this balance remaining on hand at the close of the fiscal year has already been or will be expended in payment for supplies contracted for, and for other obligations incurred prior to July 1, 1893.

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There were furnished to disabled soldiers, seamen and marines during the year ending June 30, 1893:

Trusses.....	1,494
Special appliances.....	230
Artificial legs furnished in kind.....	15
Artificial arm furnished in kind.....	1
Artificial hand furnished in kind.....	1
Apparatus for arm furnished in kind.....	1
Limbs and apparatus commuted.....	2,688

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

The total number of specimens received during the fiscal year was 1,038; total number of specimens in the Museum June 30, 1893, 32,265.

* * * * *

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of specimens in Museum June 30, 1892.....	31,228
Exchanged during the year.....	1
	31,227
Total number received during the year.....	1,038
	32,265
Total number in Museum June 30, 1893.....	32,265

The following are some of the more interesting specimens added to the Museum collection during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

- (1) A series of embryos, human and comparative, normal and monstrous. Presented by Dr. P. H. Day, Wauwatosa, Wis.
- (2) Monstrous human fetus, a peromelus, with several accessory spleens, several cysts in the mesentery and the kidneys hypertrophied nearly to adult size. Presented by Dr. T. A. R. Keech, Washington, D. C.
- (3) An extra-uterine fetation at two months. Death from rupture and hemorrhage. Presented by Dr. T. C. Smith, Washington, D. C.
- (4) An extra-uterine fetation at about fourteen days. Death from rupture and hemorrhage. Presented by Dr. D. S. Lamb, Washington, D. C.
- (5) Extra-uterine fetation at five months, removed by laparotomy. Recovery. Presented by Dr. I. S. Stone, Washington, D. C.
- (6) Extra-uterine fetation at term, removed by laparotomy. Recovery. Presented by Dr. J. Tabor Johnson, Washington, D. C.
- (7) A series of parasites of the horse, pig, ox, and sheep. Received in exchange from Dr. C. W. Stiles, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
- (8) Sternum, showing eight cartilages on left side. From a white woman, aged 30, who was left-handed. Presented by Dr. D. S. Lamb, of Washington, D. C.
- (9) Heart showing punctured wound, followed by abscess of interventricular septum which ruptured into the left ventricle. Presented by Assistant Surgeon A. B. Heyl, U. S. Army.
- (10) Specimen of chronic pericarditis with chalky plates. Presented by Lieut. Col. W. H. Forwood, Deputy Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.
- (11) Portions of brain from a case of an abscess of brain following a fall. On the supervention of convulsions with paralysis trephining was performed and the abscess emptied. The patient recovered (*Medical News*, Philadelphia, 1887, Vol. LI, p. 675). Presented by Dr. L. D. Wilson, Wheeling, W. Va.
- (12) Three specimens showing cancer of brain and dura mater. Presented by Dr. W. P. Carr, Washington, D. C.
- (13) Specimen showing congenital absence of vermiform appendix. From a soldier. Presented by Lieut. Col. W. H. Forwood, Deputy Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.
- (14) Liver showing congenital syphilitic cirrhosis. From a white boy, aged 16 years. Presented by Dr. C. G. Stone, Washington, D. C.
- (15) Specimen of primary cancer of the gall-bladder. From a mulatto, aged 55 years. Presented by Dr. Thomas Martin, Washington, D. C.
- (16) Specimen showing congenital absence of ovaries. From a mulatto woman, aged about 50 years; married, but without children. Presented by Dr. D. S. Lamb, Washington, D. C.
- (17) A series of thirteen models showing various diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue. Made by J. Bareffa, Paris, France. Purchased.
- (18) Papier-maché model, six times enlarged, of the bones of the base of the skull and the face. Made by J. H. Emerton, Boston. Purchased.
- (19) Model of the eye, orbit, and adjacent parts. Made by Dr. August Müller, Berlin. Purchased.
- (20) A series of skeletons and crania of natives of New Britain and the Samoan Islands. Purchased.
- (21) Transport or pack saddle used by the medical department of the British army in India. Presented by Dr. Robert Harvey, principal medical officer, Punjab frontier force, Peshawar, India.

The Museum is represented at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago by a display of specimens, including models of hospitals, of a railway train for transportation of wounded, and of hospital steamers; also a series of pathological specimens illustrating tuberculosis and tumors, a series of ninety sections of human embryos, a series of three hundred and forty-six photomicrographs, and a series of microscopes, illustrating the history of the instrument, with other apparatus.

The Army Medical Museum has been visited during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, by 85,000 persons.

* * * * *

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

During the past year the health of the Army has been excellent. Perhaps at no time heretofore has the Surgeon-General been able to invite attention to a better record of health and consequent efficiency, and this although some of the rates have been materially increased by an undue proportion of sickness among the Indian companies.

The admission rate per thousand of strength was 1270.42, as compared with 1364.78 during the previous year and 1459.65 during the preceding decade. The lowest recorded admission rate, 1247 in 1887, is practically the same as that now reported. The number and duration of the cases were equivalent to a noneffective rate of 39.60, as compared with 42.01 during the previous year and 43.41 during the preceding decade. The nonefficiency may be expressed also by the statement that each officer and man of the Army was, on an average, sick for 14.5 days during the year, as compared with 15.3 and 15.9 days, respectively, during the previous year and each of the years of the previous decade. The number of men discharged for disability was 18.35 per thousand of strength, as against 17.23 (the lowest annual rate to which these discharges have been brought) in the previous year and 30.70 the average of the ten years preceding. The death rate from all causes was 6.44, comparing favorably with 8.05 and 8.75, respectively, for the previous periods already mentioned, as well as with 6.33 for the year 1889, the lowest annual death rate hitherto reported. Excluding deaths from injury the deaths from disease were equivalent to a rate of 4.36 per thousand of strength, as against 5.03 and 5.81, respectively, for the previous year and decade and against 3.95 for the year 1889.

In comparing our rates with those of foreign armies the admission rate is the only one which attracts attention by its magnitude; but this high rate does not indicate a greater prevalence of sickness among our men. It means simply that we take on sick report as a record of facts the cases of men who were excused from any part of their military duty on account of sickness or injury. The ailment may be so trivial—a few herpetic spots, for instance, on the lips of a bugler—that it would not be entered among the diseases affecting the command by medical officers of European services; but with us if the bugler is excused from sounding the calls on this account his case becomes a matter of record. It will be seen from a comparison of the other rates that notwithstanding the many trivial cases that form part of our record our nonefficient rate (39.60) compares favorably with that of the army of Austria-Hungary (43.58) and of the home service troops of Great Britain (44.29). The following tabulation gives a comparison of our rates with those of some of the armies of Europe, as obtained from their last published statistics:

Army.	Mean strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.						Sick time for each soldier.
		Admission.	Deaths.			Discharges.	Constantly non-effective.	
			Disease.	Injury.	Total.			
United States, 1892.....	24,203	1,270.42	4.36	2.08	6.44	18.35	39.60	14.5
United States, 1891.....	23,269	1,364.78	5.03	3.02	8.05	17.23	42.01	15.3
United States, 1881-'90.....	23,945	1,459.65	5.81	2.93	8.75	30.70	43.32	15.9
Great Britain (home), 1890.	101,770	810.61	4.74	.79	5.53	16.72	44.29	16.2
Austria-Hungary, 1891.....	284,743	890.75	3.94	1.53	5.47	61.87	43.58	14.8
Italy, 1891.....	220,714	810.57	8.06	.90	8.96	14.27	35.86	13.1
Prussia, Saxony, Württemberg, 1889-'90.....	418,913	897.20	2.32	1.00	3.32	17.43	31.36	11.5

The above statement of the English and German armies is exclusive of officers.

The Italian troops stationed in Africa had a mean strength of 2,603 men, with an admission rate of 1,175 and a death rate of 13.4, and are not included in the above table; 9,645 men of the Italian army were granted sick leaves for periods varying from three months to one year.

The high discharge rate of the Austrian army was explained in the report of the Surgeon-General for 1891, page 94.

In the German army 6,845 additional discharges (16.34 per 1,000 of mean strength) were made of recruits for disabilities contracted prior to conscription.

Injuries stand first in order of importance as causative of admissions to sick report in our Army, 252.74 of the total of 1270.42 per thousand of strength having been occasioned by violence. Diseases of the digestive system take second place with 173.74 cases per thousand of strength. The third place is taken by diseases of the respiratory organs (124.45), mostly cases of catarrh and bronchitis; the fourth place by diarrheal diseases (110.85), and the fifth by specific febrile diseases (98.50), which owe their prominence in this as in other armies at the present time to the continued, although lessening, prevalence of influenza. Following these come sixth, diseases of the integumentary system, mostly boils and abscesses (79.99); seventh, venereal diseases (76.73); eighth, rheumatism, articular and muscular (71.52), and ninth, malarial diseases (63.75). In the foreign armies tabulated above the five principal causes of admission were in each as follows: Austro-Hungary: First, integumentary; second, digestive; third, respiratory; fourth, injuries; and, fifth, venereal. Great Britain: First, venereal; second, digestive; third, injuries; fourth, specific febrile; and, fifth, respiratory. Italy: First, venereal; second, respiratory; third, digestive; fourth, specific febrile; and, fifth, integumentary. Germany: First, integumentary; second, injuries; third, digestive; fourth, specific febrile; and, fifth, respiratory. The gratifying point in these comparisons is the low grade of precedence taken in our service by venereal and integumentary diseases.

As causative of nonefficiency, injuries take first place in the records of the past year, having occasioned 8.12 of the total of 39.60 constantly on the sick report per thousand of strength. Venereal diseases take second rank as a disabling cause, 5.33 men per thousand of strength having been constantly under treatment on their account. Specific febrile diseases, respiratory and digestive diseases, and rheumatism (including muscular) had each a noneffective rate of 3.3.

The absolute number of discharges for disability, which gave the rate of 18.35 per thousand of strength, was 493, of which 67 were for rheumatism and diseases of the bones and joints, 58 for injuries, 53 for consumption, 53 for venereal diseases, 44 for epilepsy and insanity, 44 for diseases of the heart and circulation, 27 for diseases of the eye, 14 of the ear, and 21 for hernia.

The absolute number of deaths was 173, of which 56 were caused by violence, 20 by consumption, 17 by pneumonia, 15 by diseases of the nervous system, 13 by typhoid fever, 13 by diseases of the heart, 8 by diseases of the kidney, 6 by influenza, and 3 by alcoholic poisoning.

The average strength of the Army, as shown by the returns of the Medical Department, was: White troops, 21,437; colored, 2,036; Indians, 730; a total of 24,203 men. There was little difference in the rates of admission for all diseases and injuries among these three classes of men, or in their noneffective rates. The former were: White, 1,273.45; colored, 1,257.86; Indian, 1,216.44; the latter 39.69, 38.55, and 39.97,

respectively. Although these general rates varied but little, the admission rates for certain diseases differed considerably. Thus, malarial diseases were less frequent among the colored men and Indians than among the whites, the rates being, respectively, 26.03, 31.51, and 68.43. Alcoholism, also, 8.35, 1.37, and 41.19. Headache and neuralgia were equally common, but no case of insanity was developed among either the colored men or Indians, although a total of 49 cases was recorded among the white soldiers. Diseases of the heart were likewise infrequent among the colored men and Indians. On the other hand, the colored man appears during the year to have been relatively more subject to chronic rheumatism of the joints and the Indian to diseases of the eye. Dyspepsia, colic, constipation, and inflammations of the lymphatic system were considerably, and venereal diseases somewhat, more frequent among both than among the white troops. Consumption was unusually prevalent among the Indians. A total of 26 cases gave a rate of 35.62 per thousand of strength, as against rates of 3.27 and 4.42, respectively, among the white and the colored troops.

The death rate of the white troops from all causes was 6.11 per thousand of strength, of the colored troops 5.00, of the Indians 20.43; from disease the rates were, respectively, 4.23, 3.18, and 11.49; and from injury 1.88, 1.82, and 8.94. The rate from disease among the Indians was mainly due to the cases of consumption, and the large rate from injury to an undue proportion of gunshot wounds.

The rates of our colored troops during the past year are very satisfactory. Admission, noneffective, death, and discharge rates are all not only lower than in any previous year but lower than the corresponding rates for the same period among the white troops.

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THE PREVALENCE OF SPECIAL DISEASES.

SPECIFIC FEBRILE AND ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The specific febrile and acute infectious diseases, including under this heading erysipelas, tonsillitis, and cases reported as typho-malarial, gave an admission rate of 141.85, a nonefficient rate of 4.09, and a death rate of 0.86. Of the admission rate 74.08 represents the prevalence of influenza and 41.90 that of tonsillitis; measles, mumps and enteric fever form the mass of the remaining cases, as noted below.

Cerebro-spinal fever.—Two cases were reported among enlisted men, one at Fort Wayne, Mich., the other at Fort Leavenworth Military Prison. One recovered, but the man had to be discharged on account of resulting mental vacuity; the other died, and the diagnosis was confirmed by the appearances discovered post mortem.

Chicken pox.—Thirteen cases were reported from nine different posts, at none of which was small pox present.

Cholera.—In anticipation of an invasion by this disease on account of its prevalence at some of the European ports largely concerned in the shipment of immigrants to this country, medical directors and post surgeons were duly reminded of the precautions requisite for the protection of our military stations.

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Fortunately, however, the imminence of the danger subsided by the gradual extinction of the disease at the quarantine of the port of New York, and it became evident that several months would probably elapse before similar threatening conditions would recur. Influenced

by the circular from this office medical directors on the return of warm weather again notified their subordinates of the importance of giving special attention to local sanitary conditions.

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Dengue.—The only posts from which this fever was reported were Forts McIntosh and Sam Houston, Tex., where 43 and 21 cases, respectively, were said to have occurred.

Diphtheria.—Eleven cases were reported among enlisted men, 6 at Fort Grant, Ariz., and 1 at each of five other posts. This disease appeared among the children at certain posts. At Forts Hancock, Tex., and Stanton, N. Mex., 1 case each; at Fort DuChesne, Utah, 4—1 fatal; at Fort Yates, N. Dak., 8—1 fatal; and at West Point, N. Y., 9—5 fatal. Eight of the cases at the last-mentioned post, and all of the fatal ones, occurred in the family of Mr. F. P. Baily, quartermaster's employé. In all these instances isolation and disinfection were carefully employed to limit the spread of the disease. The house occupied by Mr. Baily was destroyed by fire together with two tents and some articles of equipage belonging to the Quartermaster's Department that had been used in connection with the treatment of the cases.

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Enteric fever.—Of this fever, including cases reported as typho-malarial, 151 cases occurred among the enlisted men of the Army, 149 (of which 13 were fatal) among the white and 2 (1 fatal) among the colored troops. A relative insusceptibility to this disease might be suggested by these figures but for the fact that the average annual rates of admission for the past ten years have been 4.34 for the colored as compared with 7.58 for the white troops. Gleanings from larger fields might therefore show a greater equalization of the rates.

The 151 cases were distributed among forty-seven posts. The largest number, 23, was reported from Fort Reno, Okla., but Madison Barracks, N. Y., had 19, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., 12, San Carlos, Ariz., 10, Fort Yates, N. Dak., 8, Fort Monroe, Va., 6, and Fort Sherman, Idaho, 5; four posts had 4 each, four 3 each, eight 2 each, and twenty-four 1 each. The fatal cases were scattered at various posts, one each, except at Fort Sill, where two of three cases were fatal.

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It has happened on several occasions in the experience of Army medical officers that typhoid fever has appeared in a command when the most searching investigation has failed to discover any unusual insanitary condition except a want of ventilation under the floors of the buildings in which the outbreaks occurred with rotting of the flooring and dampness and organic decay underneath. The last instance of the kind published was the occurrence of 23 cases at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., in 1889.* An earlier experience of the same kind, published in Part III, medical volume of the Medical and Surgical History of the War, p. 497, was reported in 1873 by Capt. McElderry from Fort Klamath, Oreg. During the past year a similar occurrence took place at Fort Yates, N. Dak. Although the insanitary conditions at this post included a contamination of the surrounding soil by disused privy pits filled in and covered over when the earth closets now in use were erected, the unventilated site and decayed flooring of the barracks are worthy of special notice in view of the above-mentioned experiences.

*See report of Surgeon-General, 1890, p. 29.

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Erysipelas.—Twenty-eight cases, 1 fatal, were reported. Eighteen posts had 1 case each, three 2, and one 4 cases; the causes to which the spread in the last instance was ascribed may be learned from Capt. Munday's report given below (p. 104).

Influenza.—Of this disease 1,793 cases were reported, the largest number at any one post having been 141, 1 fatal, at Fort Custer, Mont. Many posts reported no such cases, but these had usually an increased rate for catarrh and bronchitis. A total of 6 deaths was ascribed to this disease.

Measles.—The cases, 187 in number, of this disease were all of light grade. At the recruiting depot, Columbus Barracks, 52 cases occurred, and from this post the disease appears to have been conveyed to a few of the others. Generally, however, the infection was introduced from some community in the vicinity of the military station. Seven posts had 1 case each, seven 2, four 3, two 4, one 5, five 6, two 7, and one 8, 10, 13, and 14 respectively.

Mumps.—During the year 149 cases of mumps were reported, 43 of which occurred among the recruits at Columbus Barracks and 19 at Fort Yates; thirteen posts had 1 case each, three 2, four 5, two 10, and one 3, 6, 8, and 11, respectively. During the current year two notable epidemics occurred at Forts Apache and Buford. Of 40 cases at the former post most of the patients were Apaches of the Indian company. Metastatic orchitis occurred in 33.3 per cent of the cases. Of 30 cases at Fort Buford, 8, or 26.6 per cent, had orchitis.

Rötheln.—A few cases were reported from Forts Leavenworth and Grant and Plattsburg Barracks.

Scarlet fever.—Only 9 cases were reported as having occurred among the troops, 4 at Fort Myer, 2 at Fort Logan, and 1 each at three other posts. The disease appeared also among the children at a few posts, but was in all cases prevented from spreading by careful isolation and efficient disinfection.

Smallpox.—Only 1 case, at Fort Marcy, was reported during the year. This disease has been extensively prevalent among the Mexican population, so that the occurrence of only 1 case in our border garrisons shows the efficiency of our protective measures.

Tonsillitis.—Cases, making a total of 1,914, were reported under this heading from nearly every military station, the highest number from any one post being 52, from Columbus Barracks. It is impossible to say what proportion of these consisted of a merely local inflammation of a portion of the digestive tract and what proportion was due to a specific cause entitling the cases to be regarded as belonging to the class now under discussion; but remarks are so frequently appended to sanitary reports indicating the connection of these cases with defective drainage and sewerage, polluted soils, and neglect of proper ventilation of dormitories, that it would seem advisable from the standpoint of practical sanitation to regard them as more intimately associated with the specific febrile and acute infectious diseases than with the diseases of the digestive system.

Whooping cough was reported from Fort Monroe, Angel Island, and Fort Custer; 4 cases among the troops at the last-mentioned post and 1 each at the others. Few cases are reported as having occurred among the children.

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DIARRHEAL AFFECTIONS.

These diseases had an admission rate of 110.85, as compared with 108.21 during the previous year and 162.30, the average annual rate of

the previous decade. Diarrhea caused 108.04 of the rate and dysentery 2.81; but the nonefficiency occasioned was slight, only 1.13 per thousand of strength, as the average duration of the cases was short; diarrhea, 3.4; dysentery, 15.9 days. No death occurred among the total of 2,615 cases of diarrhea, including cholera morbus, nor among the 68 cases of dysentery reported. Reports as to causation refer these affections in a doubtful way to errors of diet and the continuance of high atmospheric temperatures, for most of them were recorded during the hot season. Forts Monroe and Hamilton, Davids Island, Fort Barrancas, and St. Francis Barracks had the largest rates.

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MALARIAL DISEASES.

The admission rate for malarial diseases was low, 63.75, practically the same as for the previous year, but a marked improvement on 92.93 in 1890, and 120.20 in 1889. The rate of nonefficiency for the year was 1.76. No fatal case was reported among the total number of 1,543 cases recorded. Intermittents, 1,131; remittents, 309, and other malarial diseases, 103. Seven cases reported as typho-malarial are not included among these. As usual, the prevalence was greater among the white than among the colored troops, the admission rate for the former having been 68.43; for the latter, 26.03.

Washington Barracks, Fort Sill and Fort Myer had high admission rates, 563.25, 474.00, and 466.11, respectively. Fort Clark, with only 205.61 admissions, had the largest nonefficiency, 15.00; Fort Sill, the next in order in this regard, having only 8.87. The average duration of each case at Fort Clark was 26.70 days, at Fort Sill, 6.85, while the cachexia of the cases at Fort Ringgold necessitated a prolongation of the average duration of treatment to 71 days. The post surgeon of the last-mentioned post insists that the malarial disease which adds so largely to the nonefficiency of the garrison is not in any way due to conditions existing at the post, but to those prevailing in the country in which the troops operated during the spring and summer. Washington Barracks and Fort Myer had nonefficient rates of 7.32 and 6.46, respectively.

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VENEREAL DISEASES.

The admission rate for these diseases was 76.73 during the year, the prevalence being somewhat greater among the colored troops and Indians than among the whites. This rate shows, unfortunately, no improvement, the rate of the previous year having been 72.46, and the average annual rate of the previous decade 77.31. The average number of men constantly sick per thousand of strength was 5.33 as against 5.00 for the previous year. Gonorrhoea and its results caused 40.90 of the 76.73 admission rates; chaneroids, 11.11; syphilis and its results, 16.03, and other venereal diseases, 8.68. The average duration of treatment of each case was 25.4 days; gonorrhoeal cases, 21.1; chaneroidal, 22.7; syphilitic, 38.5, and other cases 25.1 days. Fifty-three men disabled by these diseases were discharged from service during the year.

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ALCOHOLISM.

The admission rate for alcoholism, 37.23 per thousand of strength, is an improvement on the past, comparing favorably with 40.01 in the pre-

vious year, 40.73 in 1890, 41.31 in 1889, and 56.68 as the average annual rate of the previous decade. Drunkenness to an extent requiring medical care was relatively more frequent among the white troops than among the negroes and Indians, the rates being respectively 41.19, 8.35, and 1.37. The corresponding rate in the home service army of Great Britain was only 2.69; in the army of Prussia, Saxony, and Württemberg, 1.65; of Austria-Hungary, 0.11; of Italy, 0.06.

The post having the highest rate was Fort Brady, 179.49; but Jackson Barracks had practically the same rate, 179.23. Eight other posts had the admission rate over 100 per thousand of strength, in the following order, after the two already named: Fort Porter, Willets Point, Rock Island Arsenal, Fort Ontario, Camp Oklahoma and Forts McPherson, Marcy and Barrancas.

The admission rate of the Indian companies does not appear to give full expression to the prevalence of intoxication among them, for the sanitary reports speak occasionally in most unfavorable terms of their habits in this regard. Thus, from Fort Wingate Maj. Matthews reports among them in July one homicide and one death from accident, both results of intoxication, and in December five members of the troop suffering from wounds received in drunken quarrels; while from Fort Bowie Capt. R. W. Johnson reports drunken brawls to be of frequent occurrence, "and if the men were only allowed to retain possession of their arms it would be but a short time before their number would be materially decreased."

RHEUMATISM.

The admission rate, 71.52, continues to show a gradual lessening of the prevalence of rheumatic affections. The rate for the previous year was 75.33; for 1890, 83.19, and the average annual rate of the previous decade, 107.28. Thirty-eight men were discharged for these affections, giving a rate of 1.41 as compared with 1.25 in the previous year, 2.06 in 1890, and 2.96 as the average of the previous decade.

The cases of acute articular rheumatism numbered 124, and constituted 5.12 of the total admission rate, 71.52. The average duration of these cases was 39.4 days. Chronic articular rheumatism constituted 15.37 of the total rate; average duration, 25.3 days. Muscular rheumatism and myalgia formed 51.03 of the total; average duration, 12.2 days.

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PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

The admission rate of the Army for consumption was 4.34 per thousand of strength, considerably in excess of the rate of the previous year, 2.97. The rate recorded by the white troops was 3.27, by the colored troops 4.42, and by the Indians 35.62. The absolute number of cases was 105, of which 70 occurred among the white troops, with 9 deaths and 35 discharges; 9 among the colored troops, with 2 deaths and 3 discharges, and 26 among the Indian companies, with 7 deaths and 13 discharges. The death rate from this cause alone among the Indians, 8.94, was greater than the death rate, 6.44, from all causes in the Army as a whole. Some remarks on the quarters and habits of the Indians, submitted below (p. 103), are of interest in this connection.

PNEUMONIA AND PLEURISY.

Eighty-three cases of pneumonia (not a complication of other diseases) were reported during the year; 72 (16 fatal) among the white

troops, 8 (1 fatal) among the colored troops, and 3 (none fatal) among the Indians. The average duration of each case was 31.9 days. Ninety-nine cases were reported in 1891, 96 in 1890, and 130 in 1889, so that this manifestation of disease may be regarded as having touched our military stations but lightly during the past year.

Seventy of the cases, of which 13 were fatal, were reported as lobar; 10 (1 fatal) as catarrhal, and 3 (all fatal) as undefined. The largest number of cases at one post was 10, at Columbus Barracks; Jefferson Barracks and Whipple Barracks had each 5 cases; Forts Assiniboine and Buford, 4 each, and Fort Leavenworth 3. Eighteen posts had each 2 cases, and sixteen each 1 case.

Forty-four cases of pleurisy were reported: White, 37; colored, 4; Indian, 3. Two of the cases among the white troops were fatal.

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The 22 cases of suicide that occurred during the year are equivalent to a rate of 0.82 per thousand of strength, as compared with 0.83 during the previous year, and 0.71 the average annual rate of the previous ten years. The last reported rates of foreign armies are: Great Britain, 0.21; Italy, 0.33; Prussia, Saxony, and Würtemberg, 0.64; and Austria-Hungary, 1.18.

Eighteen of the 22 suicides were members of white commands. The causes assigned were domestic troubles in 1, failure to obtain desired promotion in 1, fear of court-martial in 2, mental despondency attributed to ill health in 2, temporary mental aberration in 4, alcohol in 1 and probably in some of the 7 reported as unknown. No case occurred among the colored troops. Four suicides among the members of the Indian companies give a material increase to the rate reported at this time, and detract seriously from that reputation for equanimity, self-restraint, and fortitude with which the American Indian has been so liberally endowed in most of his literary portraits. The reported causes in these cases were in 1, mental depression from syphilis; in 1, homesickness, a pass to visit his tribe having been denied him; and in 2, jealousy and domestic troubles.

One of the 22 suicides was a commissioned officer, 8 belonged to the infantry, 6 to the cavalry, 3 to the artillery, 2 to the ordnance, 1 to the hospital corps, and 2 to other corps. Eleven were 30 to 34 years of age; 4, 20 to 24, and as many 25 to 29; 1 between each of the ages 40 to 44, 45 to 49, and 50 to 54. Seventeen were natives of the United States, 2 German, 1 Irish, 1 French, and 1 Scandinavian. Five were in their first year of service, the others older soldiers. Five of the cases occurred in September, 4 each in October and November, 2 each in March, June, and July, and 1 each in May, August, and December. Three cases were reported from Fort Schuyler, 2 each from Forts Randall and Sam Houston, and 1 from each of fifteen other posts.

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RECOMMENDATIONS.

In conclusion I desire to invite attention to the recommendations made in this report, as follows:

The introduction of electric light into the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and an increase of the accommodations for officers at the hospital.

White linen or cotton duck as the most suitable wear for men occupied in ward or dispensary duties.

The reference of all plans for the construction or alteration of buildings or for sanitary improvements at military posts to a board of officers, in which the Medical Department shall be represented.

The disuse of casemates as living and sleeping rooms.

A return so far to former methods as to provide public quarters for a limited number of married enlisted men.

A consideration of the want of equity in the present method of heating the quarters of officers.

A prohibition of the practice of flushing barrack floors with water for the purpose of cleaning them.

The construction of crematories for garbage at all permanent posts, particularly when the reservation is small and surrounded by civil communities.

The establishment of post laundries at large posts to obviate the necessity of sending clothes to various localities in neighboring cities or other civil settlements.

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Respectfully submitted.

GEO. M. STERNBERG,
Surgeon-General.

Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL OFFICE,
Washington, October 9, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the Signal Corps of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

MILITARY TELEGRAPH LINES.

There are now thirty-three military posts and stations whose telegraphic connections with the great commercial systems of the country are over permanent lines, constructed or operated, either entirely or in part, by the Signal Corps of the Army. There is at present hardly a military post which has not a telegraph station either within its limits or at some convenient point speedy of access.

The military telegraph lines of the Signal Corps, whose operation devolves by law on the Chief Signal Officer, include, first, permanent lines for the purpose of maintaining communication with important military posts; second, flying telegraph lines which are organized and maintained with a view to their easy transportation and speedy utilization in connection with field operations. These lines during peace are usually operated for drill purposes, but on special occasions, as during this year in the Rio Grande Valley, they are established and temporarily worked in connection with important military operations; third, practice lines, primarily erected at military posts in order to promote instruction in telegraphy and signaling, but also serving in some instances to facilitate administration at posts covering extended areas.

The permanent telegraph lines operated by the Signal Corps, now aggregating about 700 miles in length, have been under the general management of Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, Signal Corps, whose report

forms Appendix A. The successful administration of Capt. Kilbourne appears in the extremely efficient condition of these lines as demonstrated by the unprecedentedly brief periods of interrupted communication during the past year.

Nearly 400 miles of telegraph line are under the immediate supervision of First Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, chief signal officer Department of Arizona, who has charge of all telegraph lines within the limits of that department in addition to his specific duties as a member of the departmental staff. The lines of this department are of unusual military importance, keeping as they do the great Indian reservations of Arizona and New Mexico under the eye of the department commander. The section centering at San Carlos, Ariz., is not only indispensable to efficient and economical military operations in connection with that important agency, but also renders practically impossible any extended Indian outbreak.

The efficient administration of First Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, most cordially supported by Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook, department commander, has brought these lines into unprecedentedly serviceable condition. The double telegraphic outlet to commercial lines, north and south, from San Carlos has demonstrated its great utility by insuring almost uninterrupted communication through a wild and difficult region. The total interruption of telegraphic communication at stations on this division has averaged for each station less than thirty-four hours during the last fiscal year.

The system of military telegraph lines under First Lieut. Frederick R. Day, Twentieth Infantry, acting signal officer, with headquarters at Bismarck, N. Dak., have been efficiently managed during the year. This system comprises scattered lines in North Dakota, Montana, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming, and Texas.

The extension of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad to Clearmont, Wyo., enabled this bureau to effect such a reconstruction of the military telegraph line to Fort McKinney, Wyo., as insures uninterrupted communication with that important military post. After consultation with Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding the Department of the Platte, whose energetic support has been at all times freely accorded, the line from Clearmont to Fort McKinney, 31 miles in length, was built May 5, 1893, under the supervision of First Lieut. Frederick R. Day, Twentieth Infantry, who for this purpose reported to the commanding general, Department of the Platte. This line was constructed largely of material recovered from the abandoned line between Powder River and Fort McKinney, some 50 miles in length. The present line from Clearmont to Fort McKinney, through its short length and other favorable conditions, promises uninterrupted communication. In accordance with the policy adopted by the Chief Signal Officer in the direction of local control, this line has been turned over to the commanding officer of Fort McKinney, who has full charge of its operation. Whenever the line is not required for strictly military purposes, commercial messages are transmitted over it under such restrictions as the commander officer of Fort McKinney may make, no tolls, however, being levied for such transmission.

Lieut. Day's remoteness from the several sections of the lines under his control has enhanced the difficulties of his administration, which, however, has been marked with energy and skill.

One of his lines, that extending from Fort Brown to Fort Ringgold, Tex., proved to be of great military importance during the late

border troubles, when complications of an international character appeared possible on the lower Rio Grande. During the border troubles, however, this line—a single wire, having no outlet except at Brownsville—was frequently inoperative, sometimes by natural causes, but more frequently, as is probable, by malicious interruption through lawless persons who were interested in promoting disorder. Such interruptions, made in a few moments, necessitate hours, possibly days, of dangerous travel and arduous labor before the line is again in operation.

In order to insure telegraphic communication with a degree of reliability commensurate with the importance of this line, the Chief Signal Officer submitted with his last annual report a special estimate for the construction of a second outlet, which plan, however, failed to commend itself to Congress. Later, the very threatening attitude of affairs obliged Gen. Frank Wheaton, commanding the Department of Texas, to telegraphically urge upon the Commanding General of the Army and the War Department the absolute military necessity of more extended telegraphic facilities, to be given by a second outlet in the construction of a telegraph line from Fort Ringgold to Fort McIntosh, Tex. These threatening conditions impressed Congress to a greater extent than the prior recommendations of the Chief Signal Officer, and as a result Congress appropriated \$17,000 for the construction of the desired line, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

The not infrequent result of failure to act on the recommendations of the officer charged by law with special duties followed, for there was such delay in making the appropriation that the permanent line could not possibly be completed until a year after its pressing necessity was fully recognized.

The serious emergency, however, was provided for, at the suggestion of the Chief Signal Officer, by the costly expedient of concentrating and erecting all the flying telegraph line of the Army, some seventy miles in the aggregate. Although an expensive operation, yet it tided over the season of military operations, as is pointed out in that portion of this report referring to flying telegraph lines.

While the permanent telegraph lines under the control of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army are constructed primarily for military purposes, yet they secondly subserve commercial interests by affording speedy communication with business centers. The tariff charges for commercial telegrams over military lines are extremely low, ranging from 10 to 25 cents for ten words, so that the revenue from commercial messages is necessarily limited. Nevertheless, the volume of such business is so great that the income assumes respectable proportions.

There has been collected and turned into the United States Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, telegraph tolls of the sum of \$1,964.69, while for the same period the additional sum of \$4,262.73 was collected for tolls on account of the commercial telegraph companies and turned over to the proper officials. The total number of free messages transmitted over Government wires, consisting of Government, State, and other business, has been tabulated on lines under the supervision of the Chief Signal Officer and aggregate 36,530 with a tariff value of \$3,885.67. The same proportion for other lines, under post commanders, would make the aggregate tariff value of free messages about \$5,000, so that during the year the volume of business handled over military telegraph lines and calculated on its very low tariff aggregates not far from \$15,000.

FLYING TELEGRAPH LINES.

The important part which electrical communications play in modern warfare emphasizes the necessity of developing efficient and supplementary methods for armies operating on a base away from the general telegraph system of the country. Special attention is now being given by the Signal Corps to the suitable equipment of its flying telegraph trains in all phases, from the connection, by means of such lines, of army headquarters with the permanent lines of the country to the provision for temporary telegraphic or telephonic communication between army, division, or even brigade headquarters, with all essential points, whether in camp or on battle line.

With this end in view, and with the approval of the Major-General Commanding the Army and the Secretary of War, flying telegraph trains equipped with the most modern appliances are in course of organization, each separate train having material for 15 miles of line. These trains, available for drill purposes, will be located at Fort Riley, Kans.; Fort Grant, Ariz.; Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

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PRACTICAL TELEGRAPH OPERATIONS.

The field or flying telegraph differs materially from a permanent line; the material, while being sufficiently strong to insure uninterrupted communication and withstand the vicissitudes of weather, must also be light enough to render easy its transportation with moving troops—say, material for 12 miles by a four-mule team. The wire supports must be such that they can be rapidly erected and dismantled, while the wire and insulators can be easily attached and detached from the lances without injury or deterioration. Moreover, the appliances for construction must be such that the line can be quickly put up over any kind of country. With such conditions to fulfill, theory must be supplemented by practice, since the erection of a flying line for drill purposes over chosen ground tests only in part the materials, methods, and appliances. Fortunately the past year has been marked by an extended practical application of the flying-telegraph train of the Signal Corps that has not only tested its worth and fitness for field work, but also demonstrated its great practical utility to the Army.

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MILITARY BALLOONS.

The introduction of balloons in connection with field telegraph trains for the purpose of collecting and transmitting military information, brings into special importance the question of aerial navigation. The utility and importance of balloons for obtaining military information during field operations were amply demonstrated in the last civil war, but like many other American ideas had to await recognition and development by military authorities of other nations. The United States, first to use balloons in war, as it was first to use the electric telegraph and signal appliances on the field of battle, has consequently seen these ideas adopted and improved by all other important military powers.

Improved methods of equipment, manipulation, and transportation

have come with improved industrial and inventive methods, but as yet there have been no experiments sufficiently satisfactory to prove the advisability of replacing the captive balloon by free balloons, either for extended reconnoissance or as an instrument of offensive warfare.

The construction of a dirigible balloon, so as to have its movements under satisfactory control, may still be considered inconclusive, although the French war department has balloon apparatus which have been propelled in any desired direction with considerable speed. Experiments have brought the use of a captive balloon, however, to such a degree of excellence that its utility in extended warfare is beyond question.

During the past fiscal year the project of adding military balloons to the flying telegraph train has been proceeded with under the plan made by the Chief Signal Officer, which was approved by the Commanding General of the Army and by the Secretary of War. An experimental captive balloon train is being organized, which, as a supplement to and in connection with the flying telegraph trains, will be operated with modern equipments, so that military information as to topography, the disposition and movement of troops, etc., may be collected photographically or visually. The drag rope, or captive cable of the balloon is an aerial double-conductor cable by which information can be transmitted by or sent to the occupants of the balloon.

With appropriations insufficient for extended experiments, the Chief Signal Officer was obliged to most carefully consider the different systems of ballooning now in operation, and has adopted, for the present, the English system of a captive skin balloon, provided with a double conductor, insulated captive cable, and inflated from portable cylinders containing hydrogen gas compressed under 120 atmospheres. After experimental drills the trained officers and men of the Signal Corps should be able to fill the balloon and make an ascent of half a mile in half an hour. From this coign of vantage the signal officer can communicate by telephone either with the train base or over the flying telegraph line with the commanding general. The balloon purchased for this purpose was constructed in Paris, under the supervision of First Lieut. William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, to whom was intrusted the entire details. In this work Lieut. Glassford displayed discriminating judgment and unremitting zeal.

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POST TELEGRAPH LINES.

The Chief Signal Officer has fostered the construction and operation of practice telegraph lines within the limits of the larger military posts, and there are now in operation 76 of such lines. Interest in military signaling has thus increased, especially as the Morse, or American, telegraph code is the signal code of the Army. Many devote their leisure hours to acquiring a knowledge of telegraphy, which may enhance the value of their services while in the Army and be of benefit in civil life.

MILITARY SIGNALING.

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The provisions of the Army Regulations which charge department commanders with responsibility for the efficiency of their commands in military signaling, with discretionary power to restrict post instruction therein to such particular months as are most suitable and convenient, have beneficially affected instruction in the line of the Army.

Two hundred and eighty-eight officers and 1,388 men are reported proficient under paragraph 1761, Army Regulations; only one in six in this number, however, can receive telegraphic messages at a low rate of speed.

The efforts of the Chief Signal Officer to stimulate an interest in signaling by furnishing ample supplies for intercommunication on target ranges and in connection with summer encampments and marches, together with the establishment of well-equipped telegraph lines in the more important military posts, have contributed to increase practice and knowledge. The results, however, render it more than evident that the line of the Army has neither the time nor the inclination to acquire anything more than the rudiments of signaling. The average time given to signaling by each man in the line of the Army during the past year is about two hours, or about one-fourth of a working day.

In two military departments (Columbia and Dakota) the instruction during the whole year has averaged less than an hour for each man, and in only one department (California) has it even approximated to a half day, with an average of 5.2 hours.

While the present method of instruction occasionally results in a few acquiring sufficient knowledge of telegraphy to enable them to transmit or read messages sent over commercial telegraph lines at an ordinary rate of speed, yet it is very much to be doubted whether in case of a military exigency there could be drawn from more than one or two regiments of the line, officers and men competent to assume military supervision over telegraphic communications within their hearing.

It is evident, therefore, that expert signaling or telegraphy must devolve on the Signal Corps, whose restricted numbers and widely separated stations would render extended work impracticable in any sudden emergency. As a matter of professional caution, the chief signal officer has ascertained the names and recorded the degree of proficiency in telegraphy of such officers and men of the line as exhibit a marked degree of aptitude. In this manner the services of such can be promptly made available for commands needing experts for immediate service. Information of similar tenor has been obtained from the inspector-general's department, who have inspected methods and extent of instruction in military signaling in the line of the Army to the advantage of this corps.

SIGNAL EQUIPMENTS.

For the first time in its history the Army is equipped with sufficient instruments for ordinary practice and instruction.

The great importance of replacing the objectionable torch by a signal lantern, fit for reliable communication at distances up to 20 miles, is fully recognized, and recent experiments indicate an early and satisfactory solution of the problem.

The equipment of field glasses, which for years was sadly deficient in quantity, has been gradually increased, so that there is now about one field glass to every four line officers, instead of one to every fifteen, as in 1887. The inability of the Signal Corps to equip our scouting officers with field glasses, through lack of appropriation in past years, worked pecuniary hardship upon officers of the line who have been compelled to purchase private glasses at a high price for official use without even being permitted to procure them from the Signal Corps at cost. It appears indisputable that the Signal Corps should

be able to furnish two field glasses to every company of cavalry and to such companies of infantry as are liable to be called upon for field service.

The field glass for ordinary issue is a six-lens, low-power glass, selected by a board of experts from about one hundred and fifty different patterns. It is as good a glass as can now be obtained for general use, but it is necessarily a compromise, since it is impracticable to obtain sharp definition, high power, good light, and extended field in any single glass; consequently these qualities have been combined with a regard to their importance in the order given above. There have also been purchased for special use some glasses of sharp definition and high power, 7 (*i. e.*, seven times the capacity of the unassisted eye); and efforts are being made to procure a free-hand field glass of extended field, moderate power, and good definition.

The material reduction in the price of aluminium has made it possible for the Signal Corps to purchase field glasses in frames of this metal. Their lightness (the weight being only half that of the ordinary metals) enables the observer to use the glass, free hand, for a considerable time without fatigue, and if these frames prove durable they will ultimately replace the brass.

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EXPERIMENTAL CITY LINES.

In connection with the dedication exercises of the World's Columbian Exposition, Capt. James Allen, Signal Corps, chief signal officer, Department of the Missouri, availed himself of the presence of Lieut. Maxfield and the Signal Corps detachment from Fort Riley to plan and operate a line of military intercommunication comprising the greater part of the limits of Chicago. Under his orders a telegraph office was established near the headquarters of the commanding officer in the Mines building, and direct connection made with the Western Union telegraph office. This office was maintained during the entire time the troops were in Chicago and transacted a considerable amount of official business in connection with the movement of troops, furnishing supplies, etc. From the same office a military telegraph line was constructed to Washington Park and officers established at the saluting battery at a point midway down the line of formation of the troops and at the northwest corner of Washington Park.

This system of connecting the headquarters of different commands with the established line of commercial telegraph, together with connecting outpost cable system (telephone) with the telephone exchange of the city, will be important in connection with the employment of troops in the suppression of disorder in cities, as furnishing a certain and speedy means of obtaining accurate reports at headquarters as to the condition of affairs from all sections.

This system was established on the date referred to through the courtesy and hearty coöperation of Mr. R. C. Clowry, vice-president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and other officials of that company.

In establishing the telegraphic means of communication in connection with the opening ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition, the necessity of trained men and permanent means of transportation was again made evident. Wagons could not be obtained quickly when needed, and there was no time to instruct men detailed from the companies to assist in the construction.

The Chief Signal Officer urgently recommends that a field train, fully equipped and furnished with a full complement of officers, men, and horses be stationed at some post in the Department of Missouri.

The present Signal Corps is necessarily a skeleton peace organization, but from time to time a company of cavalry or a detachment of unassigned recruits should be detailed for signal duty for the period of a year or more, so as to both insure familiarity with field conditions, and also afford opportunities to work out military problems, involving speedy intercommunication under varying and difficult conditions. It is only by practice and experiment under conditions simulating actual hostilities, that any special corps of the Army can make itself fitted for its primary and destined occupation, that of making war. The Signal Corps is the only branch of the Army that has not now such opportunity, its small force of sergeants being eagerly and persistently sought for by the commanding officers of the more important posts of the Army.

EXTENDED HELIOGRAPH PRACTICE.

His important duties in charge of the systems of military telegraph lines in his department, have not prevented First Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, Chief Signal Officer, Department of Arizona, from displaying his activity and zeal in connection with the signal practice of the line, in camp and in field. Acting under the direction of his department commander, Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook, steps were taken to test the proficiency of the signal detachments at posts along the southern border of the department. Under Lieut. Greene's instructions a series of heliograph stations were simultaneously occupied from Mount Graham, near Fort Grant, westward to Table Mountain, thence southward to Fort Huachuca and thence eastward to Fort Bayard, an aggregate distance of 406 miles. Nine heliograph stations were occupied with a notice of a few days only and without preliminary reconnaissance. The orders were unannounced and unexpected. Many of the officers and men were unfamiliar with the points occupied, yet by means of the excellent heliograph map of the department and the accurate compass bearings furnished, communication was promptly opened at the exact time specified. Capt. F. K. Ward, First Cavalry, charged with the working superintendence of these lines is entitled to much credit for his successful supervision of this work, during which, ranges from 26 to 66 miles were regularly worked over. The following officers are also deserving of credit in connection with this work: Lieuts. Furlong and Hartman, First Cavalry; Lieuts. Byran, Hornbrook, and Winn, Second Cavalry; Lieuts. Ham, Keene, Jenks, and Leitch, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

The value and importance of Lieut. Greene's plan is obvious when it is considered that far the greater part of the Department of Arizona is covered by carefully determined and well selected points from which can be observed the movements of any command, Indian or white, whereby the department commander can be kept advised of any hostile movements, and thus act intelligently in operating against an enemy. It is pertinent to recall that the judicious distribution of heliograph stations in this region by Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles contributed materially to the successful and speedy issue of the Geronimo campaign.

TARGET RANGES.

All the target ranges of importance, are equipped with telephones or other preferred methods. The transmitters and receivers owned by the

United States of earlier pattern, and in some instances difficult of manipulation, have been thoroughly overhauled during the year. Telephones and transmitters of the latest patterns are in use at the most important ranges.

As regards meteorological instruments, modifications have been made in forms of equipment, and such devices inaugurated as greatly facilitate the necessary observations. The adoption of the sling psychrometer and the compensated aneroid materially reduce and facilitate the work of the marksman, particularly on artillery ranges. The automatic register for the anemometer renders it possible to determine the velocity of the wind almost instantaneously; in from ten to thirty seconds, depending upon the velocity. While the register is expensive, yet it is now being supplied to all the larger artillery posts.

At the request of the Commanding General of the Army, a meteorological text-book for gunners of artillery has been prepared by Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, Signal Corps, whose varied and efficient services, both as an artillery officer and also as a meteorologist, peculiarly qualified him for this technical work. These carefully prepared instructions met the approval of the Major-General Commanding the Army, and have been published during the year.

CABLES FOR HARBOR DEFENSES.

The obvious necessity of concerted action to successful harbor defense renders it an imperative duty to establish means of reliable and instant communication between all the important forts and harbor defenses of our great cities. The subject is one rather within the jurisdiction of the Board on Permanent Fortifications, but the Chief Signal Officer has thought it his duty to advance this matter by a special estimate for \$20,000 to initiate such a system of military cables and connecting land lines in New York, Boston, and San Francisco as in the judgment of the board should be necessary.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

As full an exhibit of the working devices of the Signal Corps of the Army as was practicable, and of works of interest connected with the history of the Corps, has been made at the World's Columbian Exposition under the supervision of Capt. R. E. Thompson, Signal Corps. The exhibit has elicited favorable comments from military experts and other interested visitors. The subject will be more freely treated in the next Annual Report, when Capt. Thompson shall have rendered his final detailed report after the close of the Exposition.

MILITARY COLLEGES.

Very great interest in signaling has sprung up among students at colleges having military instructors from the Army. Twenty-two such institutions have been as liberally supplied with signal appliances and material as a due regard for the interests of the Army would permit. Most of the supplies issued are of obsolete pattern, but even of these the demand far exceeds the supply.

THE NATIONAL MILITIA.

The Chief Signal Officer has lost no occasion to cultivate the most cordial relations with the militia and National Guard of the various

States. This has been officially possible as the interest in signaling, which suddenly developed several years ago in the National Guard of several States, has proved to be permanent. Requests for signal equipments and for instructions as to methods of operation and management are frequent, despite the discouraging answers necessarily made. Information is promptly and fully given, but unfortunately the Signal Corps is not authorized under existing law to issue equipments for the use of the militia. Over half the States have asked for signal equipments and stores with the expectation and desire that the cost thereof should be charged against their allotment of the permanent appropriations made by Congress for the militia of the country. Despite the inability of the militia to procure signal equipments under the same regulations as govern the issue of other military stores signal corps have been organized in several States, although necessarily equipped at private expense.

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ESTIMATES.

After careful consideration the estimates for the regular expenses of the Signal Corps during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, were reduced below the current appropriation, the sum asked for being \$21,500 against \$22,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. The new military telegraph line, about 112 miles in length, between Forts Ringgold and McIntosh, Tex., is being constructed under such favorable terms as leaves, from the permanent specific appropriation therefor, unexpended moneys sufficient for the maintenance of the line during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

A. W. GREELY,
Chief Signal Officer.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE RECORD AND PENSION DIVISION.

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1893.

SIR: In the last annual report of the Record and Pension Office, which was also the first annual report of the office as now constituted by law, considerable space was given to the conditions preceding and resulting in the present organization and to the results accomplished by the new methods of business adopted, which were described somewhat in detail. It was shown that within three months after the organization of what now constitutes the Record and Pension Office the arrears of more than 40,000 cases on hand at the date of organization, in July, 1889, had been disposed of and that at the close of the fiscal years ended June 30, 1890, June 30, 1891, and June 30, 1892, not a single case of any kind remained on hand and undisposed of.

During the last fiscal year the same methods of business have been continued and with the same satisfactory results. The current work of the office has been kept closely up to date, all inquiries and other cases for action having been promptly answered and disposed of, gen-

erally within twenty-four hours from the time of their receipt, while, with the exception of a short interval, hereinafter to be referred to, when interrupted by a serious calamity that befell the working force, the clerks not required for the transaction of the current business have been kept constantly employed in the work of reproducing, by the index-record card system, the military records of officers and enlisted men contained in the worn and mutilated rolls of the volunteer armies.

The cases received and disposed of during the year were, in detail and by classification, as follows:

From the Pension Office.....	137,563
From the Second Auditor.....	27,759
Remuster cases	2,186
Desertion cases.....	7,438
All other cases, miscellaneous.....	28,758
<hr/>	
Total.....	203,704
Cases on hand June 30, 1893.....	None.

By a comparison of these figures with those given in the last annual report it will be observed that there has been a reduction in the number of cases received during the last fiscal year as compared with the number received during the three years next preceding. This reduction is due largely to the fact that the bulk of the pension claims arising under the act of June 27, 1890, has apparently been filed and the required reports of military service have been furnished to the Commissioner of Pensions. But the reduction in labor is more apparent than real, and there is reason to believe that the number of cases and the actual labor required for their disposition will be considerably increased during the present fiscal year. Under a recent ruling of the Interior Department as to the proper construction of the act cited (that of June 27, 1890) the claims of surviving soldiers arising under that act which have already been reported on are being reconsidered, and it is believed that a majority of the cases in which certificates have been issued will be again referred to this office for the full military and medical history of the claimants. These cases are now being received in large numbers, and as they require for their reconsideration a much more comprehensive report than was necessary to their original adjudication under the then existing practice of the Pension Bureau, they will add very largely to the labor of this office, especially as they are so much in addition to the ordinary current work to be expected from the filing of new claims under both the old law and the new.

The actual labor of the office has been, and is being, considerably augmented by the act of July 27, 1892, giving a pensionable status to the survivors of the various Indian wars and to the widows and orphans of the officers and enlisted men who served in those wars. This labor consists not so much in the preparation of military histories of officers and men as in the determination of questions frequently arising as to whether or not the soldier, or the organization to which he belonged, was in the military service of the United States at the time the service was rendered, and whether he served the requisite time to give him a pensionable status under the law. The determination of these questions is often difficult and perplexing by reason of the meager and imperfect character of the records of the militia and volunteer organizations employed for short periods and at intervals during the Indian disturbances, involving, in many instances, a laborious and extended search of the ancient records of departmental correspondence, state papers and the enactments of Congress.

Besides these questions connected with service in the Indian wars,

similar questions relating to troops employed during the war of the rebellion are constantly arising, the determination of which, as well as many others not easily classified, involves an amount of labor not adequately represented in statistical reports of cases received and disposed of.

INDEX-RECORD CARD WORK.

The work of reproducing the individual military records of officers and enlisted men of the volunteer service by the index-record card system was fully described in the last annual report. At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, the rolls of all the States but Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois had been carded according to this system. Work had also been begun on the State of Pennsylvania. During the last fiscal year the rolls of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana were carded, and work was begun on the records of Illinois. At the date of this report work on the rolls of the latter State is in progress and will be completed within a few weeks, leaving of the volunteer rolls now on file in this Department to be included in the card system, those of the Veteran Reserve Corps and other United States volunteers, besides the post, detachment, and miscellaneous rolls. These are of uncertain quantity, difficult of estimation.

During the last Congress, by an enactment approved July 27, 1892, it was provided "that the military records of the American Revolution and of the war of 1812, now preserved in the Treasury and Interior Departments, be transferred to the War Department, to be preserved in the Record and Pension Division [Office] of that Department, and that they shall be properly indexed and arranged for use."

The records whose reproduction by the index-record card system is contemplated by this enactment have not yet been transferred to this Department, and, their volume not being known, the time required to include them in the general system of index-record cards can not be estimated with any degree of accuracy.

It may here be remarked that the value and utility of this system of reproducing and preserving the records of the military service is becoming more manifest as the work approaches completion and the results are made available in the current business of the Department. Besides the preservation of the original records from destruction and the advantages afforded for the discovery and reproduction of individual military histories, as pointed out in former reports, much has been gained, by the scrutiny to which the records have been subjected, in a more perfect knowledge of the real status of military and semi-military organizations and their individual members; and in numerous instances it has been discovered that organizations which were not in the military service of the United States have in the past been given recognition, by departmental action, as United States troops, while other troops, which have heretofore been denied recognition as United States soldiers, have, upon investigation, been found to be entitled to such recognition. In such cases the rolls of the former class of troops have been placed where they will receive only the consideration to which they are entitled, while those of the latter class have been given a place with the records of troops in the United States service. This determination of the military status of the several classes of troops has been an important feature of the carding of the records, and one that has required much time and research for its accomplishment.

During the fiscal year 8,421,478 index-record cards were made and placed on file. This number, added to the cards filed in previous years,

makes a total of 35,099,755 index-record cards, and all so filed that the cards relating to any one individual soldier can readily be found.

DISASTER AT TENTH STREET BUILDING.

Reference has been made in this report to a serious calamity that has befallen the clerical force of the office during the past year and by reason of which the work of carding the military records was temporarily interrupted. On the 9th of June, 1893, at about 10 o'clock a. m., while the clerks in the building on Tenth street, known as Ford's Theater building, were engaged in their work, portions of the floors of the second and third stories of the building fell, carrying with them many of the clerks and resulting in the death (immediately or within a few days thereafter) of twenty-two persons and the more or less serious maiming of many others.

This terrible disaster was the more appalling because danger had not been anticipated. The building was an old one, but had been repeatedly examined by experts and pronounced entirely safe. It was purchased by the Government in 1866, was entirely remodeled, and has since been used by the War Department for various purposes, principally for the storage of the Army Medical Museum, the library of the Surgeon-General's office, the medical records of the Army and the accommodation of the officers and clerks employed in connection therewith. Some time after the building came into the possession of the Government a considerable expenditure was made upon it in the way of thoroughly strengthening its walls, and for many years subsequently its floors bore with perfect safety the immense weight of the museum, library, and hospital records, but all of these had been removed from the building several years before the catastrophe occurred.

As the weight of the clerks employed in the building was many times less than that removed therefrom, there was no ground for apprehension that the building was not a safe one for the purpose for which it has latterly been used, viz, for office purposes for the use of clerks and the storage of the few records upon which they were at the time being engaged in copying. For the comfort and convenience of the clerks so employed it became desirable to supply the building with electric lights and ventilating fans, and for this purpose an excavation was made under the building by a contractor to whom this necessary part of the work had been intrusted. This work included the underpinning of certain piers upon which the floors in part rested, and it was during the progress of this work, and probably in consequence of it, that the disaster occurred. In a substantial building as this was known to be, and under the superintendence of a competent builder, there was no reason to believe that the work was not entirely safe and free from danger to the persons occupying the building at the time. That the confidence felt in the safety of the building during the progress of this work was not well founded is shown by the unfortunate results that followed.

The families of some of the killed in this most deplorable accident are understood to be in a destitute condition, and the widows and orphans of those whose lives were thus sacrificed in the public service, and those who were seriously injured, are earnestly commended to the generosity of the Government.

Very respectfully,

F. C. AINSWORTH,

Colonel, U. S. Army, Chief, Record and Pension Office.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF PUBLICATION OF WAR RECORDS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WAR RECORDS OFFICE,
Washington, June 30, 1893.

SIR: The Board of Publication of the Official Records of the Rebellion begs leave to submit the following report of its operations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

Eleven thousand copies each of Volumes XXXIX, Parts II and III; XL, Parts I, II, and III, and XLI, Parts I and II, and 7,500 copies each of the reprint of Volumes I to V, inclusive (authorized by the act of August 5, 1892, for the purpose of completing incomplete sets), have been printed and bound by the Public Printer, and have been delivered to and distributed from the document room of the War Records Office during the year ending June 30, 1893. Five more volumes were printed and are in different stages of indexing at the close of the year. These books cover the operations in Kentucky, southwest Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and north Georgia (the Atlanta campaign excepted), May 1 to November 13, 1864; the operations in southeast Virginia and North Carolina, June 13 to July 31, 1864 (including Richmond, Petersburg, etc.); the operations in Louisiana and the transmississippi States, etc., July 1 to December 31, 1864; the operations in Southeast Virginia and North Carolina, August 1 to December 31, 1864 (including Richmond, Petersburg, etc.); the operations in northern Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, August 4 to December 31, 1864 (including Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, etc.).

Of the edition authorized by the act of August 5, 1892, for the use of Congress, 500 copies each of 38 books have been printed, and 17 of these have been bound, and distributed through the document rooms of the House and Senate.

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Satisfactory progress has been made in the work of indexing the Confederate Archives. A modification of the excellent system of card indexing now in use in the Record and Pension Office has been applied to the letters, orders, vouchers, muster rolls and returns which make up the collection, and it is hoped to finish the work during the coming fiscal year.

The inquiry instituted by this office to ascertain what societies or persons were entitled to receive the reprint of the volumes authorized at the first session of the Fifty-second Congress has developed the fact that about 500 of the original 11,000 beneficiaries have, by reason of death or removal, ceased to receive the sets originally assigned them. The result is that, beginning with Volume xxx, there are on hand 500 sets of the work which are not available for distribution on account of the absence of the earlier volumes. As the stereotype plates have been preserved, it is estimated that it will cost less than 50 cents per volume to reprint these books, and thus complete and make available for distribution the sets to which they belong. It is therefore respectfully recommended that authority be obtained for reprinting 500 copies of Volumes I to xxx, inclusive, with a view to their distribution by members of the Fifty-third Congress.

The inquiry for complete sets of the work, and for separate volumes, from societies and individuals who desire to purchase them, steadily increases. To meet this demand it is respectfully recommended that

authority be obtained for printing 1,000 copies of the entire work from the plates now in the hands of the Public Printer.

In closing, it again gives the Board great pleasure to recognize the efficient assistance it has received from the officers engaged on the work, and from the employes connected with the different departments of the office. Their labors have been zealous and untiring and the services rendered by them have been entirely satisfactory.

GEO. B. DAVIS,

Major and Judge-Advocate U. S. Army.

LESLIE J. PERRY,

Civilian Expert.

J. W. KIRKLEY,

Civilian Expert.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SOLDIERS HOME.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
Washington, D. C., October 23, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with section 1 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, prescribing regulations for the Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia, I have the honor to submit the following report of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home for the year ended September 30, 1893:

The following statement shows the gain and loss in the number of inmates during the year:

	Regular.	Temporary.	Total.
On the rolls September 30, 1892.....	980	209	1,189
Admitted since	173	339	512
Readmitted since	171	.....	171
Total.....	1,324	548	1,872
Withdrawn from the Home	153	.....	153
Dropped, dismissed, etc	110	261	371
Died	54	10	64
Transferred to permanent roll .....	.....	204	204
Total.....	317	475	792
Number on the roll September 30, 1893	1,007	73	1,080

The total number of inmates September 30, 1893 (1,080), are accounted for as follows: Present at the Home, 710; on outdoor relief, 299; on furlough, 45; in the Government Hospital for the Insane, 18; suspended, 8. The daily average number of inmates during the year was 751; last year, 745, and the preceding year, 718.

Of the 64 deaths reported, 38 died at the Home, 14 were members absent on outdoor relief, 4 in the hospital for the insane, 7 in Washington, and 1 was accidentally killed while on furlough.

Temporary relief to destitute discharged soldiers who were not entitled to regular admission was given during the year to the extent of 3,720 meals and lodgings for a few nights to 176 men.

Outdoor relief was withdrawn from members who are either receiving pensions from the Government of \$8 or more per month or who have property or employment which places them beyond actual need, as such aid can be given only to men who are in absolute need of assistance to maintain themselves, the current income of the Home being insufficient to permit a more liberal extension of this benefit.

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The following changes occurred during the year in the Board of Commissioners and the officers of the Home:

Brig. Gen. Beekman DuBarry, commissary-general of subsistence, retired December 4, 1892; was succeeded by Brig. Gen. John P. Hawkins, December 22, 1892.

Brig. Gen. Charles Sutherland, surgeon-general, retired May 29, 1893; was succeeded by Brig.-Gen. George M. Sternberg May 30, 1893.

Brig. Gen. John C. Kelton, U. S. Army (retired), governor of the Home, died July 15, 1893, and Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army (retired), was appointed by the President to succeed him on September 8, and entered upon his duties as governor on September 13, 1893.

Under an opinion given by the Attorney-General, the Acting Judge-Advocate-General of the Army (Col. G. Norman Lieber) became a member of the Board of Commissioners November 12, 1892.

The sanitary condition of the Home has been excellent throughout the year and there has been no prevalent or epidemic disease among the inmates.

Good discipline, without undue restrictions, has been maintained and the inmates have been supplied with wholesome, well-prepared food, comfortable clothing, and excellent quarters, with bathing facilities sufficient to insure bodily cleanliness.

There is a good library at the Home, containing about 6,000 volumes, and daily and weekly newspapers and monthly magazines are provided, also billiard tables and various kinds of games, affording pleasant pastime to those who desire to avail themselves of the library and amusement room.

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Very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General Commanding the Army,
President Board of Commissioners.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY FOR THE YEAR 1893.

To the Secretary of War, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

The following report of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point for the year 1893 is respectfully submitted.

The Board of Visitors was appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 1327, 1328, and 1329. These Statutes contain the authority for the appointment of the Board, the purpose for which it is appointed, and the nature and scope of its duties.

NAMES OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

In accordance with these provisions of the law relating thereto, the following gentlemen were appointed and requested to convene at the Military Academy on or before June 1, 1893:

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. Hon. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD New York, N. Y.
2. Hon. HENRY L. PIERCE Boston, Mass.
3. Hon. FRANK THOMSON Philadelphia, Pa.
4. Gen. A. C. MCCLURG Chicago, Ill.
5. Rev. JOHN W. DIXSMORE San Jose, Cal.
6. Prof. EDWIN A. ALDERMAN Greensboro, N. C.
7. Hon. JOHN P. REA Minneapolis, Minn.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

8. Hon. S. M. CULLOM Springfield, Ill.
9. Hon. E. D. WHITE New Orleans, La.

APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

10. Hon. JOSEPH WHEELER Wheeler, Ala.
11. Hon. JAMES S. GORMAN Chelsea, Mich.
12. Hon. HENRY H. BINGHAM Philadelphia, Pa.

ORGANIZATION.

A meeting was called in the Board rooms at the West Point Hotel on Thursday afternoon, June 1, at 3:30 o'clock.

A quorum of the Board of Visitors being present, the Board was organized by the unanimous selection of Hon. Shelby M. Cullom as president, Hon. Charles S. Fairchild as vice-president, and Prof. Edwin A. Alderman as secretary.

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WORKING COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

At the second session of the Board the president announced the committees as follows:

Appointments and examinations.—Messrs. Fairchild, Thomson, and Wheeler.

Discipline and instruction.—Messrs. Wheeler, Alderman, and Dixsmore.

Armament and equipment.—Messrs. Rea, White, and Bingham.

Buildings, grounds, and lights.—Messrs. Gorman, Pierce, and McClurg.

Supplies and expenditures.—Messrs. Dixsmore, Thomson, and Pierce.

Fiscal affairs.—Messrs. McClurg, Thomson, and Fairchild.

Miscellaneous affairs.—Messrs. Alderman, White, and Cullom.

The hour of 2:30 p. m. was fixed upon as the time for the daily meeting of the Board. The Hon. Henry H. Bingham was prevented from attending by serious illness.

Hon. James S. Gorman reported on June 2, and assumed his duties as a member of the Board.

The Board practically completed its labors on Saturday, June 10, and Messrs. Cullom, Pierce, McClurg, and Gorman were called away on that day.

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APPOINTMENTS AND EXAMINATIONS.

Committee on appointments and examinations.—Messrs. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, FRANK THOMSON, and JOSEPH WHEELER.

The committee on examinations and appointments reports that the individual members have attended many of the examinations, and that they were impressed with the accuracy of knowledge which the cadets showed therein; the work done was strong testimony to the thoroughness of the instructors' work as well as to the diligence of the students.

The only suggestion which the committee wishes to make in this regard is that the cadets should be taught to enunciate their words more clearly and distinctly; where all else is so clear and exact a thick and blurred utterance is all the more marked.

The committee wishes to renew the recommendations of previous Boards of Visitors that the requirements for admission be raised and that the number of cadets be gradually increased. We regard it as a pity that the largest possible number of youth should not share the advantages of the admirable plant, education, and training which West Point affords. It is also a pity that the minds of the young men should not have had enough training and gained enough scope before coming here to enable them at once upon entering the Academy to begin to get the fullest benefit from the intellectual resources which are offered to them. If this were the case it seems to the committee that the intellectual life begun here would continue and go on to fuller development on the part of more Army officers than in the past.

CHAS. S. FAIRCHILD, *Chairman.*
FRANK THOMSON.
JOSEPH WHEELER.

DISCIPLINE AND INSTRUCTION.

Committee on discipline and instruction.—Messrs. JOSEPH WHEELER, EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, and JOHN W. DINSMORE.

Your committee has investigated the subjects within its province and is unable to suggest any improvement in the methods of discipline at the Military Academy.

The most able and intelligent administration of the affairs of the Military Academy by the Superintendent and staff, the commandant of cadets, and his assistants is worthy of the highest commendation.

All infractions of the rules are certainly and promptly punished with absolute justice and impartiality. The committee is pleased to observe that a very high degree of respect is entertained by the cadets toward the officers and professors, and also that these gentlemen fully reciprocate this feeling and use all proper efforts to impress young gentlemen with their confidence in them, all of which tends to increase manliness and self-respect on the part of the cadets.

* * * * *

The professors, assistant professors, and instructors are devoted to their duties to the cadets and to the institution, and their methods fully attain the high purposes for which the Academy was established.

The committee is of opinion that measures should be adopted to give the professors more opportunities to visit and inspect the colleges of this and, if possible, other countries, and as under the present regula-

tions assistant professors and instructors can only remain four years at the Academy, it would be advantageous for them to spend a year at some college of note before commencing their four years' tour as instructors at the Academy. The committee wishes it to be fully understood that this recommendation is not made because it sees any defect in the system now in vogue at West Point, which it regards as excellent, but it thinks, as all the professors, except the chaplain, come from the graduates, that some such measure should be adopted to keep the Academy in touch with other institutions, and to enable it to avail itself of any improvements which from time to time may be developed.

The committee finds that between September and January 1 some ten to twenty cadets of the fourth class very generally give up their studies, but remain at the Academy until the semiannual examination. They become careless in conduct, negligent in observance of the regulations, and in a measure interfere with their classmates who are devoting themselves to their studies and duties.

It is important to reduce this evil to a minimum, and the committee recommends that measures be adopted to attain this end.

The committee has considered the subject of an extension of the course of English and history, but as the committee is informed that the Academic Board is now earnestly considering this matter the committee deems it best not to submit any definite recommendations.

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In conclusion the committee can not too highly express its appreciation of the ability and devotion displayed by the heads of the various departments.

JOSEPH WHEELER, *Chairman.*
EDWIN A. ALDERMAN.
JOHN W. DINSMORE.

ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT.

Committee on Armament and Equipment.—Messrs. JOHN P. REA, E. D. WHITE, and HENRY H. BINGHAM.

The committee on armament and equipment respectfully submits the following report:

The committee made as careful and thorough examination of the matters falling within the scope of its duty as the limited time allowed permitted.

The arms and equipments of the cadet corps and of the soldiers stationed at this post were found in most excellent condition.

The cavalry and light artillery arms of the service are under very efficient instructors.

The work in these two arms, however, is greatly embarrassed by the fact that the same horses are used in both.

Fifty good cavalry horses should be supplied to be used exclusively by the cadet corps in the riding school and for cavalry drill.

Twenty-eight privates of the cavalry detachment are required to act as drivers of the field artillery when on drill, and also to care for the artillery harness. This extra duty compels them to provide themselves with additional clothing at their own expense. They must have both cavalry and artillery uniforms. These men have thus imposed upon them not only extra duty but extra expense. They should receive as additional pay at least \$6 per month for the period (about five months of the year) in which they do such extra work. This would cost the Government \$840 per year.

Such allowance would stimulate the men in their work, would aid in securing first-class drivers for the battery, and promote a higher state of discipline and instruction.

The Military Academy band, which now consists of 24 enlisted musicians and a leader, should be increased to at least 40 members and a leader. It is a good band, well trained and equipped, and handsomely uniformed, but it can never become what it should be as the leading military band of the nation without a large increase of members.

The committee would also recommend that the band leader, who is a civilian, be given the rank and pay of a second lieutenant, to enable him the more efficiently to discharge his duties.

A large portion of the heavy guns at this post are old, unsafe, and of types useless in modern warfare. Your committee would join in the recommendations made by previous boards that this post be supplied with new heavy ordnance of all classes and of the best types and most improved patterns, properly mounted, and that subcaliber tubes be furnished for the heavier guns for use in target practice.

We also recommend that the Military Academy be furnished with models of the latest improvements in ordnance as fast as they can be obtained, in order that the cadet corps may be made familiar with their mechanical details and use.

In view of the importance of the ordnance department in modern warfare, and of the great responsibility resting upon the officer in charge of it at the Military Academy, we would recommend that there be placed at the head of this department a professor of ordnance and artillery, with the rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel.

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BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, AND LIGHTS.

Committee on buildings, grounds, and lights.—Messes. JAMES S. GORMAN, H. L. PIERCE, and A. C. McCLURG.

Your committee on buildings, grounds, and lights reports that the buildings in use are in very good condition, excepting quarters for married enlisted men. Your committee very earnestly recommends that these quarters be torn down and rebuilt. Of these buildings there are nine sets, two families in each set, being old wooden single story buildings, in a poor state of preservation, and so situated that during the wet seasons of the year they, in a measure, act as a catch-basin for the surface water coming down the bluff.

Your committee wishes to call attention to the cavalry barracks and stable and cadets' riding hall, being the only other buildings in need of improvement and repair. We recommend that the porch on the south side and east end of these barracks, as was designed in the original specifications, should now be built, the cost of which will no doubt be submitted by the Superintendent.

We also recommend that \$2,000 be appropriated, in addition to the \$450 already appropriated by the Fifty-second Congress, second session, to paint the exterior of the stable and whitewash the interior of the same, and also whitewash the interior of the cadets' riding hall.

The interior walls of the latter building were whitewashed many years ago, and it is now chipping off, making the building look very dilapidated, and the ceiling has never been either whitewashed or painted, giving to the hall a dark and gloomy appearance. If whitewashed, it is expected that it will give better light and look more cheer-

ful and be in better keeping with the other buildings on the grounds. The exterior of the stable was painted with some poor material about fourteen years ago, and is now nearly half off.

The new academic building, for which Congress appropriated \$490,000, was let by contract to E. L. Pennock & Bros., of Philadelphia, Pa., for \$449,000, work to commence June 15, 1891 (but it did not commence until two weeks later), the south wing to be completed and ready for use December 1, 1892, and the entire building completed and ready for use August 1, 1893. Failing to complete the building according to contract, application was made and the time for completion of the entire building was extended to December 1, 1893. From the calculation made by Lieut. Kuhn, the Government engineer in charge, taking as a basis the progress already made and the fact that the contractors are now and have for some time been working only six masons, at least one year more extension will be necessary to complete the building. The old academic building being torn down necessarily incurs much inconvenience to both the professors and cadets for lack of the necessary room for the classes. In this extension of time the early completion of the south wing seems to have been lost sight of. It seems to the committee that this is very important, and that the contractors should be urged to do all that is possible to complete the south wing at a much earlier date than the completion of the whole building on December 1 of the present year.

Your committee feels justified in recommending that no further extension of time for completion be granted under any circumstances, and that the penalty clause in the contract be enforced to the letter of the law.

The new gas plant, for which Congress appropriated \$48,250, was let to J. J. Kennedy, of Linwood, Pa., for \$41,993. The specifications for this contract include new building for retort house and shop, and holder with a capacity of 55,000 cubic feet, which, with the two small holders now in use with a capacity of 34,000 cubic feet, will make a total capacity in the three holders of 90,000 cubic feet. With this volume of gas all the objectionable features to the present lighting will be obviated. By this same contract the old plant is to be entirely overhauled and remodeled, making practically an entirely new gas plant, with all the modern improvements. There is also to be built by this contract a lime storehouse, boiler house, and governor and meter house. This contract is to be completed August 22, 1893, and no doubt will be finished by that date. The contract for extra plumbing was let for \$1,100, and will be completed by September 1 next. Improved gas chandeliers have been contracted for at a total cost of \$2,080, to be placed in cadet barracks. The total of these contracts will make a saving on the appropriation for improved lighting of \$3,077.

Your committee recommends an appropriation of \$40,000 for the remodeling of the interior of the old library building, with a special view of making it fireproof. There are about 34,000 volumes in this library, some of which are very old and of much value, and we specially urge that immediate steps be taken to protect them, and also to make the interior present an appearance in keeping with the surrounding buildings.

Your committee also recommends the building of one set of officers' quarters, at a cost not to exceed \$7,500.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. S. GORMAN, *Chairman.*
H. L. PIERCE.
A. C. McCLURG.

SUPPLIES AND EXPENDITURES.

Committee on supplies and expenditures.—Messrs. JOHN W. DINSMORE, FRANK THOMSON, and H. L. PIERCE.

The committee on supplies and expenditures for cadets, having attended to the duty assigned them, offers the following report:

We made particular examination of the laundry, the store, the arrangements for boarding the cadets, and such other departments of the Academy as it was our duty to inspect.

We found the laundry to be very complete in all its appointments and its management all that could be desired. The cadets are charged a uniform price for the work done, and this is fixed as nearly as possible at such a figure as will make the laundry self-sustaining.

We were much interested in the methods employed in conducting the store for furnishing supplies to cadets. This store contains a large assortment of clothing, stationery, and similar articles of convenience or necessity, all of which are purchased in large quantities and on the lowest terms, and are supplied to cadets at such a price as merely covers the cost of purchase and handling. The volume of business is about \$65,000 annually. This store is undoubtedly a great convenience to the cadets, and it seems to us to be managed in an admirable manner.

The mess hall, kitchen, and other departments connected with the subsistence of the cadet corps have been carefully inspected by the committee.

We find that the food supplied to the cadets is entirely satisfactory in respect of variety, quantity, and quality, and that the arrangements for storing, preparing, and serving it are all that could be desired.

There is, however, one thing connected with this department of which we wish to speak with emphasis. It is the urgent need of a new floor in the mess hall. The present floor is of wood, and in order to keep it clean it must be very frequently washed with water and soap. In consequence, it is constantly damp—indeed, thoroughly soaked—and emits an odor which is not only very disagreeable, but, as we believe, unwholesome.

Such a condition of things would not be endured in the dining room of any good hotel or boarding house in the country. We are, therefore, very decided and earnest in our opinion that this floor should be removed as soon as possible, and that a pavement of stone or black and white tile should be put in its place.

The estimated cost of this improvement is about \$4,000.

We regard this as very important alike to the health and comfort of the cadets and the credit of the United States.

We can not refrain from commending in the strongest terms the very efficient administration of the affairs of his department by Maj. W. F. Spurgin, treasurer, quartermaster, and commissary, battalion of cadets, whose great courtesy to the committee is also gratefully acknowledged.

JOHN W. DINSMORE, *Chairman.*

FRANK THOMSON.

H. L. PIERCE.

FISCAL AFFAIRS.

Committee on fiscal affairs.—Messrs. A. C. McGLURG, FRANK THOMSON, and CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.

The committee on fiscal affairs has examined as carefully as the limited time at its disposal would permit the books and accounts kept by Capt. W. H. Miller, the quartermaster and disbursing officer of the post, and Maj. W. F. Spurgin, treasurer of the Military Academy and quartermaster and commissary of cadets, and, judging from the examination which it has been able to make, it has nothing but commendation for the system and carefulness with which the records and accounts of these officers are kept.

It is manifest, of course, that a committee with little previous knowledge of such books and accounts could in the short time at its command do little more than examine the system upon which these accounts are kept, and could not test the ultimate accuracy and correctness of its results, but it could discover nothing which did not seem to indicate the utmost care and conscientiousness on the part of the officers in charge.

The system of accounts kept in these departments, and especially the multiplicity of detail which is necessary in the office of the quartermaster and commissary of cadets, has been so fully and so frequently explained in many of the reports of previous Boards of Visitors that a repetition would seem to be entirely superfluous.

After pretty minute examination into these matters the committee finds nothing new to suggest. It has discovered no opportunity and no necessity for improvement, and it feels justified in saying that it has been most favorably impressed with the seeming carefulness, accuracy, and simplicity with which all these accounts are kept, and with the painstaking and thorough manner in which the duties of these officers and their assistants are performed.

The statements of receipts and expenditures made upon various accounts in the office of Capt. Miller are shown in the accompanying papers, marked Exhibits A, B, and C, which Capt. Miller has voluntarily furnished to the committee.

As already stated, the accounts kept in the office of Maj. Spurgin are very unusual and very full of detail, inasmuch as he not only has entire charge of the mess table of the corps of cadets, and must keep its accounts, but he must also keep a detailed account with each cadet, showing the amount placed to his credit, whether from the Government or from private sources, and all charges against him for his various and necessary expenses and supplies. These accounts, which are also recorded in a pass book kept for the information of each cadet, show at once the amount remaining to the credit of the cadet or (which occurs in very rare instances after the first year) the amount of his indebtedness to the Government.

Maj. Spurgin has now been for a number of years detailed to fill this position, and he seems to the committee not only genuinely interested in the important duties which devolve on him, but seems also peculiarly fitted by nature and by long training for the performance of these duties.

A. C. McCLURG, *Chairman.*
FRANK THOMSON.
CHAS. S. FAIRCHILD.

MISCELLANEOUS AFFAIRS.

Committee on miscellaneous affairs.—Messrs. EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, E. D. WHITE, and S. M. CULLOM.

The committee on miscellaneous affairs submits the following report:

1. The committee recommends the appointment of Herman J. Koehler, master of the sword and director of the gymnasium, as first lieutenant in the Army. The development of the body is scarcely less important than the development of the mind in the training of a soldier. It is the duty of Mr. Koehler to give this training to the cadets of the Military Academy and to command for a portion of every day the largest class of cadets in the institution. He is entirely without military rank. It is believed that the conferring of this rank will largely increase his effectiveness and power as an instructor and thereby subserve the interests of the Academy.

2. Much valuable time is lost to each recurring Board of Visitors by reason of unfamiliarity with the nature of its duties and the necessary details and methods of procedure. The present board unites with some of its predecessors in recommending the reappointment each year of two or more members of the previous Board.

This recommendation is made in the sincere belief that its adoption will result in largely facilitating the transaction of business and in increasing the influence and usefulness of the Board as an inspecting and advisory body.

EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, *Chairman*.
E. D. WHITE.
S. M. CULLOM.

ABSTRACT OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE BOARD.

1. Increase of the number of cadets.
2. Elevation of the standard of admission.
3. A fuller course in history and English.
4. Opportunity for professors and instructors to visit other institutions of learning.
5. Increase in number of horses, especially for cavalry purposes.
6. Increase of the Military Academy band from twenty-four to forty pieces.
7. Promotion of Mr. Clappé, the band leader, to second lieutenancy in the Army.
8. Establishment of full professorship in the department of ordnance and artillery.
9. The procuring of new heavy ordnance of best types.
10. Rebuilding the quarters of married enlisted men.
11. Improvement and repairing of cavalry barracks.
12. An appropriation of \$2,000 for painting and whitewashing interior of stable and cadets' riding hall.
13. Early completion of the south wing of the academic building.
14. An appropriation of \$49,000 for remodeling the interior of the library building, in order that the 34,000 volumes contained therein may be properly housed.
15. Provision for models of latest improvement in ordnance.

16. Extra pay to 28 privates of the cavalry detachment for extra duty required, amounting to \$840 per annum.
17. An appropriation of \$7,500 for building one set of officers' quarters.
18. An appropriation not to exceed \$4,000 for a new floor of stone or tile in the mess hall.
19. The appointment of Mr. Koehler, director of the gymnasium, to first lieutenantancy in the Army.
20. The reappointment each year of two or more members of the previous Board of Visitors.

THE GRADUATION EXERCISES.

The graduation exercises were held on the morning of June 12. Col. Ernst presided. The cadets received their diplomas at the hands of Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, the general commanding the Army, who accompanied their delivery with a few graceful and impressive words to the young soldiers. Col. John M. Wilson was called out by Col. Ernst and spoke to the class with great power and feeling of their past life at the Academy and of the duties that awaited them.

The main address of the day was by the Hon. Mr. Fairchild. He was introduced by Col. Ernst and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.

Gentlemen of the graduating class:

On behalf of the Board of Visitors—that body which comes here to represent the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government of that people to whose service you have consecrated yourselves—and in pursuance of a custom more honored, perhaps, in the breach than in the observance, I greet you, and express to you the gratification which this visit has given to the Board, as a whole, and as individuals. To many of our members this Academy, while in a sense known, was yet most imperfectly known. We have been impressed with the completeness of your discipline and training, with the accuracy of knowledge which you showed in your examinations, and with the dignity of your bearing as a corps and as individual men. For inspiration you need but to hear the roll of your Academy; that roll which when told over excites patriotic enthusiasm, and calls forth high emotion beyond that of the roll of any like institution in the world. We hope that your services will not be called for in war, and I believe they will not be needed—for this United States has grown so great in power that the nations of the world know that the issue of a conflict with her would be but one, and knowing this, every nation will wait long before measuring our strength.

The youngest of us may scarcely see an opportunity for you to gain the honors of war, but it is open to everyone of you to win the honors of peace, so beautifully described by Tennyson:

Who grasps the skirts of happy chance,
And breasts the blows of circumstance,
And grapples with his evil star,

And makes by force his merit known,
And lives to clutch the golden keys,
To mold a mighty state's decrees,
And shape the whisper of the throne,

And, moving up from high to higher,
Becomes on Fortune's crowning slope,
The pillar of a people's hope,
The center of a world's desire.

Of more than one of the graduates of the West Point Academy all this may be truly said.

It has been wittily put that duties are mean, troublesome, little things, but that duty is a great and noble thing, and yet duty is made up of duties, and if you keep yourselves always equipped by doing that which comes to your hand to the best of your ability, and thereby fulfilling your duty, all that has come to any of the graduates of this Academy may come to you.

In a few years you will begin to wonder what you have left to you of all that you have learned here. Twenty years after graduating from the old University of Harvard, we had at each plate at our class dinner some of the examination papers which had been given us in college, and which we must have answered more or less well to have received our degrees at all. Not even the best of the scholars among us could then answer the questions on those papers, and to most of us they did not even suggest an idea. As for myself, at the end of my first term sophomore, I had a condition in analytical geometry, and it was necessary that I should pass an examination at the end of the vacation in order to go on with my class. Prof. (now president) Eliot was our instructor in mathematics, and when I went to him to pass my examination he at first refused to hear me because I had no certificate from a tutor that I had studied with him during the vacation. I pleaded with him for several days to try me; finally he yielded and examined me throughout all one Saturday; I passed, and then thought if I knew anything I knew analytical geometry, but now analytical geometry has all gone from my mind.

This, I think, will be your experience as to your studies here, except those which you will use in the years to come; and yet can it be true that you will have gained nothing? No; you will find yourselves far better equipped for the work of life—far better able to meet emergencies—than your fellowmen who have not had your training, and beyond all you will take away with you a something which is the product of the public opinion that exists among yourselves, and which men call by the holy name, "Honor." This will be with you all your life long, and will serve you in many a trial and temptation. All men know that when a thing is said, an account certified, or an estimate made, by one who has worn the gray uniform here, and has exchanged it for the blue, that behind and sustaining it all is the honor of an officer of the Army of the United States.

There is something else of infinite value which we carry away from these institutions, and that is our friendships. You love one another now, but as your ranks grow thinner you will cling more and more to the friends that you have made in this Academy. Remember the proverb: "A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for adversity." Bear this in mind when the struggle comes for promotion and advancement; never be content to receive either at the undue expense of a brother officer. If you keep yourselves always at your best, morally, intellectually, and physically, and thus ready to grasp the opportunities which will come to you duly and naturally, you will not fail of reward. Remember that all things come to him who waits and watches.

Most of you, I am bound to believe, look forward to the time when you will have homes of your own. A great soldier, one who at 32 had achieved a fame which has lasted through the centuries, sends you this message. Sir Philip Sidney said:

Believe me, man, there is no greater blisse
Than is the quiet joy of loving wife;
Which, whose wants, half of himself doth misse;
Friend without change, play-fellow without strife,
Food without fulnesse, counsaile without pride,
Is this sweet doubling of our single life.

All of this—prosperity, honor, and fireside happiness—do I, in behalf of the Board of Visitors, wish to the members of the class of 1893.

CONCLUSION.

After full investigation and deliberation the Board of Visitors adopted the reports of the several committees as the report of the Board, and in conclusion now submits some general remarks:

The U. S. Military Academy at West Point is the only military school in the United States owned by the Government. The Academy is a growth rather than a creation. Established in 1802, it received and educated very few young men for many years, the records showing that it did not graduate a student in 1810. For many years, however, beginning soon after the close of the civil war, large classes have been graduated every year, and to-day there are few young men of any military spirit who do not desire to enter the Military Academy. The laws permit the Academy to receive only a limited number—one from each Congressional district in the United States, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia, and ten from the country at large. The

Board desires to reiterate, and if possible emphasize, the recommendation of the committee on appointments and examinations, that the number of cadets be increased, and that the standard of qualification for admission be raised. If better educational qualifications were required of young men seeking admission, there would not be so many rejections for failure after admission and many more cadets would be graduated every year.

The Board is impressed with the belief that the Academy should be required to educate as many young men as its capacity will justify. Any policy which fails to secure to the nation the full benefit of the institution in the education and training of its young men is neither economical nor wise.

The graduates of this Academy have been equal to every emergency in our national life. The pages of American history have been made luminous by the simple story of the great achievements in war and in peace of the men who were educated in this school. The young men are trained especially for the life of the soldier, to defend the honor and integrity of the nation and to protect the flag, but they are subject to be called upon also to act as conservators of the peace, and subject to the civil authorities. In this republican government the fact that the civil authority dominates should be impressed upon the minds of all young men.

The spirit and temper of the American people are hostile to a large standing army, and the Government only seeks to maintain a sufficient military establishment to perform such military duty as may from time to time be required to protect our frontier, man our forts and defenses, and generally to perform such duties as may be required of the Army in pursuance of the national Constitution. Ordinarily, in time of peace, good order must not be dependent upon the presence of troops and the use of the bayonet.

The demand of the age is to provide schools for the education of all the youth, with opportunity for the highest scientific, literary, and artistic education.

The young men sent from the Military Academy are qualified for, and, as in the past, will be expected to organize and lead armies when occasion requires; they are equipped by proper training for war; they are equipped for the duties of civil life; they are also fitted to become leaders of men in war and in peace.

The Academy, in the judgment of the Board, deserves and should receive the most cheerful and liberal support of the people and of the Government.

The Board takes occasion in this connection to say that it has been unable to discover any want of attention to duty by any officer in any capacity connected with the Academy. Each member of the Academic Board seems to be enthusiastic in the discharge of his duties; there is that mutual interest on the part of instructor and cadet so essential to good results in school.

The Board feels that words of praise are due to each and every officer connected with the Academy, whether in high or in subordinate positions. The United States as a nation has become one of the foremost nations of the earth. Its interests and position alike require that its military school should be the best and should receive generous treatment, that it may keep pace with the advance of the nation in power and prosperity. We are a united and prosperous people, yet the little Army maintained by the Government, officered by men educated at the expense of the people, should be ever ready to defend the Union.

Lincoln once said, in reviewing certain military events, that "The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea." No foreign government or power must ever be allowed to vex that great river, or to molest or hinder our progress in national greatness and prosperity.

The committees of the Board have made several suggestions and recommendations which are believed by the whole Board to be important. Some of them call for early attention, and all are worthy of the favorable consideration of the Secretary of War and of Congress.

Respectfully submitted.

S. M. CULLOM, *President.*

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, *Vice-President.*

E. D. WHITE.

HENRY L. PIERCE.

FRANK THOMSON.

A. C. MCCLURG.

JOHN W. DINSMORE.

EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, *Secretary.*

JOHN P. REA.

JOSEPH WHEELER.

JAMES S. GORMAN.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,

West Point, N. Y., September 26, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report for the Military Academy for the year ending September 1, 1893:

Having been appointed Superintendent by the President, by letter dated March 23, 1893, I assumed command of the Academy and of the post of West Point under the authority contained in paragraph 2, Special Orders, No. 65, Adjutant-General's Office, March 24, 1893, on the 1st of April last, relieving Col. John M. Wilson, Corps of Engineers. I found the institution in a state of efficiency as high as any that I have known it to reach.

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ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS.

The departments of philosophy, drawing, mathematics, chemistry, etc., history, etc., engineering, law, modern languages, tactics, practical military engineering, and of ordnance and gunnery have maintained the high standard of instruction for which they have always been noted. While the heads of these departments have not failed to keep abreast with all advances made in their special branches of knowledge and to introduce improvements when opportunity offered, the changes in the majority of them have been of a minor character and do not call for special mention here.

In the department of mathematics the appointment of an associate professor is an improvement in organization which will be of substantial benefit.

In the department of modern languages there has been a rearrangement of time, beginning with the present academic year, by which the

study of Spanish is transferred from the first class to the third class, and the time allotted to the department for English, French, and Spanish is arranged so that but one of these studies shall occupy its attention at a time, instead of English and French alternating with each other, as before. There have been numerous changes of text-books in this department. The effect of the rearrangement is to give a more compact course, in which the various studies follow each other in more logical sequence, rendering it possible to accomplish more in a given time than under the old arrangement. Its effect upon the other departments is to leave vacant some sixty recitations in the first-class year, to be allotted hereafter between those departments.

In the department of ordnance and gunnery good progress was made in a general revision of the text-books. This work will be continued during the coming year.

The department of law is the only one headed by a full professor that is not provided with an assistant professor having the pay of captain mounted. It seems but just that this department should be placed upon the same footing in this respect as the others. I recommend that legislation authorizing the appointment of an assistant professor of law be solicited.

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HEALTH.

As a rule ailments among the cadets during the year were of minor character and of short duration. No case of typhoid fever, scarlatina, diphtheria, or other disease due to a lack of sanitary precautions, occurred among them. The health of the other portions of the command also, upon the whole, was good. For details attention is invited to the report of the post surgeon, hereto appended, marked C. The sanitary condition of the post is generally good, but there is an exception in the case of the ten old wooden buildings known as Logtown, occupied by twenty soldiers' families, situated on the slope of the hill west of the engineer barracks. Owing to the high and steep slope above these buildings it is difficult to keep them dry during the winter and spring. An estimate for improving the drainage in the vicinity has been submitted this year. In continuation of the policy inaugurated twenty years ago of removing all the old wooden quarters for soldiers' families from the slopes at the northern part of the post, an estimate has also been submitted for building new quarters upon high and healthy ground with a view to pulling these down.

DISCIPLINE.

The state of discipline of the corps has been generally excellent. It was necessary to convene a court-martial only once during the year, and in that case the cadet brought before it was acquitted. Offenses were committed in the latter part of August by three cadets which involved trial by court-martial, but the court had not been convened within the period covered by this report. The usual discipline was maintained in the other portions of the command by the usual methods.

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VISIT TO THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Under the authority contained in your letter of July 7, 1893, the battalion of cadets, the band and field music, a detachment of the hos-

pital corps, and the camp attendants, all under the command of the commandant of cadets, were ordered to Chicago to witness the World's Columbian Exposition. They left here August 17, arriving at Chicago the following day, and left Chicago upon their return August 28. The members of the second class on furlough to August 28 were allowed to join in time for the visit. All but fifteen took advantage of the permission. With the exception of these fifteen, and two who were absent on sick leave, every cadet belonging to the corps accompanied it. A plat of the ground assigned for their use having been obtained a plan of their camp was prepared here and together with their camp equipage was sent in advance. Their tents were erected and camp ready for occupancy upon their arrival. A contract for the subsistence of the entire command had been made with one of the exposition restaurants located near the camp ground. The Quartermaster's Department furnished the necessary transportation. The exposition authorities gave every facility within their power, assigning for the camp ground the most desirable spot within the grounds, furnishing at their own expense the tent floors, remitting the usual royalty of 25 per cent upon the receipts of the restaurant, and reducing by that amount the cost of subsistence, furnishing free entrance and exit to the grounds, etc.

The object in sending the cadets to Chicago was not only to advance their education, but also to make friends for the Academy by exhibiting to large numbers of persons the excellence of their training. The visit was highly successful in both particulars. A serious breach of discipline by three cadets was immediately acted on by the commandant in a manner which prevented it from injuring the reputation of the corps. With this exception the bearing of the entire command was highly creditable. There was no accident and no sickness of consequence. I have little doubt that the visit has been of important benefit to the Academy.

BAND.

By the act of March 3, 1877, the Military Academy band was reduced to 1 teacher of music and 24 enlisted men, which is its present authorized strength. Of the enlisted men 6 receive \$34 per month, 6, \$20, and the remaining 12, \$17, with the usual allowances of enlisted men. At the time of this reduction the band consisted of 1 teacher of music and 40 enlisted musicians of whom 10 received \$34 and the remaining 30 received \$30 per month, with the usual allowances of enlisted men. Since that date every Superintendent of the Academy, with perhaps one exception, and many or all Boards of Visitors have recommended an increase of the band. The Board of Visitors this year recommend that the band be increased to at least 40 members and a leader. To any one familiar with music it needs no argument to prove that the present numbers and pay are not sufficient. Is a good band really necessary to the practical efficiency of the Academy, is the only question which can be asked. The answer is plain when the purpose which the band subserves is considered. Military pomp has a serious and practical object—the cultivation of the military spirit. It is in the same category with patriotic songs, discipline, and monuments to dead heroes. There is no more essential part of it than good music. I recommend that the band be restored to the numbers and pay which it had before the reduction in 1877. I recommend, further, that the leader receive the rank, pay, and emoluments of a second lieutenant of infantry. The increase is desired not for the purpose of gratifying an idle vanity or merely to

provide pleasure, but to improve the finer polish given to the finished product of the Academy.

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MASTER OF THE SWORD.

The swordmaster is also the instructor in gymnastics and swimming. He is a civilian, appointed by the Secretary of War. The present incumbent has worked up an admirable course of gymnastics for the corps of cadets. His system of calisthenics has been adopted by the War Department for the use of the Army. He is required to preserve discipline and to exercise control of cadets while under his instruction. It would greatly strengthen his hand if he should have military rank, and, in view of the great and increasing importance of his department, I recommend that legislation be solicited giving him the rank, pay, and emoluments of a first lieutenant of infantry.

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BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The report of the post-quartermaster, who is also quartermaster and disbursing officer of the Academy, is hereto appended, marked G. Attention is invited especially to the explanations given therein why an increase of the detachment of Army-service men is necessary. The force is not sufficient to properly care for the post. The same is true of the regular annual appropriation for repairs and improvements. An increase of that item has been asked for in the estimates.

The new gymnasium building was completed sufficiently for use last autumn, and with the consent of the contractor it was occupied November 1, 1892. Certain small items of work remained to be done to finally complete the building, but these the contractor refused to do, alleging that they formed no part of his contract. The controversy over this subject has lasted through the year, though it seems now to be in a fair way to settlement. Final payment has not yet been made. The building has been thoroughly equipped with modern appliances. It has proved a source of great benefit, as well as pleasure, to the cadets. It is perhaps the most important addition to the equipment of the Academy that has been made for many years.

The progress made during the year upon the new academic building has been much less rapid than was hoped, and there is little prospect that any portion of it will be ready for use during the present academic year. The material and workmanship are satisfactory. The time for completing the contract has been extended to September 15, 1894, with the condition that all additional expenditures made necessary to the United States by reason of the extension of time are to be deducted from sums due the contractor. The contract is for completing the building without the high clock tower, which formed part of the original design, the funds available not being sufficient to include the tower. The construction of this tower is so important, both as an architectural feature and as a means of displaying prominently the clock, that I have submitted an estimate for an additional appropriation for the purpose of building it.

The new building for sinks and bathrooms for cadets and the new boiler house are well advanced, and it is hoped may be ready for use before the end of October.

The new gas works are also well advanced and it is expected will be completed about the end of October.

The contractors are behind time with all of these buildings.

In the cadet barracks new gas fixtures, each consisting of a two-light pendant, besides a sliding droplight, were placed in all the living rooms. With the abundant supply of gas to be provided by the new works there should be no further complaint of insufficient light.

The battle monument has made but little progress during the year, owing to a strike among the granite-workers and unforeseen difficulties in the preparation of the polished shaft.

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Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. ERNST,

Colonel of Engineers, Superintendent.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,

Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, UNITED STATES ARMY.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., September 19, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to present for your information the following report upon the duties and operations of the Engineer Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

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FORTIFICATIONS.

During the past fiscal year projects have been prepared for the defense of Tybee Roads and the entrance of Savannah River, Georgia; of Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island; of Charleston, S. C., and Pensacola, Fla., and a partial project for the defense of New Orleans, La.

The complete projects have received the approval of the Secretary of War; and in submitting an estimate for gun and mortar placements, the commencement of work on each of these new projects has been contemplated, as well as the continuation of work on projects hitherto prepared. The amount of this estimate is \$1,629,126; and this it is proposed to apply almost wholly to new works.

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SITES FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

These are acquired by condemnation, purchase, or donation, as authorized by the act approved August 18, 1890.

During the fiscal year payment has been made for five small lots, part of the site for mortar batteries, and for three lots, part of the site for a gun battery, at Grovers Cliff, Mass. About four acres remain to be acquired at these sites. Condemnation proceedings to acquire this remnant were instituted, but suspended on receipt of favorable propositions to sell. The acceptance of these has been authorized, but the purchase is still incomplete.

Near Fort Wadsworth four tracts having an area of 82 acres, with the buildings thereon, have been acquired by condemnation. The value of this property as adjudged by the court of condemnation in November, 1892, was \$568,000; and the price paid by the United States January 9, 1893, was \$599,497.30. The excess of the price paid over the adjudged value includes costs, extra allowances, interest for one month and fifteen days at 6 per cent, services of district attorney and commissioners, and expenses attending condemnation.

By the act of the legislature of the State of New York, March 27, 1893, jurisdiction was ceded to the United States over the land acquired adjacent to the eastern side of the Fort Hamilton reservation.

By act approved July 23, 1892, an appropriation of \$25,000, or so much thereof as might be necessary, was made "to enable the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to purchase the land adjoining the Government reservation at Sandy Hook, N. J., now belonging to the grantees of the Highland Beach Association of New Jersey, together with the right of way from said land to the main line of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, together with the rails, ties, switches, and all the railroad equipment on said lands."

The purchase has been made at a cost of \$25,000; the area acquired is represented as being nearly 28 acres.

Proceedings were continued looking to the acquisition of 90.6 acres at Sheridans Point below Washington, D. C., on the Potomac River. The commissioners first appointed to appraise this tract assessed it at \$140 per acre. This figure being considered excessive, new proceedings were instituted. The commissioners under the new proceedings appraised the land at about \$150 per acre. The United States district attorney was of the opinion that no lower appraisement could be hoped for, and hence the last was accepted and the report of the commissioners was confirmed June 10, 1893. The award of \$13,576.87 was paid in July, 1893, in conformity to the orders of the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Virginia.

A tract of 54.05 acres at Point Lobos, Cal., was condemned, and December 29, 1892, the award therefor of \$75,000 and incidental expenses so far reported, amounting to \$406.10, have been paid. This tract is to be used as a site for part of the defenses of San Francisco.

At Cushings Island, Portland Harbor, Me., a detailed survey has been made to determine the minimum area needed on that island as a site for batteries for the defense of the harbor. The Secretary of War has requested the Department of Justice to institute proceedings for the condemnation of about 33.4 acres.

After payment is made for the tracts at Sheridans Point, Va., and Cushings Island, Me., the balance of available funds will probably not exceed \$75,000. It is estimated that nearly 1,700 acres should be acquired at different localities on the coast; much of this land continues to increase in value from year to year, and it is to the interest of the Government that it should be acquired at an early date. Therefore, an estimate of \$500,000 is submitted for the purchase of sites for seacoast defenses.

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MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION.

The Mississippi River Commission, constituted by act of Congress of June 28, 1879, is in charge of the improvement of Mississippi River between the mouth of Ohio River and the Head of the Passes and of surveys of the entire river.

The commissioners during the past year were Col. C. B. Comstock, Corps of Engineers, president; Lieut. Col. Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers; Maj. O. H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers; Henry L. Whiting, assistant, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; B. M. Harrod, Robert S. Taylor, and Henry Flad.

The report of the Commission upon the operations under its charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, is submitted as Appendix Y Y.

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MISSOURI RIVER COMMISSION.

The Missouri River Commission, constituted by act of Congress of July 5, 1884, is in charge of the improvement and surveys of the Missouri River below Sioux City, Iowa.

The commissioners during the past year were Lieut. Col. Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers, president; Maj. A. Mackenzie, Corps of Engineers; Maj. O. H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers; G. C. Broadhead, and R. S. Berlin.

The report of the Commission upon the operations under its charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, is submitted as Appendix Z Z.

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BRIDGING NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Plans and locations of the following bridges proposed to be erected under the authority of special acts of Congress have been examined with a view to protection of the interests of navigation and have been approved by the Secretary of War as provided by the acts; and the local engineer officers have been furnished with copies of the instruments of approval and drawings showing plans and locations, and charged with supervision of the construction of the bridges so far as necessary to see that they are built in accordance with the approved plans:

1. *Bridge of the Marietta and North Georgia Railway Company (successor to the Knoxville Southern Railroad Company) across Tennessee River at Knoxville, Tenn.* * * *

2. *Bridge of the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company across Columbia River between Douglas and Kittitas counties, Wash.* * * *

3. *Bridge of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company across Big Sandy River at Catlettsburg, Ky.* * * *

4. *Bridge of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company across Ohio River at Cincinnati, Ohio.* * * *

5. *Bridge of the West Elizabeth Bridge Company across Monongahela River at Elizabeth, Pa.* * * *

6. *Bridge of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company across St. Marys River, Georgia and Florida.* * * *

7. *Bridge of the Southern Bridge and Railway Company across Mississippi River above New Orleans, La.* * * *

8. *Bridge of the Occidental Bridge and Construction Company across Missouri River at St. Charles, Mo.* * * *

9. *Bridge of the Omaha Bridge and Terminal Railway Company (formerly the Interstate Bridge and Street Railway Company) across Missouri River between Council Bluffs, Iowa, and East Omaha, Nebr.* * * *

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10. Bridge of the Litchfield, Carrollton and Western Railroad Company across Illinois River at Columbiana, Ill. * * *
11. Bridge of the Homestead and Pittsburgh Bridge Company across Monongahela River between Pittsburg and Homestead, Pa. * * *
12. Bridge of the Natchitoches Cane River Bridge Company across Cane River at Natchitoches, La. * * *
13. Trestle and bridges of the Mobile and Dauphin Island Railroad and Harbor Company from Cedar Point to Dauphin Island, Alabama, across the shoal water between Mobile Bay and Mississippi Sound. * * *
1. Bridge of the Youghioghny Central Railway Company across Youghioghny River in Fayette County, Pa. * * *
2. Bridge of the State Line Railroad Company across Cheat River at Point Marion, Pa. * * *
3. Bridge of Stanislaus County, Cal., across San Joaquin River near Grayson. * * *
4. Bridge of the Philadelphia Belt Line Railroad Company across Frankford Creek, Philadelphia. * * *
5. Bridge of the North Galveston, Houston and Kansas City Railroad Company across Dickinson Bayou, Texas, about one-half mile above its mouth. * * *
6. Bridge of the city of Kewaunee, Wis., across Kewaunee River, at Park Street. * * *
7. Bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company across Hackensack River, New Jersey. * * *
8. Bridge of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company across Sandusky Bay, Ohio. * * *
9. Bridge of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company of Texas across White Oak Bayou at Houston, Tex. * * *
10. Bridge of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company across Gauley River, West Virginia. * * *
11. Bridge of San Joaquin County, Cal., across San Joaquin River at Garwood Ferry crossing. * * *
12. Bridge of Glenn County, Cal., across Sacramento River at Butte City. * * *
13. Bridge of the city of Chicago, Ill., across South Branch of Chicago River at South Halsted street. * * *
14. Bridge of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company across Lumber River, North Carolina. * * *
15. Bridges of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company across Charles River in Boston and Cambridge, Mass. * * *
16. Bridge of the city of New York across Harlem River, New York, at Broadway crossing. * * *
17. Bridge of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company across West Fork of South Branch of Chicago River, in Chicago, Ill. * * *
18. Bridges of the East River Bridge Company across East River, New York, between New York and Brooklyn. * * *
19. Bridge of the Wabash Railroad Company across Rouge River near Detroit, Mich. * * *
20. Bridges of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company on the line of its Savannah extension across Ogeechee, Altamaha, and Satilla rivers, Georgia. * * *
21. Bridge of Whatcom County, Wash., across Nooksack River at Fern-
dale. * * *

22. Bridge of the city of North Muskegon, Mich., across Muskegon Lake. * * *
23. Bridge of the city of Muskegon, Mich., across Muskegon River. * * *
24. Bridges of the city of New York across Harlem River at Third Avenue. * * *
25. Bridge of San Joaquin County, Cal., across south fork of Mokelumne River at New Hope Landing. * * *
26. Bridge of the Long Island Railroad Company across Dutch Kills Creek, at Long Island City, N. J. * * *
27. Temporary bridge of the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company across Mystic River at Boston, Mass. * * *
28. Bridge of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., across Milwaukee River. * * *
29. Bridge of the Mount Pleasant and Searaic City Railroad Company across cove at Sullivans Island, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina. * * *
30. Bridge of the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas Railway Company across Salt River near West Point, Ky. * * *
31. Bridge of the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad Company across Bronx River below West Farms, N. Y. * * *
32. Bridge of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway Company across St. Johns River at foot of Lake Monroe, Florida. * * *
33. Bridge of the Labadieville Bridge Company across Bayou Lafourche at Labadieville, La. * * *
34. Bridge of the Napoleonville Bridge Stock Company across Bayou Lafourche, at Napoleonville, La. * * *
35. Bridge of the Manchester and Augusta Railroad Company across Santee River, about 17 miles below mouth of Congaree River, Georgia. * * *
36. Bridge of Orange County, Tex., across Cow Bayou, about 6 miles above its confluence with Sabine River. * * *
37. Bridge of the Tarentum Bridge Company across Allegheny River at New Kensington, Pa. * * *
38. Bridge of the city of Boston, Mass., across Fort Point Channel at Dover street. * * *
39. Bridge of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., across North Menomonee Canal at Sixteenth street. * * *
40. Bridge of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., across Kinnickinnic River at Clinton street. * * *
41. Bridge of Knox County, Tenn., across Holston River near Boyds Ferry, near Knoxville. * * *
42. Bridge of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway Company across McGirts Creek, Duval County, Fla. * * *
43. Bridge of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway Company across Black Creek, Clay County, Fla. * * *
44. Bridge of the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River Railway Company across St. Lucie River, Florida. * * *
45. Bridge of the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River Railway Company across Jupiter River, Florida. * * *
46. Bridge of the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company across Kentucky River at Frankfort, Ky. * * *
47. Bridge of the Chicago and West Michigan Railway Company across St. Joseph River, Michigan, near its mouth. * * *

48. *Bridge of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company (controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company) across South Branch of Chicago River near Nineteenth street, Chicago, Ill.*

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49. *Bridge of Cumberland County, Me., across mouth of Fore River, Portland Harbor.*

50. *Bridge of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company across Tennessee River at Johnsonville, Tenn.*

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51. *Bridge of Mobile County, Ala., across Three Mile Creek.*

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52. *Bridge of the city of Frankfort and county of Franklin, Kentucky, across Kentucky River.*

BRIDGES OBSTRUCTING NAVIGATION.

Under the requirements of sections 4 and 5 of the river and harbor act approved September 19, 1890, the Secretary of War notified the persons, corporations, or associations owning or controlling certain bridges obstructing navigation, after giving them a reasonable opportunity to be heard, to so alter said bridges as to render navigation through or under them reasonably free, easy, and unobstructed, specifying in the notice the alterations required to be made, and prescribing a reasonable time in which to make them, as follows:

1. *Bridge across Buffalo Bayou, Texas, near Houston, Tex.*—Notice, dated September 14, 1892, served on the president of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad Company, October 24, 1892. Alterations required: The construction of a line, 252 feet long, of fender-piles on the left bank, and one, 54 feet long, on the right bank, as indicated by the red dotted lines on the attached drawing; the piles to be 5 feet apart between centers, to be well driven, and to be cut off at an elevation of 13 feet above the level of mean low water at the locality, and to be strongly connected with each other on the inner or shore side of the line of piling by two lines of 6 inches by 12 inches string pieces placed horizontally; the lines of fender-piles to be well braced by timbers bolted, at intervals of 10-feet, to the fender-piling and to a row of piles between the fender-piling and the shore; the removal of the false work to the level, at least, of the tops of the fender-piles; the removal of any obstructions on the channel sides of the lines of fender-piling that may have been placed in the bayou; and the removal, or sawing off, of the ends of any caps pertaining to the false work that may project into the bayou beyond the channel sides of the fender-pilings. Alterations to be made and completed on or before January 24, 1893.

The alterations have been completed.

2. *Bridge across Dickinson Bayou, Texas.*—Notice, dated February 13, 1893, served on George J. Gould, president of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company, February 20, 1893. Alterations required: Remove the seventh bent from the right bank and replace that part of the bridge which now spans the space between the sixth and eighth bents from the right bank by girders or other construction so as to afford a clear width of not less than 24 feet and clear headroom of not less than 13 feet above low water for the free passage of boats, and clear from this space all piling or other obstructions to navigation that may have been placed there by the company; all as indicated on

attached tracing. Alterations to be made and completed on or before May 20, 1893.

Owing to a misunderstanding in serving the notice, the work in making the alterations was delayed. The superintendent of the bridge and building department of the railroad company has acknowledged service of the notice, and promised that the alterations will be made as soon as possible.

3. "*Portland Bridge*," across Fore River, Portland Harbor, Maine.—Notice dated February 20, 1893, served on the chairman of the board of county commissioners of Cumberland County, Me., February 24, 1893. Alterations required: The draw openings of the bridge to be modified so as to give a clear width of not less than 70 feet in each; the new draw to be located so that the north end will not reach beyond the existing turntable pier; the new draw pier to be set practically parallel to the existing harbor commissioner's line on the Portland city front; and the existing draw pier and other parts of the bridge not utilized in the new structure to be removed. Alterations to be made and completed on or before February 24, 1894.

In March the county commissioners submitted plans for the alterations of the bridge, which were approved by the Secretary of War, and the engineer officer in charge of the district where the bridge is located was charged with the supervision of constructing the alterations. (See above, p. 472.)

4. "*Washington Bridge*," across Housatonic River between Stratford and Milford, Conn.—Notice, dated February 20, 1893, served on the secretary of the joint bridge board of Fairfield and New Haven counties, Conn., March 2, 1893. Alterations required: (1) That a swing draw be constructed in the bridge at or near the middle of the river; (2) that the clear width of opening on either side of the middle or pivot pier of the draw be not less than 80 feet; (3) that the location of the center of such pivot pier be not less than 265 feet nor more than 340 feet from the east abutment of the bridge as it now stands; (4) that any parts of the existing piers, or foundations of, or riprap around the same, which lie within the draw-spans, be removed to a depth of not less than 12 feet below mean low water; (5) that the piers on either side of the draw openings be inclosed by suitable guards, piers of timber, and piles above and below, to prevent vessels striking the piers. Alterations to be made and completed on or before December 1, 1893.

The board of commissioners have decided that it will be expedient to build a new bridge, and have prepared plans for the same in compliance with the notice. Contracts for the work are about to be let.

5. *Bridge across Sakonnet or Seaconnet River at Tiverton, R. I.*—Notice, dated July 1, 1893, served on the president of the Old Colony Railroad Company, July 7, 1893. Alteration required: To provide the bridge with a draw having an opening of 100 feet in width in the clear. Alterations to be made and completed on or before July 1, 1894.

On the 1st of July the president of the company was advised by the Acting Secretary of War that the needs of navigation will probably soon require the opening to be deepened to 25 feet depth at low water, and that the piers and abutments of the span ought to be constructed accordingly.

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CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS AND BRIDGES IN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Officer in charge, Maj. William A. Jones, Corps of Engineers, with Lieut. Hiram M. Crittenden, Corps of Engineers, under his immediate orders until March 28, 1893; Division Engineer, Col. O. M. Poe, Corps of Engineers.

The construction of roads and bridges in Yellowstone National Park was commenced in a systematic manner in 1883, when the direction of the work was placed in the hands of an officer of the Corps of Engineers. A number of small appropriations had been expended in the endeavor to make it possible to reach the main objects of interest; access was rendered possible, but only after a tiresome trip, attended with considerable danger. Since 1883 the work has remained in the charge of the Engineer Department.

At the outset the engineers adopted a project which has since been followed. It embraces a belt-line road, commencing at Gardiner, on the north boundary line of the Park; thence to Mammoth Hot Springs; thence to Upper Geyser Basin via Norris Geyser and Lower Geyser basins; thence to the outlet of Yellowstone Lake via Shoshone Lake and the west arm of Yellowstone Lake, crossing the Continental Divide of the Rocky Mountains twice; thence to Yancey via the Falls and Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River; thence to Mammoth Hot Springs, completing a circuit of about 145 miles. There are also included in the project a road from the west boundary line of the Park to intersect the road along the Yellowstone River, between the lake outlet and the Falls, via Lower Geyser Basin; a road from Norris Geyser Basin to the Falls of the Yellowstone; a road from Yancey to the east line of the Park, and short branch roads to points of interest, comprising in all about 225 miles of new roads, with necessary bridges and culverts. Estimated costs, as revised in 1889, \$444,779.42.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, changed the project of that part of the belt line between Lower Geyser Basin and Yellowstone Lake by requiring the road to be built "by the shortest practicable route" from Fountain Geyser to the Thumb of Yellowstone Lake. This change did not materially effect the cost.

The act of Congress approved August 5, 1892, appropriated \$45,000 and provided—

That fifteen thousand dollars of this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be expended, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, for the construction of a road from the Upper Geyser Basin to a point on Snake River where it crosses the southern boundary of the Park.

This act has been construed as the wish of Congress to modify the project by adding about 33½ miles of roads, which will considerably increase the estimated cost made in 1889. Experience has proven the estimate to have been too low, even for the original project. The officer in charge proposes at an early date to submit an estimate for the completion of the project as amended by the acts of Congress. The officer also calls attention to the fact that about 20 per cent of the appropriations thus far made have been expended in repairs and should not be charged to the cost of constructing new roads. At the beginning of the year 116 miles of roads had been opened to travel, though their construction is not yet completed. These roads enabled tourists to visit Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris Geyser Basin, Lower Geyser Basin, Upper Geyser Basin, Yellowstone Lake, the Falls, and upper end of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River. Total amount expended

upon the project since commencement of work in 1883 to June 30, 1892, including outstanding liabilities, \$334,779.42.

During the past year the bulk of the work has been in repair and improving the construction of existing roads. Short stretches of new roads were built to avoid excessive grades in old roads at Norris and Canyon Creek Hills. The construction of a new road 1 mile long was commenced at the Upper Falls of the Yellowstone, to replace an equal length of old road. The road to Inspiration Point was extended half a mile. Repairs were made from Mammoth Hot Springs to Cook City, at Virginia Cascade, on Blanden Hill, and in Gibbon and Grand canyons.

Six substantial bridges were constructed, of an average span of 40 feet; two over Gibbon River, three over the Firehole above Upper Basin, and one small bridge across a tributary of the latter river.

* * * * *

MILITARY AND OTHER MAPS.

The following maps and plans have been photolithographed and an edition printed:

Map of that portion of the Department of the Platte and adjacent territory east of the one hundred and third meridian.

Map of a portion of Southeastern Arizona.

Outline map of the lake front, Chicago, Ill., from Chicago Harbor to Indiana State line, No. 3.

Detail drawings of Lock and Dam No. 2, Great Kanawha River, West Virginia, in twelve sheets.

Map of modification in the pierhead line for the west shore of Arthur Kill, New Jersey, from Smith street, Perth Amboy, north to Ploughshare Point.

Map of modification in the pierhead and bulkhead line around Rikers Island, East River, New York.

Map of modification in the pierhead and bulkhead line for the easterly shore of East River at Ravenswood, Queens County, N. Y.

RECONNAISSANCES AND EXPLORATIONS.

The following officers have been on duty at the headquarters of the military departments engaged in preparing such maps and making such surveys as were required by their respective commanding officers:

Lieut. Cassius E. Gillette, Corps of Engineers, at headquarters Department of the Missouri.

Maj. Tully McCrea, Fifth U. S. Artillery, at headquarters Department of the Columbia.

Capt. Charles A. Worden, Seventh U. S. Infantry, at headquarters Department of the Platte.

Lieut. Charles G. Lyman, Second U. S. Cavalry, at headquarters Department of California.

Lieut. Cassius E. Gillette, Corps of Engineers, engineer officer, Department of the Missouri, reports that the rifle range at Fort Sheridan, Idaho, was resurveyed and levels were taken for the purpose of improving the grade of the range; that the office work has consisted in the preparation of maps and tracings of original drawings and sketches, mounting and correcting maps, and furnishing blue prints for the ceremonies connected with the dedication of the World's Fair Grounds in October, 1892. (See Appendix F F F 1.)

Maj. Tully McCrea, Fifth U. S. Artillery, acting engineer officer, Department of the Columbia, reports that field operations have consisted of surveying and marking the lines of the public land survey

through the Vancouver Barracks military reservation; maps, plans, tracings, and blue prints have been made and issued and the military maps of the department kept up to date by the addition of all available topographical information. (See Appendix F F F 2.)

Capt. Charles A. Worden, Seventh U. S. Infantry, acting engineer officer, Department of the Platte, reports that in August, 1892, he visited Fort Sidney and marked out 20 acres on the military reservation to be used by the city of Sidney, Nebr., as a cemetery, in accordance with the act of Congress of June 10, 1892; that the map of the department and adjacent territory east of the one hundred and third meridian was completed, reproduced, and published, and about 150 copies distributed; that work has been continued on the revision of the map of the western portion of the department; and that numerous maps have been mounted on cloth, tracings and blue prints made, and note books, instruments, and drawings supplied to the various posts in the department. (See Appendix F F F 3.)

Lieut. Charles G. Lyman, Second U. S. Cavalry, in charge of engineer office, Department of California, reports that the office work involved the preparation of original drawings, tracing, and blue print of maps, etc., coloring, mounting, and distribution of maps, the care and preservation of surveying and astronomical instruments in store, and issuing the same to the different posts, to troops in the field, and to the quartermaster's department. No field work of any importance has been entered into during the year. (See Appendix F F F 4.)

ESTIMATES FOR AMOUNTS REQUIRED FOR SURVEYS AND RECONNAISSANCES IN MILITARY DEPARTMENTS, AND FOR MAPS, INCLUSIVE OF WAR MAPS.

For military surveys and reconnaissances and surveys of military reservations by the engineer officers attached to the several headquarters of military departments, being an average of \$2,142.86 for each of seven military departments west of the Mississippi River, \$15,000; for publication of maps for use of the War Department, inclusive of war maps, \$10,000; total, \$25,000.

Attention is specially invited to this estimate for appropriation and to the important uses for which it is intended.

At the headquarters of the military departments west of the Mississippi River there are stationed officers of the Corps of Engineers, or other officers detailed to act, whose duty it is to make reconnaissances for military purposes, to make such surveys and prepare such maps as may be required by their respective commanding officers. In recent years no appropriations have been made for these purposes, and, consequently, these officers have been very much cramped for lack of the necessary means, and the usefulness of their offices has been very much reduced in consequence. The maps of these departments are constantly in need of revision and additions, which the officers make so far as possible, but with no means even for the purchase of paper their efforts are limited in results.

Paragraph 383 of the Army Regulations requires that the commanding officer of each post where there are fixed batteries bearing upon a channel will call upon the Engineer Department for accurate charts showing the soundings to the extent of the ranges of the guns. Calls upon this department to perform its duty under this regulation can not be honored from lack of means.

Interest in the war maps published by this office and republished by

virtue of the sundry civil act of March 2, 1889, continues very active. Of the 1,100 copies of each map printed under the act alluded to, all those not printed in this office (47 sheets) have been exhausted for some time, and the calls for them can only be honored with sets deficient in that number of sheets.

Besides all this, there is much information in this office relative to military geography which could with little expense be made available for the information of officers of the Army; for instance, there are on the office files detailed maps of regions of Europe which may become at an early day the theaters of war, and it would be of great advantage to the service if such information as these maps give could be made available for the study of officers, especially on the outbreak of hostilities. Were the means provided, this office would be glad to compile and to disseminate the information on its files.

It is the policy of this country to keep a standing army small in numbers, but it is its expectation that it should be a highly instructed one, and a small outlay as here referred to will be conducive to that end.

Applications from officers of the Army have been received for maps of certain regions of Europe, and it was with great regret that this office could not render this assistance to officers desirous of improving themselves professionally, especially when the material was on its files.

* * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Engineers.

Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1893.

ARMY BUILDING,
New York City, June 28, 1893.

SIR: The Mississippi River Commission has the honor to submit its annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

The act approved July 13, 1892, appropriated the following sums to be expended under the Commission:

Improvement of—

Memphis Harbor, Tennessee.....	\$25,000
Vicksburg Harbor, Mississippi.....	80,000
Greenville Harbor, Mississippi.....	100,000
Natchez Harbor, Mississippi.....	} 80,000
Vidalia Harbor, Louisiana.....	
Atchafalaya and Red rivers.....	80,000
Mississippi River.....	2,000,000

The last-named sum was distributed as follows:

Levees.....	\$1,500,000
Channel works (construction).....	333,000
Channel works (dredging).....	35,000
Plant.....	110,000
Surveys, gauges, and observations.....	22,000

Details of allotments are shown in the financial statements.

Transfers of allotments and of previous balances have been made as follows:

The levee system having been redistricted balances of previous allot-

ments for levees was transferred to the new titles. From Plum Point \$25,000 has been transferred to rebuilding the steamer *Mississippi*, \$15,000 to dredging experiments, and \$2,000 to surveys, gauges, and observations.

First and second districts: From the balance for Memphis Harbor has been transferred \$7,431.78 to Hopefield Bend. From Ashbrook Neck has been transferred \$25,000 to plant for the third district. From the general service its remaining balance of \$46,345.33 has been transferred to surveys, gauges, and observations under the secretary.

The act approved March 3, 1893, appropriated the sum of \$2,665,000, to be available July 1, 1893.

From this distribution has been made as follows:

Levees	\$1,500,000
Channel works (construction).....	455,000
Dredging experiments	40,000
Plant.....	292,000
Surveys, gauges, and observations	132,000
Expenses of Mississippi River Commission	40,000

leaving unallotted \$206,000, of which \$150,000 is held awaiting the results of the dredging experiments.

* * * * *

REVETMENTS AND DREDGING.

During the past year special examinations have been made of all the bank revetments in each of the districts where they have been built to ascertain defects of construction or change of condition caused by them. These surveys have disclosed the fact of a general deepening from scour along the outer edges of the mats. In some cases the mat has adjusted itself to the new condition, as was intended, while in others the test of its flexibility has been too great and faults have occurred. In some places, also, there has been settlement in the middle of mats rather than along their edges, indicating that greater thickness or density is required in very exposed situations. Defects have also been found between the low-water mats and those built on the graded bank. Under the strain of the long-continued floods of recent years the injury suffered by the revetment work has been sufficient to require a modification of some of the details of construction of bank protection.

The history of this work, under the Commission, is one of progressive increase in size and strength of structures employed as the necessity for such increase has been developed and as, by invention and the skill which comes from experience, the building and handling of larger and stronger structures has become possible. The mattresses used in the Lower Mississippi for five years past have been the heaviest and widest ever made for like purpose in the history of engineering. To build and sink them in the deepest and swiftest stream upon which such improvement has been attempted is an undertaking of extreme difficulty. It could not have been done successfully in the earlier stages of the improvement.

These works have always accomplished the results intended in their construction. The holding of a caving bank has always contributed to the improvement in the channel. The one open question of the whole problem of low-water improvement upon the lines hitherto followed is the permanence of the works employed for bank protection. In this respect there is more to be desired than has been attained.

Upon careful consideration of the subject the Commission believes it

advisable to further modify the construction of mattresses used in revetment work with a view to securing more flexibility and greater density in certain parts that are particularly exposed, and a better connection between the mats above and below low water, at the same time retaining the strength and general methods of construction and handling. This will involve additional cost. But, believing it to be warranted by the importance of the work, the engineers in charge have been directed to adopt methods to secure these ends in the work of the coming season. With these modifications of structure other and additional safeguards will be introduced.

In view of these facts and conclusions it has been recommended that, during the coming working season, new revetment work be confined to Plum Point Reach and Hopefield Bend.

These considerations and the recommendation to which they lead may involve a delay in the present methods of channel improvement which the rapidly increasing demand for better low-water navigation can not stand. The Commission has therefore had under consideration for the past year the subject of temporarily dredging such bars as may, during each low-water season, limit the navigable depth between Cairo and Red River. After very full study they have devised a plan and are building an experimental dredging plant on the lines which they think are most likely to accomplish this purpose. This will be large enough to demonstrate satisfactorily the feasibility or otherwise of affording relief to commerce by this class of work. It is recognized that to be at all efficient this dredging must be done on a scale rarely, if ever, previously attempted. The character of dredge to be used, the manner and possible speed of working, and above all the best method of disposing of the dredged material, are points of great importance which must be settled before the great cost of the final plant required should be incurred. The experimental dredge now building is designed to throw light on these points as far as possible. It is expected that it will be completed in time to be used during the low water of the present season. The Commission has, therefore, also reserved from other allotments a sum sufficient to construct a dredge boat of sufficient size and capacity to fully apply the results of these experiments on the practicability of the temporary improvement of navigation by such means.

HIGH WATER OF 1893 AND LEVEES.

The volume of discharge of the flood of 1893 was of very much more than average magnitude, and it is possible in this respect, after the discharge measurements are prepared, that in some parts of the river it may rank among the very great floods. The volume contained between levees was greater than ever before. The following dates and stages at different localities on the main river and its tributaries show clearly the sources from which the contributions were received:

	Feet.
Cincinnati, May 2	50.6
Chattanooga, May 6	28.2
Nashville, May 9	19.9
St. Louis, May 3	31.5
Cairo, May 9	49.3
Little Rock, May 3	25.2
Alexandria, May 27	24

The northern tributaries of the Ohio, the St. Francis, White, and Yazoo were also excessively high during the month of May. It will thus be seen that very large discharges combined from all flood-making

sources, except the Tennessee and the Cumberland, which did not rise much above a half-flood stage.

The high water resulting from these sources in 1893 was in many respects similar to that of the previous year. Both came exceedingly late in the season, and later in 1893 than in 1892.

The resemblance between the floods is also noticeable in the fact that between Arkansas City and Vicksburg and below Red River greater absolute heights were reached than were ever recorded before, and greater relative heights than were observed in either year above Arkansas City.

The greater heights of these floods in the parts of the river above mentioned is to be mainly, if not entirely, attributed to the larger volume of discharge held between the levees by their improved condition.

Notwithstanding the substantial equality in the flood heights of the past and present high water the number of crevasses in 1893 have been less than ever before whenever any such stage prevailed, and several districts have entirely escaped overflow. The number of unclosed crevasses in 1892 was ten, with an aggregate open length of 10,982 feet, or about one in 550 miles. During the present flood there have been six unclosed crevasses. The aggregate length of these is not yet ascertained, nor is the information yet in the possession of the Commission to prepare a complete statement of the area of land overflowed, as compared with previous years, although the indications are that it will be less. It may be well, in connection with this review of the high water of 1893, to briefly describe the existing levee system, its conditions, results, and requirements. Below the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio the hills crowd closely to the left bank and prevent any large escape of high water as far down as Memphis. Here no general system of levees exists or is required. On the right bank below Cairo lies the St. Francis Basin, extending from Cape Girardeau, Mo., to Helena, Ark. It is drained by the St. Francis River and Bayou St. John. This large region has never been protected from overflow, and only now are coöperative measures being taken by the General Government and the local organizations to inaugurate a system of levees. On the left bank, a short distance below Memphis, and on the right bank, at Helena, begin the existing levee systems. That on the left bank extends down near to Vicksburg and protects the Yazoo Basin. It is in good condition, generally having strong sections and grades from 3 to 4 feet above high water. It withstood the floods of the years 1892 and 1893 without a break, although the inflood of 1882, when the water was from 2 to 3½ feet lower along the front of the basin, there were 149 crevasses. The levee system on the right bank, from Helena down to White River, is intended to protect the White River Basin, and is now in process of construction. When completed it will have provisionally efficient grades and sections. Below the Arkansas River, and still on the right bank, lies the Texas Basin, extending to Red River, 330 miles, partly in Arkansas and partly in Louisiana. A line of levees extends along the entire front of this basin. These levees are by no means in a condition equal to those on the left bank, and crevasses have been of annual occurrence. Much work is still required to bring them to a state to safely resist floods equaling those of the past two years.

Below Red River the levees extend on the right bank to about 70 miles below New Orleans, while on the left bank, owing to the proximity of the hills, they only commence at Baton Rouge, from which point they also extend to about 70 miles below New Orleans. Although

these levees on both banks have been recently much improved, yet no year has passed without crevasses on one side or the other, and much work is still required to make them efficient.

It has appeared to the Commission to be a wise policy in levee building, owing to the extent of the work and the limited amount applicable to it in any one year, to promptly close all breaks as soon as practicable after their occurrence, in order to maintain the continuity of the line, and to build as long an extent of levee as possible, with a provisional grade and strength sufficient to resist the high waters that recur with substantial regularity, in order to give the earliest and widest protection, even if this protection is not absolute. This course commends itself rather than to build levees at present to an estimated grade and strength which will be sufficient to confine the entire discharge of the greatest future floods, and, in the meantime, to leave unimproved long stretches that will be breached by every ordinary high water. The levee authorities of all the riparian States concur in and act upon this line in their yearly work. It is believed that the wisdom of this policy has already proved itself by the increased coöperation which is coming from local sources, by the increase of acreage under cultivation, and of the value of land, and also of population in many of the districts, and by a greater feeling of confidence in those who live behind levees.

The effect of such improvement as has already been made has been to confine between levees a much larger high water volume, amounting, in some localities, as at Lake Providence, to an increase of 40 per cent. Accompanying this increase of volume is, of course, an increase of flood height. The extreme instance of this is again found at Lake Providence, where the flood rise of the river has increased, since the improvement of the levees, 3.5 feet, or about 8 per cent. A statement of the same tenor applies to Baton Rouge, where the increase of flood rise has been 2.45 feet, or 7 per cent, although during the floods of 1892 and 1893 the entire discharge at Red River Landing upwards of 1,300,000 cubic feet per second has, owing to the improvement of the levees of the Atchafalaya district, been transmitted past Baton Rouge. In all previous years when any such discharge passed Red River disastrous breaks above Baton Rouge materially reduced the volume passing the latter point.

Undoubtedly greater heights will occur when a still larger proportion of high water discharge is controlled between levees and when abnormal floods, such as in 1862 or 1882, occur, but in the meantime the improvement of the levees undertaken and approaching completion in some basins, and well advanced in all, brings in sight a condition of the levee system that will give substantial relief and protection in all except years of unusual floods. The measure of prosperity thus induced will help to supply the resources for the final completion and maintenance of the work.

To any other system for the protection of these alluvial lands there are objections, both theoretical and practical, which can not be overcome. Those of a theoretical character are connected with the hydraulic law that a reduction of flood discharge in a silt-formed channel will reduce its capacity below the point of outlet. This observation has been repeated in the many local comparative surveys of the river bed made by the Commission before and after crevasses, or before and after rebuilding the levee made necessary by a crevasse. The difficulties of a practical nature consist of the necessity of continuing any outlet to the Gulf without return to the river at any intermediate point.

Such return would merely transfer the danger from one locality to another lower down. The condition thus imposed upon any outlet involves great cost and danger. Any outlet intended to relieve the parts of the river where flood heights are now most dangerous would, in any case, be very long. To have an appreciable effect it would require an excavated channel of large width and depth. As it would traverse tracts of cultivated and valuable land the cost of expropriation of a right of way would be very great. The cost of the levees which would be required to control it and prevent the permanent continuation of disaster and overflow while flowing through regions which will in a few years be placed under the sufficient protection of a levee system would be very much greater.

When completed there would be two or more rivers, each presenting the same dangers and requiring the same treatment as the present single channel. The cost of efficient outlets would be greater than the cost of completion of the levee system. When constructed they would either silt up, as do many island chutes, or would enlarge and assume the tortuous type of an alluvial stream, with shifting bars and caving banks. Finally, conceived and executed in defiance of physical law, they would fail as a safe, cheap, or efficient method of abating overflow.

After a review of the progress thus far made in the improvement of a levee system and of the facts developed by the continued surveys, gaugings, and observations of the river, such as the entire absence of evidence of any rise of the bed of the river, the local tendency to shoal where volume is reduced, and the larger discharge now controlled between levees, with an increase of flood heights which does not affect the practicability of a low system, the Commission expresses its continued confidence in the reclamation from overflow of the alluvial lands of the Lower Mississippi Valley on the lines now proposed and in progress, as entirely practicable, at a cost which is amply justified by the importance of the undertaking.

LOW WATER OF 1892.

During the summer and autumn of 1892 the gauge readings were by no means so low as those of the previous year, which, generally, have not been equaled since 1879. The condition of the navigation is shown in the following abstract of bar depth between Cairo and Red River, where 10 feet or less were found:

Depth.	Number of places.
5½	2
6	2
6½	3
7	5
7½	5
8	7
8½	3
9	11
Total	38

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Appropriation for salaries and expenses Mississippi River Commission:	
Balance on hand May 31, 1892	\$138.26
Balance on hand May 31, 1893	138.26
Appropriation for survey of Mississippi River:	
Balance on hand May 31, 1892	7.08
Balance on hand May 31, 1893	7.08
Appropriation for improving Mississippi River:	
Balance on hand May 31, 1892	986,375.18
Appropriated, act of July 13, 1892	2,470,600.00
Total	3,456,375.18
Expended, June 1, 1892, to May 31, 1893	2,653,471.92
Balance on hand May 31, 1893	802,903.26
Distributed as follows:	
Levees	194,193.70
Channel works	81,559.60
Harbors and bank protection	245,199.19
Red and Atchafalaya rivers	139,973.00
Surveys, gauges and observations	58,880.67
Plant, Mississippi River Commission, and miscellaneous	103,097.10
Total	802,903.26
Approximate outstanding liabilities and amounts covered by existing contracts	295,492.82
<i>Estimate of funds by the Mississippi River Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.</i>	
For improving Mississippi River from Head of the Passes to the mouth of the Ohio River, including salaries, clerical, office, traveling, and miscellaneous expenses of the Mississippi River Commission	\$2,665,000
For improving harbors at:	
New Madrid, Mo.	75,000
Memphis, Tenn	100,000
Greenville, Miss	200,000
Vicksburg, Miss. (Delta Point)	150,000
Natchez, Miss., and Vidalia, La	400,000
New Orleans, La.	300,000
For improvement at head of Atchafalaya and mouth of Red River, Louisiana	350,000

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Colonel of Engineers, Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. A.,
President Mississippi River Commission.

CHAS. R. SUTER,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

B. M. HARROD,
 R. S. TAYLOR,
 O. H. ERNST,
Major of Engineers.

HENRY FLAD, C. E.,
 HENRY L. WHITING,
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS L. CASEY,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.

Concurring in the inadvisability of an attempt to create new outlets from the Mississippi River which shall be large streams at all stages of the river, we do not wish to be understood as condemning the use

in the levees of long waste weirs to take off the top of the flood if it shall be found that at certain places in the lower part of the river the further increase in flood flow which will come from raising the levees at points farther up the river can be controlled in whole or in part by such waste weirs more economically than by higher levees.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Colonel of Engineers, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.,
President Mississippi River Commission.

O. H. ERNST,
Major of Engineers.

HENRY FLAD, C. E.,

HENRY L. WHITING,
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The signatures of Henry Flad and Henry L. Whiting have been added at their request.

C. B. C.

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, October 1, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the principal operations of the Ordnance Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, with such remarks and recommendations as the interests of this branch of the military service seem to require.

The fiscal resources and expenditures of the Department during the year were as follows, viz:

Amount in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriations on June 30, 1892	\$4,988,860.80
Amount in the Treasury not reported to the credit of the appropriations on June 30, 1892	817.87
Amount in Government depositories to the credit of disbursing officers and others on June 30, 1892	532,296.47
Amount of appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893	2,892,277.89
Amounts refunded to ordnance appropriations in settling accounts during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893	226,081.34
Gross amount received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, from sales to officers; from rents; from collections from troops on account of losses of or damage to ordnance stores; from Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company; from powder and projectiles (proceeds of sales); from sales of condemned stores; from testing machine, and from all other sources not before mentioned ..	41,208.50
Total	8,621,542.87
<hr/>	
Amount of expenditures during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, including expenses attending sales of condemned stores, exchange of powder, etc.	3,702,202.66
Amount deposited in Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, as proceeds of sales of Government property	9,036.12
Amount turned into the surplus fund on June 30, 1893	3,644.97
Amount in Government depositories to the credit of disbursing officers and others on June 30, 1893	553,400.05

Amount transferred from ordnance appropriations in settling accounts during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893	\$4, 281. 18
Amount in the Treasury not reported to the credit of appropriations on June 30, 1893	436. 04
Amount in the Treasury to the credit of appropriations on June 30, 1893	4, 348, 541. 85
Total	8, 621, 542. 87
* * * * *	* * * * *

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MILITIA.

My annual estimates of this year contain an item for arming and equipping the militia of the District of Columbia. The following remarks on this subject are copied from my annual report of last year:

The act of March 1, 1889 (vol. 25, p. 77, 2 Stat. L.), to provide for the organization of the militia of the District of Columbia, provides (section 31) that the ordnance and ordnance stores necessary to arm, equip, and instruct said militia shall be issued from the stores and supplies provided for the use of the regular Army; but the act failed to make any appropriation to enable the Ordnance Department to make good the depletion of the limited army supplies by these issues to the militia.

As the property issued as provided for in this act must be taken from the supplies for the Army—that is, from the appropriations for these supplies—and as it is a fact that the appropriations now made are insufficient for the actual needs of the Army, it is evident that if the militia is supplied the Army will suffer, and *vice versa*.

The issues thus far made under this act amount to \$45,621.54, and an item of this amount is embraced in the estimates to be laid before Congress. In my judgment it would be wise to have a permanent appropriation of a fixed amount for each year to provide for these issues to the District militia, or a specific appropriation for each year.

The importance of maintaining the efficiency of the District militia need not be stated. The small allotment due to the District from the general appropriation for arming and equipping the militia of the United States is inadequate for this purpose.

APPROPRIATION FOR ARMING AND EQUIPPING THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

Your attention is invited to the inadequacy of the general appropriation for arming and equipping the militia. The act of 1808 fixed the amount annually allotted for the militia of all the States at \$200,000. The improved arms, equipments, artillery, and other stores of the present day cost for the same number of men more than three times the cost of the same eighty-five years ago, when the act was passed. The population of the country is now more than ten times that of 1808, and the demand for these equipments has increased more than ten times. The act of February 12, 1887, increased this appropriation, but made it include also camp and garrison equipage and clothing furnished by the Quartermaster's Department. I stated in my annual report for 1892 that this act, instead of increasing the appropriation for arming and equipping the militia (that is, the portion used for arms and equipments), as was intended by Congress, actually resulted in a reduction of this portion of the appropriation that year to \$173,000. The demand since that time has largely increased, and the value of the ordnance stores issued to the militia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, was \$226,821.49. Notwithstanding this large increase in the issues during the past year, the demands which could not be supplied were greater than in previous years.

The above figures show how inadequate the present appropriation must be. Experience proves that it is so. The small allotment which can be made to each State from the appropriation is carefully husbanded and economically used, but is insufficient. The War Department is troubled by requests from the States for larger supplies than can be furnished under the allotments. The urgent importance of maintaining not only the present force and efficiency of the States' militia, but of enlarging the same, is admitted and urged by the War Department. It is a hardship, then, for the Department to be constantly compelled to refuse the most needful supplies. The inability to furnish these supplies not only cripples the efficiency of the militia force and dampens the valuable ardor of officers who are engaged in promoting its efficiency, but makes a further enlargement of the militia force, which is so necessary, practically impossible. It is hoped that if this matter is urged upon the attention of Congress a more suitable appropriation for the armament and equipment of the militia may be made.

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I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

D. W. FLAGLER,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 9, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Inspector-General's Department for the year 1893.

* * * * *

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard, its increasing importance, sphere of usefulness, and the methods and measures that are best calculated to promote its efficiency and effectiveness, are subjects to which considerable time and painstaking labor have been devoted in former years. And judging from the interest which has been awakened and the appreciative manner in which the publication of the plain truth, whether of praise or blame, regarding military organizations, their equipment, instruction, capacity, general standing, etc., has been received by the officers and men of the National Guard, the labor incurred and time spent on this live and energetic branch of military affairs have been most satisfactorily repaid.

In the report to the major-general commanding the army the present defencelessness of our southern seaboard is touched upon. The bald extent of our territory and our borders is a matter for military consideration. The United States has an internal commerce estimated at about 170,000,000 tons and 20,000,000 passengers, traversing 100,000,000 miles; and, without Alaska, possesses an ocean coast, including the larger indentations, of about 12,609 miles (of which 6,861 are on the Atlantic, 3,461 on the Gulf of Mexico, and 2,287 on the Pacific), a northern or British frontier of 3,540 miles, and a Mexican frontier of 1,550 miles, a territory, the greatest length of which is 2,760 miles and

greatest breadth 1,600 miles. Can we realize the vastness of this territory? As Gladstone says, "a natural base for the greatest continuous empire ever established by man." In case of a sudden emergency the regular army would be found ready and willing; but owing to its comparative smallness the duty of protecting our country in an emergency would devolve largely upon the men of the National Guard, and their congeners, the volunteers. It can not but be welcomed as a favorable sign of the times that we are, as a nation, taking a deeper interest in the healthy development of the national reserve military forces.

This department is connected, necessarily, with every branch of the military establishment where the best discipline, efficiency, instruction, or economy is desired; and the presence of regular officers under the supervision of this department if not obstructed would, necessarily, result beneficially and be of service to the guardsmen, as it has been in the case of the regulars. That this arrangement is invited by the guardsmen themselves, especially of the West, is shown in such letters as this from Col. James M. Rice, inspector-general of rifle practice, Illinois National Guard, from which the following extract is taken:

I have taken very great interest in the reports of the Inspector-General's Department of the United States army with reference to the inspection of the National Guard. I have awaited their appearance with great interest, and obtained copies as soon as possible and read them, I think, with great profit. I am quite sure that this is the only way to bring the entire mass of the National Guard into somewhat approximately the excellence of the best part of it. It is the method by which the excellence attained by the part that think ably and work earnestly is made available for all, instead of a mere small locality. It is the means by which those who are able to think ably and willing to work earnestly are encouraged to do so by the knowledge that what they do will be known and recognized by others and be made largely useful, and also by enabling men of that kind to see each other's work.

You one time asked me, at Camp Douglas, in Wisconsin, what it was that I thought made the militia so much more efficient than it was years ago. There are two causes: One is the large prevalence of soldiers who have seen actual service under able generals in hard campaigns and long ones, and the other is the system of inspection and reporting, by which that which is meritorious is separated from that which is merely red tape, fuss, and feathers, and men are taught to appreciate the one and avoid the other. It is to be regretted that the old soldier influence will soon be gone, and it is to be hoped that it will be a long time before any more soldiers of long experience in long campaigns are developed in the United States army. Discriminating and judicious reports, made by officers who know and appreciate what is truly military, will be the only thing left them to keep the National Guard up to the efficiency that it even now possesses. To have the inspections and publications of your department cease would be a damage to the National Guard for which nothing else could possibly compensate.

This department has done what it could, and has thoroughly realized the importance of joining hands with the National Guard by all proper means; and the beneficial intercourse between the two branches of our military establishment—the regulars and the National Guard—was never more pleasant and complete than while assigned to and promoted by this Bureau. Any efforts to effect an alienation between them would be greatly regretted.

The rise under our efforts and the fall since may be partially indicated in the following table:

Year.	Officers detailed.	States holding encampments.	Aggregate enrolled strength present.
1890.....	17	14	22,270
1891.....	57	27	50,738
1892.....	25	20	36,207
1893.....	16	14	.....

It is desired to again call attention to the need of an increased appropriation by the general government for the maintenance of the National Guard, and to the suggestions made in my reports of previous years.

* * * * *

HOMING-PIGEON SERVICE.

Much has been said and a great deal written about the speed, endurance, and reliability of the homing pigeon as a carrier of messages, both for business and pleasure; and more than once this bird has practically demonstrated its usefulness as a valuable adjunct in military operations. Their use for the rapid transmission of dispatches during the naval review of the past spring was widely published; but their most important achievement was in 1870, when they kept the outside world in touch with Paris, though all other means of sending communications to the city were cut off or destroyed. Since then neither balloons nor homing birds have been ignored by any progressive military nation, and all the great European powers have organized and perfected a pigeon service for the speedy conveyance of important intelligence. In such a matter of simple preparation for exigencies no one nation can control. This government might well imitate the military example set by the foremost nations rather than lag too far behind; especially as it is possible to establish a successful organization here capable of rendering effective service at a minimum outlay.

There are in nearly every large city of the Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the lakes to the gulf, a number of pigeon fanciers, formed into clubs, who now fly their birds for the sport and amusement it gives them. That their number is large is indicated by the fact that they are able to support several organs for their special interest. They not only are willing to lend their help in the establishment of a national pigeon service, but have shown commendable enthusiasm and are eager that the flying of their birds be conducted under the fostering care of the government. Under such favorable auspices the government could easily create a network of intercommunication between the more important points for the purpose of meeting possible emergencies in case of need, especially for international frontier service. It would only be necessary to designate the points between which it is desired to fly the birds. Of course it would not be obligatory for the various pigeon societies to confine themselves to the directions or limits to be fixed by the Department.

What is said to be needed is: (1) To ameliorate the present conditions as to training, either by securing more favorable rates from the transportation companies, which are reported excessive, or by appropriating a small amount for the purpose; (2) give rewards or prizes for the best results obtained during the year as is now done in Europe, and (3) induce each society or club to make an annual report to the Department of the condition, etc., of their lofts.

Any one of the supply departments could thus perfect a service that might be of incalculable advantage when needed.

According to Capt. H. T. W. Allatt, of the English army, during the siege of Paris, one bird could readily carry 30,000 dispatches, which were photographed on very thin films of collodion; and the *Bulletin de la Reunion des Officiers* of July 11, 1885, states that 150,000 official and 1,000,000 private dispatches or notices of money orders were carried into Paris by pigeons. To be of value in a military point of view mes-

sages must be delivered with rapidity and promptness, and the messenger pigeon has been found to do this when all other means fail. From a number of reports received it appears that the average time made by pigeons in this country, in flights of over 300 miles, is 1,070 yards per minute, or about 36 miles per hour; but under favorable atmospheric conditions the speed has exceeded 50 miles per hour. The average slowest speed reported has been 800 yards per minute, or slightly over 27 miles per hour. The greatest number of miles made during any one day, on the various occasions, is reported to range from 308 to 541 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, the latter being from Elba, Va., to Providence, R. I. Within reasonable limits the bird can be fairly relied upon. Its love of home is unexcelled. Some are said to have returned home after an absence in confinement of one year and nine months. And there are records of birds returning from distances of over 1,000 miles. From Pensacola, Fla., to Fall River, Mass., a distance of 1,183 miles, has been accomplished more than once.

The necessity for establishing government lofts in this country is not so pronounced as in Europe, where this service, aided by private pigeon societies, has been brought to a high state of perfection; but as the material and means in the hands of patriotic citizens are at the disposal of the government an efficient volunteer pigeon service could be readily established, systematized, and perfected. The importance attached to this service by European nations is well known and has been officially reported. Our service does not take readily to any novelty, and sometimes the regulars and sometimes the militia take the lead when their introduction becomes necessary.

It is believed that the feasibility of establishing a volunteer pigeon service, by organizing clubs already existing into a harmonious combination, must be perfectly evident, and that it can be readily supplemented by lofts at military posts under the care of either of the bureaus of the War Department having non-commissioned staff. This is one of the least of those things that every civilized army has, but we have not; and it can be supplied practically without expense, requiring only a little labor and painstaking care, and therefore it seems to deserve occasional mention. More than one officer has attempted individually to supply this deficiency, but it evidently requires concert of action at several points simultaneously. If there is the good in it that foreign services claim it deserves a fair and properly organized test with us. When can it receive such a test?

* * * * *

AN INCIDENT.

It has been announced in the public press that possibly certain State officials took offense at some criticism by *one* of the inspecting officers, as published last year, and therefore the orders to army officers visiting State encampments should omit all reference to inspections. Perhaps other equally good reasons can be given; as such an untoward result from so slight a cause seems far-reaching. Copies of the reports were furnished the officials, and no such objections were expressed officially before publication, and the wishes of the best officers in the National Guard were always considered in these publications. Those who have labored hard and done so much to produce the present good feeling need not regret it. The large majority of guardsmen are as able to endure a frank and manly inspection report as the regulars are, and they fully agree with the views of the distinguished president of the

National Guard Association, General Wingate, in a letter to this office in 1890; wherein he says:

In his criticism the inspector should state the plain truth, putting it as much as possible in a way calculated to avoid offense, but not attempting to praise what is not worthy of it.

The criticisms, on the other hand, should be in a liberal rather than in a technical spirit, and directed to the practical part of military duty rather than to the minutæ of drill, with the view to aid in gathering up the loose ends of instruction and to help make the troops as fit for service as the limited time will permit, bearing in mind always that they cannot be expected to know the books which the regular officer is familiar with.

The publication of the inspection reports is believed to have aroused interest, encouraged improvement, and accomplished great good in many ways, and certainly the published reports have been eagerly sought by members of the National Guard in all parts of the country. We unite with all good soldiers in wishing them God speed.

* * * * *

Respectfully submitted.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Inspector-General.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
LOS ANGELES, -- CAL.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 18, 1893.

To the PRESIDENT:

Since the date of the last report the following vessels have been launched:

Name.	Tonnage.	Date of launch.
Katahdin	2, 133	Feb. 4, 1893
Indiana.....	10, 200	Feb. 28, 1893
Massachusetts.....	10, 200	June 10, 1893
Minneapolis	7, 350	Aug. 12, 1893
Oregon	10, 200	Oct. 26, 1893

The following new vessels have been completed, accepted by the Government, and placed in commission during the current calendar year:

Name.	Tonnage.	Date of commission.
Monterey	4, 138	Feb. 13, 1893
Bancroft.....	838	Mar. 3, 1893
Machias	1, 050	July 29, 1893
Detroit	2, 000	...do
New York	8, 150	Aug. 1, 1893
Castine	1, 050	Not yet commissioned.

TRIALS.

The preliminary trials of the *Monterey*, *Bancroft*, *Detroit*, *New York*, *Machias*, *Castine*, and *Columbia* resulted successfully, as did also the final trials of the *Monterey*, *Bancroft*, and *Detroit*. It is a source of

gratification to the Department to state that on the preliminary trials the speeds attained were, in most cases, in excess of the minimum speeds required by the several contracts, as will be seen by the following table:

Name.	Trial speed in knots per hour.	Contract speed.
		<i>Knots.</i>
Monterey.....	13.6	{ *5, 400
		{ 16
Bancroft.....	14.57	12
Detroit.....	18.71	17
New York.....	21.0	20
Machias.....	15.46	13
Castine.....	15.61	13
Columbia.....	22.80	21

* Indicated horse power.

The increased horse power or speed over designed rates obtained by contractors in these ships has entitled them in some cases to large premiums, and this has attracted much comment. It has been assumed that these premiums when paid were mere gratuities, or that they were at any rate all clear profit to the builders, the Government being without any sufficient consideration therefor. The system of allowing premiums for increase over, and imposing penalties for failure to attain, contract rates was not thus intended, and it is not believed to have so operated.

When Secretary Whitney, who devised this method, was considering the question of making contracts, he very properly concluded that it would work hardship if he should refuse in every case to take, and should throw back upon the hands of the builder, every vessel that should fail in any respect to equal contract requirements. The natural conclusion was that if the Government did accept a ship not coming up to all the requirements, the builders should be charged for the defect according to some scale of rates previously agreed upon. This resolved itself into the imposition of penalties for failure to attain required results. The corollary, alike fair and reasonable, was premiums for excelling contract rates. Thus was devised a system which was practicable because reciprocal, and it was alike just and fair to Government and contractor. It was a double incentive to diligence, and it is not believed that it has resulted in any injustice to the Government. Ship-builders are not less shrewd than other men who conduct great business establishments; competition between them has always been severe. This statement is made with the fullest assurance of its correctness, and it may as a result be stated with equal confidence that contractors have always taken into their calculations, when bidding, the amounts it was possible to earn as premiums.

It will therefore be seen that the official trial of a vessel upon which premiums and penalties depend, is a matter of great moment both to the Government and the contractor. Elaborate preparations are always made to secure exact weights, the best of fuel, and the most efficient attendants. Contracts made prior to the incoming of the present administration provided that the Government should pay the expenses of a successful trial. When one party to a contract is to provide the means of conducting a test upon which so much depends and the other is to pay the bill it will be readily perceived that disputes will be likely to arise when settlements come to be made, and such has already been the case. Bills have been recently presented for trial trip expenses in which the Department has felt obliged to insist upon large reductions. To avoid disputes of this character, it has been provided in the recent contracts for the three new gunboats, that all trial-trip expenses shall be paid by the contractors. It is not to be doubted that bidders took this matter into consideration in making their estimates, yet it is believed that this course will result in an economy to the Government. When those who make the bills are themselves to pay them, expenditures for the trial of vessels will not be lavish.

The progress thus far made in our naval development is clearly shown in the following tables, which give the number and type of effective war vessels which this country will possess when those now building are completed, and also a similar list of vessels of the principal foreign naval powers:

UNITED STATES.

VESSELS SERVICEABLE FOR WAR PURPOSES.

Type.	Number authorized.	Number building.	Number in service.	Total.
ARMORED.				
Battle ships, first class.....		4		4
Battle ships, second class.....		2		2
Armored cruisers.....		1	1	2
Coast-defense vessels.....		4	2	6
Harbor-defense ram.....		1		1
Total.....		12	3	15
UNARMORED.				
Protected cruisers.....		5	8	13
Cruisers.....		2	1	3
Gunboats.....	3		6	9
Dynamite gun vessel.....			1	1
Total.....	3	7	16	26
Grand total.....	3	19	19	41

UNITED STATES—Continued.

VESSELS UNSERVICEABLE FOR WAR PURPOSES.

Type.	Number authorized.	Number building.	Number in service.	Total.
Iron cruisers			4	.....
Wooden cruisers			13	.....
Iron gunboats			1	.....
Single-turret monitors*			13	.....
Dispatch and practice vessels			2	.....
Tugs and freight boats			12	.....
Sailing vessels			7	.....
Receiving ships			9	.....
Vessels beyond repair			3	.....
Total			64	.....

* These monitors are in such a condition of deterioration as to be practically useless for war purposes.

Under "Miscellaneous" in the following tables are grouped transports, dispatch vessels; training, school, drill, and receiving ships; depot, survey, special-service vessels; tugs and harbor craft.

ARGENTINA.

Type.	Number authorized.	Number building.	Number unfit for effective service.	Number available for war service.	Total number.
ARMORED.					
Battle ships				1	1
Coast-defense vessels				4	4
Total				5	5
UNARMORED.					
Cruisers, protected				3	3
Cruisers					
Gun vessels				12	12
Torpedo vessels				2	2
Miscellaneous		1	2	4	7
Total		1	2	21	24
Summary		1	2	26	29
Torpedo boats				26	26

AUSTRIA.

Type.	Number authorized.	Number building.	Number unit for effective service.	Number available for war service.	Total number.
ARMORED.					
Battle ships				7	7
Coast-defense vessels.....		3			3
Cruisers.....				3	3
Gun vessels					
Total.....		3		10	13
UNARMORED.					
Cruisers, protected.....				6	6
Cruisers.....				12	12
Gun vessels		1		9	10
Torpedo vessels		1		6	7
Miscellaneous	1		17	12	30
Total.....	1	2	17	45	65
Summary.....	1	5	17	55	78
Torpedo boats		4		63	67

BRAZIL.

ARMORED.					
Battle ships.....	4			2	6
Coast-defense vessels.....			1	3	4
Cruisers.....					
Gun vessels.....		2	4		6
Total.....	4	2	5	5	16
UNARMORED.					
Cruisers, protected.....	6	1		2	9
Cruisers.....			1	5	6
Gun vessels.....			23	0	23
Torpedo vessels	6			1	7
Miscellaneous		1	12	4	17
Total.....	12	2	36	12	62
Summary.....	16	4	41	17	78
Torpedo boats				15	15

CHILE.

ARMORED.					
Battle ships.....				2	2
Coast-defense vessels.....				1	1
Total.....				3	3
UNARMORED.					
Cruisers, protected.....	1	1		3	5
Cruisers.....			1	4	5
Gun vessels.....					0
Torpedo vessels.....	2			2	4
Miscellaneous.....	2		2	6	10
Total.....	5	1	3	15	24
Summary.....	5	1	3	18	27
Torpedo boats	Some			21	21

CHINA.

Type.	Number authorized.	Number building.	Number unfit for effective service.	Number available for war service.	Total number.
ARMORED.					
Battle ships				2	2
Coast-defense vessels				4	4
Total				6	6
UNARMORED.					
Cruisers, protected		7		6	13
Cruisers		5	2	13	20
Gun vessels			4	44	48
Torpedo vessels		1			1
Miscellaneous			27	18	45
Total		13	33	81	127
Summary		13	33	87	133
Torpedo boats				32	32

DENMARK.

ARMORED.					
Battle ships				1	1
Coast-defense vessels		1		6	7
Cruisers				1	1
Total		1		8	9
UNARMORED.					
Cruisers, protected				5	5
Cruisers				1	1
Gun vessels				11	11
Torpedo vessels				0	0
Miscellaneous			8	15	23
Total			8	32	40
Summary		1	8	49	49
Torpedo boats		2		20	22

ENGLAND.

ARMORED.					
Battle ships	2	6		36	44
Coast-defense vessels				18	18
Cruisers			3	19	22
Total	2	6	3	73	84
UNARMORED.					
Cruisers, protected	5	12		46	63
Cruisers			1	68	69
Gun vessels				82	82
Torpedo vessels		8		31	39
Miscellaneous			130	114	244
Total	7	20	131	341	497
Summary	9	26	134	414	581
Torpedo boats	16	14		197	227

FRANCE.

Type.	Number authorized.	Number building.	Number unfit for effective service.	Number available for war service.	Total number.
ARMORED.					
Battle ships	3	5	3	18	29
Coast-defense vessels		4	1	21	26
Cruisers		7	3	8	19
Total	3	16	7	48	74
UNARMORED.					
Cruisers, protected	6	11		19	36
Cruisers			2	28	30
Gun vessels	4	1	2	87	94
Torpedo vessels		3		11	14
Miscellaneous			119	244	363
Total	10	15	123	389	537
Summary	13	31	130	437	611
Torpedo boats	10	33		180	223
Torpedo boats (submarine)		2		1	3

GERMANY.

ARMORED.					
Battle ships		4		10	14
Coast-defense vessels		6		13	19
Gun vessels				2	2
Total		10		25	35
UNARMORED.					
Cruisers, protected		1		3	4
Cruisers	1	2		14	17
Gun vessels				3	3
Torpedo vessels	2	4		12	18
Miscellaneous			38	24	62
Total	3	7	38	56	104
Summary	3	17	38	81	139
Torpedo boats	8	8		100	125
Torpedo boats (submarine)	1				1

GREECE.

ARMORED.					
Battle ships	1			3	4
Cruisers				2	2
Total	1			5	6
UNARMORED.					
Cruisers, protected	3	2			5
Cruisers				4	4
Gun vessels				16	16
Torpedo vessels	6			1	3
Miscellaneous			9	13	22
Total	9	2	9	34	50
Summary	5	2	9	39	56
Torpedo boats	2			23	48

HOLLAND.

Type.	Number authorized.	Number building.	Number unfit for effective service.	Number available for war service.	Total number.
ARMORED.					
Battle ships					
Coast-defense vessels	3			25	28
Total	3			25	28
UNARMORED.					
Cruisers, protected				1	1
Cruisers				11	11
Gun vessels		1		55	56
Torpedo vessels		4			4
Miscellaneous			11	35	46
Total		5	11	102	114
Summary	3	5	11	127	142
Torpedo boats		3		38	41

ITALY.

ARMORED.					
Battle ships		5		7	12
Coast-defense vessels				6	6
Cruisers	2	2		4	8
Total	2	7		17	26
UNARMORED.					
Cruisers, protected		7		6	13
Cruisers		1		12	13
Gun vessels				32	32
Torpedo vessels	3	2		13	18
Miscellaneous	3			67	70
Total	6	10		130	146
Summary	8	17		147	172
Torpedo boats			19	160	179
Torpedo boats (submarine)		1		1	2

JAPAN.

ARMORED.					
Battle ships					
Coast-defense vessels				3	3
Cruisers				2	2
Total				5	5
UNARMORED.					
Cruisers, protected		4	1	6	11
Cruisers				8	8
Gun vessels				7	7
Torpedo vessels				1	1
Miscellaneous			5	6	11
Total		4	6	28	38
Summary		4	6	33	43
Torpedo boats		7		23	30

PORTUGAL.

Type.	Number authorized.	Number building.	Number unit for effective service.	Number available for war service.	Total number.
ARMORED.					
Battle ships.....					
Coast-defense vessels.....				1	1
Cruisers.....		4			4
Total.....		4		1	5
UNARMORED.					
Cruisers, protected.....					
Cruisers.....				6	6
Gun vessels.....		2		30	32
Torpedo vessels.....					
Miscellaneous.....			8	16	24
Total.....		2	8	52	62
Summary.....		6	8	53	67
Torpedo boats.....		5		4	9

RUSSIA.

ARMORED.					
Battle ships.....		5		10	15
Coast-defense vessels.....		2		27	29
Cruisers.....	1	1		9	11
Total.....	1	8		46	55
UNARMORED.					
Cruisers, protected.....				1	1
Cruisers.....				28	28
Gun vessels.....				35	35
Torpedo vessels.....		1		11	12
Miscellaneous.....	10	3		70	83
Total.....	10	4		145	159
Summary.....	11	12		191	214
Torpedo boats.....		14		152	166

SPAIN.

ARMORED.					
Battle ships.....				1	1
Coast defense vessels.....				5	5
Cruisers.....		7			7
Total.....		7		6	13
UNARMORED.					
Cruisers, protected.....				6	6
Cruisers.....				15	15
Gun vessels.....				28	28
Torpedo vessels.....		3		8	11
Miscellaneous.....			19	45	64
Total.....		3	19	102	124
Summary.....		10	19	108	137
Torpedo boats.....		24		24	48
Torpedo boats (submarine).....		1		1	2

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Type.	Number authorized.	Number building.	Number unfit for effective service.	Number available for war service.	Total number.
ARMORED (SWEDEN).					
Battle ships					
Coast-defense vessels				15	16
ARMORED (NORWAY).					
Battle ships					
Coast-defense vessels				4	4
Total, Sweden				16	16
Total, Norway				4	4
Total, Sweden and Norway				20	20
UNARMORED (SWEDEN).					
Cruisers, protected					
Cruisers				4	4
Gun vessels				13	13
Torpedo vessels				1	1
Miscellaneous			3	28	31
UNARMORED (NORWAY).					
Cruisers, protected				1	1
Cruisers				2	2
Gun vessels				31	31
Torpedo vessels					
Miscellaneous			9	5	14
Total, Sweden			3	46	49
Total, Norway			9	39	48
Total Sweden and Norway			12	85	97
Summary, Sweden			3	62	65
Summary, Norway			9	43	52
Summary, Sweden and Norway			12	105	117
Torpedo boats:					
Sweden				20	20
Norway		2		9	11
Total Sweden and Norway		2		29	31

TURKEY.

ARMORED.					
Battle ships	2			7	9
Coast-defense vessels				4	4
Cruisers		1		7	8
Total	2	1		18	21
UNARMORED.					
Cruisers, protected	2	2			4
Cruisers	2	2		3	7
Gun vessels	16	8		16	40
Torpedo vessels		1		2	3
Miscellaneous			20	42	62
Total	20	13	20	63	116
Summary	22	14	20	81	137
Torpedo boats		5		30	35
Submarine boats				2	2

A comparison of these tables will show that the United States now ranks seventh as a naval power.

Of the old wooden ships of the Navy but eight remain in active service as cruisers, and one, the *Hartford*, is now being repaired for service. These vessels will disappear from active service within three years under the operations of the 10 per cent limit, except the *Hartford* and the *Kearsarge*, which are specially exempted by act of Congress. None of our wooden vessels can be taken into account in the consideration of an effective Navy.

After careful consideration, the Department requests authority to devote the \$450,000 authorized for the construction of a vessel similar to the *Vesuvius* to the construction of three torpedo boats; and it also recommends that Congress should so increase the limit of cost of the swift torpedo cruiser authorized by the act of June 30, 1890, as to enable the Department to have this vessel laid down during the next fiscal year.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW VESSELS.

The act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1893, authorized the construction of three new vessels, these vessels to be of the class known as "light-draft protected gunboats," of about 1,200 tons displacement, and to cost not more than \$400,000 each, excluding any premiums that may be paid for increased speed and cost of armament. The act further provided that the contract for the construction of either of said gunboats shall contain such provisions as to speed, and premiums and penalties affected by speed, as, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, may be deemed proper and fitting.

Under authority conferred by the act above mentioned, sealed proposals were invited for the construction of these vessels, which, for the purpose of distinguishing them, were designated as Gunboats Nos. 7, 8, and 9, under two general classes, each class embracing all three vessels. In Class 1 the "hull and machinery, including engines, boilers, and appurtenances and equipment, complete in all respects, in accordance with the drawings, plans, and specifications provided by the Secretary of the Navy." Class 2, the "hull and machinery, including engines, boilers, and appurtenances and equipment, complete in all respects, in accordance with the drawings, plans, and specifications provided by the bidder."

Two designs were determined upon by the Department; the one for No. 7 being that of a light-draft protected gunboat of about 1,200 tons displacement, having a speed of 14 knots per hour; and that for Nos. 8 and 9, being of a light draft protected gunboat for special service, having a speed of 13 knots per hour. These vessels are designed for use in Chinese waters and for river service elsewhere.

Plans, drawings, and specifications were prepared by the Department ready for the inspection of all persons desiring to bid under Class 1, and the sealed proposals under both classes were opened October 17, 1893.

The bids under the two classes were found to be as follows:

CLASS 1.

Name of bidder.	Gunboat No. 7.	Gunboat No. 8 or 9.	Gunboats No. 8 and No. 9.	
			Each.	Total.
Maryland Steel Company, Sparrow Point, Md	\$380,000	\$380,000	\$375,000	\$750,000
Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal	400,000	385,000	350,000	700,000
Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Newport News, Va	290,000	306,000	287,500	575,000
Coronado Foundry and Machine Company, Coronado, San Diego County, Cal	372,000	.....	.....	.....
Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me	425,000	468,000	.....	.....

Name of bidder.	Gunboats No. 7 and No. 8 or No. 9.			Gunboats No. 7 and No. 8 and No. 9.		
	No. 7.	No. 8 or 9.	Total.	No. 7.	No. 8 or 9.	Total.
Maryland Steel Company, Sparrow Point, Md	\$379,000	\$379,000	\$758,000	\$370,000	\$370,000	\$1,110,000
Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal	400,000	380,000	780,000	400,000	350,000	1,100,000
Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Newport News, Va	292,500	292,500	585,000	230,000	280,000	840,000
John H. Dialogue & Son, Camden, N. J. ....	.....	.....	.....	395,333½	395,333½	1,186,000

CLASS 2.

Name of bidder.	Gunboat No. 7.	Gunboat No. 8 or 9.	Gunboats No. 8 and No. 9.	
			Each.	Total.
Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal .....	.....	\$377,000	\$342,000	\$684,000
Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me	\$368,000	382,000	377,000	754,000

Name of bidder.	Gunboats No. 7 and No. 8 or No. 9.			Gunboats No. 7 and No. 8 and No. 9.		
	No. 7.	No. 8 or 9.	Total.	No. 7.	No. 8 or 9.	Total.
Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal	\$400,000	\$342,000	\$1,084,000

These bids are very much lower than any ever heretofore received by the Government, but before accepting any of them the Department is having all the plans examined by a second board. This board is expected to report during the coming week, and the contracts will probably be awarded before Congress convenes.

CONSTRUCTION OF SHIPS.

The difficulty experienced until recently in procuring armor has caused long and unlooked-for delays in the construction of armored vessels. Secretary Whitney, on the 1st day of June, 1887, contracted with the Bethlehem Company for the armor required for the construction and completion of four monitors, the *Puritan*, *Terror*, *Monadnock*, and *Amphitrite*, and two second-class battle ships, the *Maine* and the *Texas*. Three hundred tons were to be ready by February 1, 1890, and deliveries were to be made thereafter at the rate of 300 tons per month. Deliveries under this contract were to commence in January, 1890, and be completed in September, 1891. Had the contract been complied with, all the above ships might have been in commission at the present time. As it is, none of them are completed. Three first-class battle ships having been in the meantime authorized by Congress, Secretary Tracy, on the 20th day of November, 1891, contracted with Carnegie & Co. for 6,300 tons of armor. Deliveries were to begin July 1, 1891, and be completed about April 1, 1892.

Of the 12,300 tons covered by the two contracts, only 1,949 tons had been delivered on the 1st day of March last. When new industries are inaugurated time is required to perfect plants, and these can not be operated successfully without experience. Our armor-makers have encountered even greater difficulties than they anticipated, but these have all been overcome, and deliveries of armor are now being made with satisfactory rapidity.

Modern shipbuilding itself may almost be said to be a new industry in this country, and delays have sometimes, though rarely, resulted from the want of experience in builders. More frequently contractors for material have failed to make prompt deliveries. Then, too, it always happens that changes and additions are determined upon and ordered while vessels are in process of construction. These alterations are not only the cause of vexatious delays, but are attended with more or less expense. The necessity for changes often arises from undue haste in the preparation of plans, but experience has proved that no amount of care or skill can entirely obviate it. Complaints are made in the British House of Commons, just as here, that constructors vary the plans of vessels as they progress.

There is probably no ground for believing that we shall ever construct a vessel without making some changes in its plans while building, but to reduce this evil to a minimum, I have enjoined the utmost caution upon the designers of the three new gunboats authorized by the last Congress. It is hoped that deliberation in the construction of plans will achieve better and even speedier results than would come from any effort to expedite them.

Surveying the whole field, we find much to be proud of in the knowledge that we can now furnish the material for, and build, modern

ships of war as quickly and, without any doubt, as well as any country in the world. I feel confident that some of our shipyards rival the best in Europe.

The work of construction on the coast-defense battle ships *Indiana* and *Massachusetts*, of 10,200 tons each, is progressing satisfactorily. The former vessel is the more advanced toward completion, and it is anticipated that she will be ready for trial by June of the coming year.

The coast-defense battle ship *Oregon*, of 10,200 tons, has been launched, and work is being pushed on her as rapidly as possible.

Work on the protected cruisers *Columbia* and *Minneapolis*, of 7,350 tons each, is being rapidly pushed. It is expected that the former vessel will be ready for commissioning in a short time.

The second-class battle ship *Maine*, of 6,648 tons, has had a trial of her engines, and her armor is now being put in place. It is expected that she will be ready for a sea trial in about six months.

The work on the second-class battle ship *Texas*, of 6,300 tons, is progressing as rapidly as possible, and the vessel will probably be ready for her sea trial within six months.

The progress of work on the double-turreted monitor *Puritan*, of 6,060 tons, is satisfactory, and it is expected that the vessel will be ready for trial about July 1, next.

The double-turreted monitors *Terror*, *Amphitrite*, and *Monadnock*, of 3,990 tons each, are approaching completion in the order named. It is believed that they will all be ready for trial during the first half of the next year.

The protected cruiser *Olympia*, of 5,500 tons, will have her trial trip within the coming week.

Work on the protected cruisers *Cincinnati* and *Raleigh*, of 3,183 tons each, is progressing with as much dispatch as possible, and both vessels will be ready for trial by March next.

The cruiser *Marblehead*, of 2,000 tons, is so far advanced that the Department expects that her acceptance trial will take place within a short time.

The cruiser *Montgomery*, of 2,000 tons, was taken to Long Island Sound in October last for her trial trip and was accidentally run aground before the trial began. The heavy shock sustained from her contact with the rugged bottom caused injuries which will not be repaired for some weeks to come. The accident, however, resulted in demonstrating the excellence of the material of which she is built. The contractors, in whose hands she was at the time, and who were responsible for the mishap, are making the necessary repairs.

The armored harbor-defense ram *Katahdin*, of 2,183 tons, will be ready for trial about January 1, 1895, by which date it is expected that her armor will have been delivered and bolted in place.

The torpedo boat *Ericsson* should be completed by the end of the present fiscal year.

The seagoing battle ship *Iowa*, of 11,296 tons, will be completed, from present indications, by February 1, 1896; and the armored cruiser *Brooklyn*, of 9,150 tons, about six months later.

The progress of development in the construction of the vessels of the new Navy heretofore authorized is thus shown to be so well advanced as to make it possible to give a definite idea of the cost to the Government, in consequence of which I herewith submit the following tables of details of cost of completed and uncompleted vessels of the Navy up to the beginning of the present fiscal year.

Taking into consideration the fact that almost all of the details of this construction were new to our designers, manufacturers, and workmen, I am sure you will be convinced that the work has been carried on without extravagance, and to the best interests of the Government.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NAME AND TONNAGE OF EACH VESSEL THAT HAS BEEN COMPLETED SINCE MARCH 4, 1885; WHEN AUTHORIZED TO BE BUILT, WHEN BEGUN, AND WHEN COMMISSIONED; ITS ENTIRE COST OF CONSTRUCTION, INCLUDING ARMOR, ARMAMENT, EQUIPMENT, AND PREMIUMS, AND ITS COST FOR REPAIRS SINCE COMPLETION UP TO JUNE 30, 1893.

Name.	Tonnage.	When authorized to be built.	When begun.	When commissioned.	Cost of construction.	Armament.	Outfit under steam engineering, construction, and equipment.	Premiums.	Total cost of construction, including armament, equipment, and premiums.	Expended for repairs since completion.
Chicago.....	4,500	Mar. 3, 1883	July 26, 1883	Apr. 17, 1889	\$1,183,629.21	\$292,257.50	\$11,936.71	.....	\$1,587,823.42	\$108,606.11
Atlanta.....	3,189	.....do.....	July 19, 1886	July 19, 1886	*700,000.00	177,912.75	95,480.99	.....	973,393.74	95,702.34
Boston.....	3,189	.....do.....	.....do.....	May 2, 1887	*700,000.00	178,280.89	88,248.45	.....	966,529.34	88,690.81
Dolphin.....	1,485	.....do.....	.....do.....	Dec. 8, 1885	*350,000.00	34,278.79	37,715.68	.....	421,994.47	102,819.52
Newark.....	4,081	Mar. 3, 1885	Oct. 27, 1887	Feb. 2, 1891	1,379,897.47	169,448.22	115,695.80	\$36,857.70	1,701,899.19	28,058.25
Charleston.....	4,044	.....do.....	Dec. 28, 1886	Dec. 26, 1889	1,164,501.10	181,954.05	121,500.55	.....	1,467,958.70	65,847.07
Yorktown.....	1,700	.....do.....	Jan. 31, 1887	Apr. 23, 1889	498,305.45	114,247.78	60,095.36	39,825.00	712,473.59	71,576.64
Petrel.....	890	.....do.....	Dec. 22, 1886	Dec. 10, 1889	307,996.55	51,280.37	70,033.79	.....	429,310.71	24,321.53
Baltimore.....	4,600	Aug. 3, 1886	Dec. 17, 1886	Jan. 7, 1890	1,426,504.93	299,294.92	118,446.91	106,441.80	1,800,688.56	72,443.17
Vesuvius.....	725	.....do.....	Feb. 11, 1887	June 7, 1890	317,555.33	.....	8,020.40	.....	325,575.73	23,428.98
Cushing.....	116	.....do.....	Mar. 1, 1888	Apr. 22, 1890	98,664.29	.....	1,899.95	.....	100,476.24	14,843.98
Philadelphia.....	4,324	Mar. 3, 1887	Oct. 27, 1887	July 28, 1890	1,424,864.85	196,298.62	98,386.61	100,000.00	1,819,549.51	67,477.96
San Francisco.....	4,983	.....do.....	Oct. 26, 1887	Nov. 15, 1890	1,609,745.70	183,471.70	120,253.81	100,000.00	2,013,451.22	32,406.63
Concord.....	1,700	.....do.....	Nov. 15, 1887	Feb. 14, 1891	553,117.46	81,888.42	69,846.93	382.04	702,235.05	45,020.63
Bennington.....	1,700	.....do.....	.....do.....	June 20, 1891	553,875.55	80,328.11	64,513.25	3,410.43	702,127.34	15,772.18
Miantonomoh.....	3,990	.....do.....	Aug. 13, 1887	Oct. 27, 1891	619,851.43	227,252.22	39,068.17	.....	886,171.82	43,298.54
Monterey.....	4,048	.....do.....	Jan. 14, 1889	Feb. 13, 1893	2,065,779.30	337,127.19	59,000.00	.....	2,457,906.49	490.32
New York.....	8,150	Sept. 7, 1888	Aug. 28, 1890	Aug. 1, 1893	3,249,224.45	268,442.00	59,000.00	200,000.00	3,772,666.45	.....
Detroit.....	2,000	.....do.....	Nov. 2, 1889	July 20, 1893	579,784.62	116,892.33	50,000.00	.....	746,586.95	.....
Machias.....	1,050	Mar. 2, 1889	Apr. 12, 1890	.....do.....	342,822.99	83,961.00	45,000.00	.....	471,783.99	.....
Castine.....	1,050	.....do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 16, 1893	|| 299,894.29	83,961.09	45,000.00	.....	428,855.29	.....
Bancroft.....	838	Sept. 7, 1888	July 18, 1890	Mar. 3, 1893	297,360.17	38,521.99	15,013.16	.....	350,895.32	576.24

Tug boat Walmetta	192.4	Mar. 2, 1889	Dec. 20, 1890	Apr. 16, 1892†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,176.52	85.96
Tug boat Iwana	192.4	.....do	.....do	May 4, 1892‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,253.57	2,144.68
Tug boat Narkeeta	192.4	.....do	.....do	Apr. 14, 1892‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,648.91	6,388.49
Total						19,829,459.35	3,107,009.85	1,483,045.93	586,916.97	25,000,432.12	910,008.83

† Cost and valuation by appraisal June 29, 1889 (and including in the case of the Chicago \$23,629.21 additional expenditures for completion since appraisal).
 ‡ The cost of the Minitonoh in this table includes the expenditures incurred subsequent to the passage of the act of March 3, 1887, authorizing its reconstruction. The expenditures made prior to March 3, 1887, were \$1,482,900.79.

§ Estimated; final returns not received up to June 30, 1892.

|| Entire payments not yet made.

§ Delivered over.

¶ Completed.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NAME AND TONNAGE OF EACH UNCOMPLETED VESSEL AUTHORIZED TO BE BUILT SINCE MARCH 4, 1885, WHEN AUTHORIZED TO BE BUILT, WHEN BUILT, THE PROBABLE DATE OF ITS COMPLETION, COST OF CONSTRUCTION (INCLUDING ARMOR AND ARMAMENT, TO ONE \$0, 1883).

Name.	Tonnage.	When authorized to be built.	When begun.	Probable date of completion.	Expended in construction (exclusive of armament).	Expended by Bureau of Ordnance for armament in process of manufacture.	Total amount expended upon construction, including armor and armament.
Maine	6,648	Aug. 3, 1886	Nov. 5, 1887	Sept. 1, 1894	\$2,486,746.92	\$305,210.00	\$2,791,956.92
Texas	6,300	.....do	Nov. 8, 1887	June 30, 1894	2,049,085.92	193,264.00	2,242,349.92
Olympia	5,500	Sept. 7, 1888	July 10, 1890	Dec. 1, 1893	1,466,518.86	188,800.00	1,655,318.86
Cincinnati	3,183	.....do	Sept. 26, 1889	Jan. 15, 1894	1,505,305.86	100,535.00	1,605,840.86
Raleigh	3,183	.....do	.....do	Jan. 1, 1894	1,645,562.64	100,535.00	1,746,097.64
Montgomery	2,000	.....do	Nov. 2, 1889	Mar. 1, 1894	585,436.21	141,888.00	727,324.21
Marblehead	2,000	.....do	Nov. 11, 1889	Jan. 30, 1894	626,460.18	141,888.00	768,348.18
Katahdin	2,050	Mar. 2, 1889	Jan. 22, 1891	Apr. 1, 1895	635,071.05	.....	635,071.05
Indiana	10,200	June 30, 1890	Nov. 19, 1890	Oct. 1, 1894	2,278,740.07	384,440.00	2,663,180.07
Massachusetts	10,200	.....do	.....do	Apr. 1, 1895	2,193,692.53	275,940.00	2,469,632.53
Oregon	10,200	.....do	.....do	Oct. 1, 1895	1,709,453.82	36,940.00	1,746,393.82
Columbia	7,400	.....do	.....do	Feb. 1, 1894	2,169,330.18	111,328.00	2,280,658.18
Ericsson (Torpedo Boat No. 2)	112	.....do	Oct. 8, 1891	June 30, 1894	69,600.81	.....	69,600.81
Minneapolis	7,350	Mar. 3, 1891	Aug. 21, 1891	Aug. 1, 1894	1,726,501.84	58,684.00	1,785,185.84
Puritan *	6,000	Aug. 3, 1886	June 26, 1889	July 1, 1894	476,465.69	387,590.00	864,055.69
Monadnock t	3,900	.....do	Mar. 26, 1890	Aug. 1, 1894	697,255.27	173,170.00	870,425.27
Amphitrite t	3,900	.....do	Aug. 30, 1889	Apr. 1, 1894	590,029.74	173,170.00	763,199.74
Terrory	3,900	.....do	Apr. 25, 1889	Feb. 15, 1894	677,380.15	308,543.00	985,923.15
Iowa	11,206	July 19, 1892	Feb. 11, 1893	Oct. 1, 1896	18,373.56	.....	18,373.56
Brooklyn	9,153	.....do	.....do	Feb. 1, 1896	10,153.45	.....	10,153.45

Gumboat No. 7.....	1,750	Mar. 3, 1893	(¹)	Jan. 1, 1895	639.17	639.17
Gumboat No. 8.....	1,600	do	(¹)	do	639.17	639.17
Gumboat No. 9.....	1,600	do	(¹)	do	629.16	629.16
Total.....					23,619,071.65	26,701,056.65

¹ Contracts not yet awarded.

NOTE.—The cost of the monitors stated in this table includes the expenditures incurred subsequent to the passage of the act of August 3, 1886, authorizing their reconstruction. The expenditures made prior to August 3, 1886, were as follows:

* Paritan.....	\$681,762.46
† Monadnock.....	622,705.87
‡ Amphitrite.....	577,231.07
§ Terror.....	566,850.53
Total.....	2,781,550.53

ORDNANCE.

The production of modern high-power guns at the Washington factory is progressing satisfactorily. The gun plant at this establishment is not surpassed by any in the world, and increased experience has resulted during the past year in still greater economy in all branches of manufacture. Up to the present time there have been completed for service 237 guns, ranging in caliber from 4-inch to 13-inch, all of which have not only proved successful upon trial, but have also given results which show conclusively that the general system of construction employed has no superior in foreign countries.

For the new vessels thus far authorized main battery guns will be required as follows:

Caliber of gun.	Number of forgings.		Number of guns completed to date.	Number of guns partly completed.	Number of guns afloat.
	Ordered.	Delivered.			
4 inch.....	107	77	55	20	34
5-inch.....	86	66	37	19	26
6-inch.....	141	141	135	6	96
8-inch.....	68	52	33	19	20
10-inch.....	26	25	25	.....	10
12-inch.....	13	8	8	.....	2
13-inch.....	12	9	5	3	.....
Total	453	368	298	67	188

None of the 13-inch guns have been tested up to the present time, as their mounts have not yet been completed.

The possession of new and improved gun lathes has permitted of so great an improvement in the process of construction that the time required from the rough boring of the tube of a 12-inch gun to the rifling and lapping has been reduced from ten to six and a half months, with the gratifying result of reducing the cost of labor over 30 per cent.

The maximum caliber of guns building is 13 inches. In the past guns have been built for the main batteries of battle ships abroad of a caliber as high as 16.75 inches, and weighing over 100 tons, but practical experience under service conditions afloat has proved them undesirable for naval use.

At the present time the weight of foreign naval opinion is in favor of guns of not more than 12-inch caliber, and weighing not more than 50 tons. These guns, owing to greater length of bore and the use of more powerful slow-burning powder of the smokeless variety, give almost as good results as the larger guns above referred to, and this, taken in connection with the great danger of accident to the mechanical devices used to manipulate the larger high-powered guns, has operated to cause a demand for a gun of the maximum weight that can be readily handled by man power. Information in possession of the Department leads to

the belief that this policy is now that of the leading nations abroad. In England the largest guns for naval use under construction at the present time are of 12-inch caliber, 40 calibers in length, weighing 50 tons; in France, 11.8 caliber and 45 calibers in length.

The last of the 10-inch guns authorized have been completed during the year. The breech mechanism of these guns has undergone important modifications, by which its weight has been materially reduced without any diminution of strength.

The forgings for an 8-inch nickel-steel gun have been machined and are ready for assembling. When completed the gun will be subjected to exhaustive trials, with the expectation that this new departure, which combines the employment of a material never heretofore used in gun construction, with an entirely new process of assembling, will give results of increased efficiency at a greatly reduced cost of manufacture.

The remaining 6 guns of 6-inch caliber, which are now in an advanced stage of completion, are to be fitted as rapid-fire guns.

All the 5-inch guns are to be of 40 calibers.

The improved hand-working breech mechanism referred to in the last report, having successfully withstood exhaustive tests, has been adopted for all guns of 8-inch caliber and above.

For the secondary batteries, 480 guns have thus far been ordered, the type and number being as follows :

Gun.	Kind.	Number ordered.	Number completed.	Ordered but not delivered.	Number afloat.
37-millimeter	Hotchkiss ..	49	49	.....	32
47-millimeter	do	14	14	.....	6
1-pounder	do	91	66	25	46
1-pounder	Driggs	15	.....	15	.....
3-pounder	Hotchkiss ..	36	36	.....	33
3-pounder	Driggs	10	10	.....	2
6-pounder	Hotchkiss ..	150	150	.....	56
6-pounder	Driggs	115	35	80	29
Total .....	.....	480	360	120	204

The general tendency with the principal foreign powers is not only towards the installation on war vessels of as many rapid-firing and machine guns as can be properly protected, but also towards the extension of the rapid-firing system to guns of higher calibers.

GUN MOUNTS.

During the past year the 10-inch and 12-inch guns of the *Monterey* have been carefully tested under ordinary service conditions, and their mounts found to work successfully. This fact has led the Department to adopt the same type for the 13-inch mounts of the battle ships. Three of these 13-inch mounts are now in course of construction; the castings for the remainder have been contracted for and will soon be

delivered. The 12-inch mounts for the *Puritan* and *Texas* are well under way and will be completed by the time the vessels are ready to receive them. One of these mounts has passed a successful test at the naval proving ground. The 10-inch gun mounts for the *Maine* are practically ready, and those for the *Amphitrite* and *Monadnock* are in an advanced stage.

The pneumatic mounts for the *Terror* have been completed and are now awaiting trial.

A new type of 8-inch carriage has been designed, which, it is hoped, will prove superior to those now in service. In this new design the guns will recoil in the line of fire, and return to battery by springs, a method very similar to that used in the smaller rapid-fire carriages. It is expected that this new arrangement will reduce the downward thrust on the decks to a minimum, and will very much lessen the exposure of the gun crew to small-arm and machine-gun fire by materially reducing the size of the large ports of turrets and gun shields.

POWDER.

The Department is pleased to state that a new source of powder supply is now assured on the Pacific coast. During the past year the first lot of brown powder, manufactured by the California Powder Company of Santa Cruz, Cal., was received. The lot was for use with the 6-inch gun, and has been tested with most gratifying results.

The manufacture of smokeless powder at the naval torpedo station, at Newport, R. I., has been continued during the past year with promising results, but the Department considers that this manufacture is still in the experimental stage. If further developments demonstrate its success under service conditions, it will be issued for use on board ship without delay.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

Emmensite and the nitrate high explosives referred to in the last report have been experimented with during the year and successfully fired from high-power guns up to and including the 6-inch caliber. A detonating fuse has been used in the shells charged with emmensite, with which excellent results were obtained.

The Duponts have completed their order for 50,000 pounds of gun cotton, which has proved to be of excellent quality. With this source of supply, and that of the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., there is no doubt that the demands of the Navy can be met at any time.

The manufacture of gun cotton has been continued at the torpedo station with marked success, and during the year exhaustive experiments in the manufacture of smokeless powder have been conducted at that place.

PROJECTILES.

The manufacture of armor-piercing projectiles in this country is now well established. Of those heretofore referred to as being produced

under contract by the Carpenter Steel Company, of Reading, Pa., and the Sterling Steel Company, of Delmar, Pa., 9,665 of various calibers have been ordered, of which 4,689 have been delivered up to date. Exhaustive tests of these shells show conclusively that they are equal, if not superior, to any armor-piercing shell manufactured abroad. The advent of Harveyized nickel-steel armor, however, has so changed the conditions of attack as to render the higher development of armor-piercing projectiles absolutely essential. This necessity has been clearly established by experiments at the naval proving grounds this year, where, in angular fire against curved nickel-steel plates, it was demonstrated that armor-piercing projectiles would not penetrate at an angle of 45 degrees, and that at even smaller angles of impact armor-piercing projectiles were liable to break up. This matter is now receiving the serious attention of the Bureau of Ordnance.

In this connection, during the past year, forged steel shells for the smaller calibers have been treated with the Harvey process, greatly enhancing their armor-piercing qualities.

During the last few months private firms have evidenced their ability to supply wrought-steel shells of such an excellent quality that the Department has deemed it advisable to discontinue the manufacture of cast-iron projectiles.

Steel shells, fitted with base fuses, for the 4-inch, 5-inch, and 6-inch guns, manufactured by the United States Projectile Company have proved very satisfactory, carrying their bursting charges through steel plates half a caliber in thickness without breaking up the shells.

SMALL ARMS.

The progress made in the development of small arms abroad during the last seven years has reached such a point that the Department has become convinced that the time has arrived for a change in the small-arm rifle now in use in the Navy. With this end in view a board of naval officers was appointed in July of this year to first consider and decide upon the caliber, and then to test and submit the small arms best suited to the naval service.

Since the introduction of smokeless powder, in 1886, small-arm experts have been fully alive to the great tactical advantages of a reduction in caliber, and foreign nations have experimented with rifles of various designs with the object of overcoming the mechanical disadvantages incidental to manufacture. As a result the principal civilized nations, with the exception of the United States, are to-day using magazine rifles varying in caliber from ".315 to ".256, which employ charges of smokeless powder giving muzzle velocities of 2,000 foot seconds and over and effective ranges of not less than 2,000 yards—over a mile. Exhaustive trials of these rifles have clearly demonstrated their great superiority in ballistic and tactical qualities over the old-time rifles of large caliber.

The arm at present in use in the Navy is the ".45 caliber, employing a charge of black powder, giving a muzzle velocity of 1,250 foot seconds, with an effective range of only 1,200 yards. The weight of its ammunition is such that but 55 rounds can be carried per man.

After careful deliberation and research, taking into consideration the actual necessities of our own naval service, the board recommended a magazine rifle of ".236 caliber, to use a smokeless powder which will give a muzzle velocity of 2,400 foot seconds, an effective range of a mile and a half, and employing cartridges of such a weight as to permit not less than 200 rounds to be carried per man.

This rifle will be of a smaller caliber than that now in use by any other power. The Department has approved the recommendation of the board, in the expectation that it will result in giving the U. S. Navy a rifle with ballistic and tactical qualities superior to those of any other small arm now in actual service, or adopted and in course of construction.

The following table gives details of the small arms either adopted or now in use by the principal foreign powers:

Country.	Type.	Name.	Caliber.	Weight of charge.	Weight of bullet.	Number cartridges carried per man.	Weight of ammunition carried.
			<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Grains.</i>	<i>Grains.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>
United States Navy (proposed).	Magazine	.....	0.236	33	135	200	9.0
Austria	.....do	Mannlicher	.315	42.5	244	150	9.7
Belgium	.....do	Mauser	.501	47	219	150	8.6
England	.....do	Lee-Metford	.303	.....	216	116	7.1
France	.....do	Lebel	.315	43	231.5	120	6.5
Germany	.....do	Mannlicher	.311	42.5	223-226	150	8.9
Holland	.....do	.....do	.256	32.1	162	160	9.4
Italy	.....do	Mannlicher-Carcano.	.256	29.3	161	200	9.5
Roumania	.....do	Mannlicher	.256	32.1	162	200	9.5
Russia	.....do	Monzin	.39	33	{ 213 } { 208 }	150	7.7
Switzerland	.....do	Schmidt	.295	30	215	100	6

It is the intention of the Department to manufacture barrels and ammunition for this caliber, and then to call upon inventors to submit small arms of their own designs for competitive tests, the finished barrels and ammunition to be supplied by the Bureau of Ordnance at cost price. The Department has become satisfied that no difficulty will be found in adapting the Gatling or any other machine gun to the 0".236 caliber.

TORPEDOES.

Thirty Howell torpedoes were originally contracted for, with the option of increasing the number to fifty or more. Seven torpedoes of this type have been presented for official trial, and the balance are

ready for assembling. Their performance, in regard to speed and accuracy, up to a range of 400 yards, was most satisfactory, but, unfortunately, after two weeks of trial, the torpedo boat from which the tests were conducted broke down, thus necessitating postponement of the trials until repairs could be made to the boat.

Of the Whitehead torpedoes fifty of those contracted for have been tested and accepted. It is gratifying to state that although the requirements of the specifications for the tests of these torpedoes were exceptionally severe, the trials resulted in the acceptance of the entire lot, and all are considered to be equal in every respect to those made abroad. The remainder of the one hundred contracted for and ready for assembling will be delivered as rapidly as they can be tested.

The contractor's plant is now capable of furnishing all the torpedoes and launching apparatus the Department may see fit to order.

Many important modifications have been made in the mechanical details of the Hall torpedo, which have resulted in marked improvements in its performances. This torpedo is still under trial at the Torpedo Station.

The Department has in view the conducting of a series of experiments with dirigible torpedoes looking to their manipulation from a movable base.

Experiments are still in progress looking to the adoption of a suitable torpedo-net defense for our vessels. Three sections of net, two of which are of American design and manufacture, and the other of a design now in use on vessels of several foreign navies, have undergone tests for brailing up, stowing, and general handling, and will soon be subjected to steaming trials to determine the efficiency of the nets, booms, and fittings, and then to exhaustive progressive firing trials which will be continued until each net is pierced.

ARMOR.

The tests of armor plates at the naval proving ground at Indian Head during the past year have been most important, some exceeding in severity any ever attempted either in this country or abroad. The results of these tests have been conclusive in demonstrating the desirability of using the Harvey process for the armor of all the vessels now under construction. In one test, that of a 14-inch nickel-steel Harvey plate, the results were remarkable. Against this plate were fired four 10-inch Holtzer armor-piercing shells, with striking velocities of 1,472, 1,859, 1,959, and 2,059 foot-seconds, respectively. All four of these projectiles were crushed on the plate, the greatest penetration, which did not exceed 11 inches, being that of the last shot, which was fired at a fragment of the plate weighing but 4.4 tons with a striking energy of 14,715 foot-tons, or 3,344 foot-tons per ton of plate attacked. It is believed that such an energy per ton of plate has never been used in any test.

During the tests for acceptance of armor plates experiments have been made to determine the relative effects of impact of armor-piercing projectiles on ship's framing protected by ordinary nickel-steel plates and by nickel-steel Harveyized plates. In the experiments the backing representing the ship's framing was the same in each case.

The untreated nickel-steel plates receive nearly all the energy within themselves, and distribute it over the vessel in racking effect; while the hard surface of the nickel-steel Harveyized plates causes the energy of impact to be principally absorbed in the disintegration of the projectile. The experiments developed a marked difference in the effects produced, in one case a much heavier nickel untreated plate being set back bodily several inches under impact of 100 foot-seconds less velocity than the lowest striking velocity with which the Harvey plate was attacked, while the latter was scarcely moved at all.

During this year all the armor delivered has been of nickel steel, the tests of which have shown ballistic qualities decidedly superior to what is required for acceptance under the terms of the contracts.

Exhaustive experiments have conclusively demonstrated the beneficial results obtained by the application of the Harvey process, and arrangements have recently been made to Harveyize such of the armor under the old contracts as was not too far advanced in manufacture to admit of the change, or as would not seriously delay the completion of the ships. In consequence of this, much of the side armor of the *Maine*, *Texas*, *Indiana*, *Oregon*, and *Puritan*, the turret armor of the *Maine*, *Puritan*, and *Monadnock*, and the barbettes for the *Oregon* will be of Harveyized nickel steel. All the armor provided for under the new contracts will be treated by the Harvey process.

At the present time this country is no longer alone in the manufacture and use of nickel steel, and nickel-steel Harveyized armor, its initiative having been followed by many foreign powers. Compound armor has been abandoned by the German naval authorities, and that country will hereafter employ nickel steel, and it is believed that Krupp, of Essen, is using a surface-hardening process similar to that of Harvey. Nickel-steel Harvey plates have been very successfully tried in England and Russia, and experiments are going on in France and Italy with a view to having its manufacture domesticated in those countries. The right to use the Harvey process has been secured by an Austrian firm, and the necessary furnaces are now being installed in that country. Nickel-steel armor has been steadily growing in favor in England, and a syndicate, including the principal armor firms of that country, has purchased the right to use the Harvey process.

ARMOR CONTRACTS.

Since the date of the last report it has been found necessary to contract for the remaining armor required for all the vessels now authorized by law. These new contracts include turret armor for the *Indiana*,

Massachusetts, and *Olympia*, side armor for the *Massachusetts*, and the entire lot of armor for the *Iowa* and *Brooklyn*, amounting in all to 6,480 tons. The facilities for the manufacture and delivery of armor at the Carnegie and Bethlehem Works have been so vastly improved during this year that the difficulty heretofore experienced in the delivery of armor promptly enough to keep pace with the building of ships has been entirely obviated, and the Department has every reason to believe that hereafter these two firms will be able to deliver armor as rapidly as the shipbuilding policy of the Government may demand.

Provisions in new contracts made in March last operate to place the manufacturers under penalties in case of failure to deliver at the rate of 250 tons per month. At the present time it is clear to the Department that this rate will be exceeded. It is due to this rapid increase in the rate of delivery that the large item for armor and armament is presented to Congress in the estimates of this year, as the money will be needed before the end of the next fiscal year to pay for material actually delivered.

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT.

The result of the trial of the Baker submarine boat at Chicago in September, 1892, was carefully considered by the Department with a view to a practical development of the submarine boat for war service. The advantages of a submarine boat seemed to be such that the Department deemed it proper to bring the matter to the attention of Congress, which responded by authorizing the construction of a submarine torpedo boat. The Department issued proposals on May 1 of this year for designs for such a boat, and for proposals for building the same. The bids were opened on June 20, and were as follows:

1. George C. Baker, of Chicago, for \$150,000.
2. George C. Baker, of Chicago, for \$130,000.
3. John P. Holland Torpedo Boat Company, of New York, for \$150,000.
4. Marcus Ruthenberg, of Philadelphia, for \$175,000.
5. Cowles Engineering Company, of Brooklyn, for \$120,000.

All the designs and proposals were submitted to a board of naval officers for examination and report. While the matter was under consideration the board witnessed a trial of the boat designed by Mr. Baker. Subsequently the board reported that of all the designs submitted the one of the Holland Torpedo Boat Company most nearly met the requirements which the boat is to fulfill, and recommended the acceptance of the proposal of that company.

The Holland design of a submarine boat was favorably considered under a previous advertisement of the Department, that of August 20, 1888, but for want of the necessary funds the Department then found itself unable to accept any bids for such a boat, and therefore rejected all the bids received at that time.

Before deciding whether to accept any of these bids I am having

careful investigations made to ascertain what would be the effect upon the crew of a submerged boat of the detonation of a high explosive under water and near by.

VESUVIUS.

As the Department has already recommended that the \$450,000 appropriated by the act of March 2, 1889, for the building of a vessel similar to the *Vesuvius* may be made available for the construction of three torpedo boats of about the same size and general design of the *Eriesson*, I deem it best for the information of yourself and of Congress to give a résumé of the circumstances connected with the building and tests of the *Vesuvius*.

The construction of this vessel was authorized under an act of Congress approved August 3, 1886. A favorable report on the system, dated December 1, 1886, having been made by the board known as the "Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Board," a contract, dated February 11, 1887, was made by the Navy Department with the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company of New York for the construction of said cruiser, fully equipped and armed with three pneumatic dynamite guns, for the sum of \$350,000. The vessel was built by Messrs. Wm. Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, and having had a satisfactory steam trial and undergone a satisfactory inspection of the hull and machinery, the Department, on February 5, 1889, appointed a board of naval officers for the purpose of making an examination of the vessel and of witnessing and reporting upon the trial of her armament.

The trial took place on October 9, 1889, three shots being fired for range and fifteen for endurance.

After reporting in detail as to the trial the board concluded as follows:

No attempt was made to secure accuracy of practice, the trial being to meet the contract requirements as to rapidity of fire and to the capacity of the system to maintain that rapidity for a given time. For this reason it was only sought to lose enough air at each shot to carry a standard projectile well beyond the mile. This was done. But the board being of opinion that some assurance should be had that the loss of air pressure, representing as it does the energy put into the projectile, can be controlled within closer limits, calls the Department's attention to this point, the gun not having been tested in this respect.

After carefully considering the report of this board the Department ordered a second trial, which took place on March 13, 1890, the projectiles used being of subcaliber containing 204-pound charges of gun cotton, and fitted with mechanical fuzes, delayed action being obtained in the first and second shots by time trains intended to burn 5.5 seconds and 1 second, respectively, and the third shot being intended to detonate on impact. The report of this board, dated March 14, 1890, states that the trial showed that a shell containing 200 pounds of gun cotton or other high explosive was thrown at least 1 mile by each of the three dynamite guns constituting the vessel's armament. The vessel was accepted by the Department May 28, 1890.

The information obtained up to the time of acceptance regarding the value of these guns for naval warfare was not sufficient, and in consequence thereof a third trial board was ordered May 13, 1891. As a result of this trial the board recommended that the guns be carefully ranged in some suitable locality, where the fall of the projectiles could be accurately determined from shore stations; that some simple and suitable sight be fitted; that such changes be made in the mechanism for loading and firing the guns as should be found advisable, and that the vessel be then subjected to such further tests as would fully determine her efficiency as a torpedo thrower.

In a later report this same board recommended a detailed programme for further tests and advised certain changes in the system, which recommendations were approved by the Department on June 17, 1891, and the Bureau of Ordnance was directed to make the necessary preparations. These having been completed the Department in January, 1893, appointed a fourth board for the purpose of making a further test of the guns of the vessel.

After maturely considering the report of this board the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance referred it to the Department with the following indorsement:

Each time the conclusion of the Board has been more or less favorable. Each report, however, has stated that the accuracy of the guns leaves much to be desired. It is manifest that the accuracy of a gun is its most important quality, and without a satisfactory degree of accuracy all other advantages are of minor importance.

The difficulty in the pneumatic guns appears to center in the main valves which admit the air to the gun. At all ranges except the maximum the successful working of the gun demands that this valve should open and close in an exceedingly short time, probably a small fraction of a second. The difficulties encountered in accomplishing this have not been overcome. The Department has already expended \$30,000 upon experiments with these guns without any decided improvement.

Without entering further, at this time, into the merits of the system, the Bureau recommends that further experiments be deferred until after the installation at Sandy Hook of the 15-inch guns now in course of construction for the War Department.

In these guns the company promises to overcome the difficulties which exist in those of the *Vesuvius*.

It is just possible that the experiments with the 15-inch pneumatic guns now in course of construction for the War Department may not give such results as to convince this Department of the value of the guns of the *Vesuvius* for naval purposes. The vessel has now been in the possession of the Government for three and one-half years, and in case experiments with pneumatic guns in the near future show these guns to be of little or no value for naval purposes, it would be in the interest of economy to transform her into a vessel available for efficient service with as little delay as possible. With this end in view, I recommend that Congress give the Department conditional authority to transform this vessel into a torpedo cruiser. The displacement of the vessel is

such that with her dynamite guns removed a sufficiently powerful battery could be installed to make her a formidable antagonist for unarmored vessels.

STABILITY OF CERTAIN VESSELS.

Before sending the U. S. S. *Detroit* on a foreign cruise, the Department, following the custom of the service, directed that the vessel be inclined at the Norfolk navy-yard to determine its meta centric height. The day after the vessel put to sea, on her way to Rio de Janeiro, the Department received a communication from the superintending constructor at the Norfolk navy-yard forwarding a statement in regard to the inclining experiments on this vessel, and calling the attention of the Bureau of Construction and Repair to the fact that the results of these experiments showed only a narrow margin of initial stability under conditions ordinarily produced in service.

The vessel was then at sea and beyond possibility of immediate recall, and the Department, realizing that this condition of stability presented a question of grave importance for its consideration, referred it to the Board on Construction, with a view to ascertaining what mean should be taken to increase the metacentric height of the *Detroit*, and of her sister ships the *Montgomery* and *Marblehead*, in order to give them a safe margin of stability.

The Board on Construction, after giving the matter its careful and thorough attention, reported its conclusions, and recommended certain changes, the effects of which would be to increase the metacentric height of these vessels about 40 per cent.

Shortly afterwards, on the final trial of the gunboat *Machias*, the fact developed that this vessel also had but a narrow margin of initial stability in conditions ordinarily produced in service, and it was safe to assume that her sister ship, the *Castine*, was in no better condition.

The Department did not believe that this lack of initial stability would render these vessels unseaworthy or dangerous at sea under the ordinary conditions of peace cruising, and this belief became assurance when the commanding officer's report of the cruise of the *Detroit* from Fortress Monroe to St. Thomas came to hand. This report stated that the vessel had encountered a very heavy gale, one of the two that so devastated our Southern coasts during the past season. The vessel behaved well, rolled easily, but, although not taking in any heavy seas, was very wet. Her commanding officer reported that at no time did she have 20 tons of water on her spar deck, which was undoubtedly due to the seamanlike manner in which the ship was handled. The maximum roll officially noted during the gale was 25 degrees to starboard and 29 degrees to port, but her commanding officer, Commander Brownson, believed that she rolled deeper than this at times and showed a certain amount of sluggishness in recovery. However, this sluggishness was

to be expected as her meta centric height at the time probably did not exceed 9 inches.

The Department was advised that changes could be made in the *Detroit* and her sister vessels at no very considerable expense, which would increase the margin of stability to a fair limit of safety for the vessels under war conditions, which differ very materially from those of peace cruising. However, the subject was of too great importance to be treated hastily, and, as the first recommendations for changes necessary to increase this margin of stability emanated from the Board on Construction, which board had previously passed on all changes in these vessels since they were originally designed, I deemed it wise on reflection to refer the question to a second board of experts. This board, which consisted of Commodore John G. Walker, as senior member, and of Capt. E. O. Matthews, Chief Engineer Edward Farmer, Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald, Chief Engineer H. Main, Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles, and Assistant Naval Constructor W. L. Capps, as members, of whom the last-named only was on duty in a Bureau of the Department, assembled at the Navy Department on November 3, and on the day following reported that it had carefully considered all the information submitted by the Department and its Bureaus in regard to the stability of the *Detroit*, and it recommended a number of changes in this vessel and the addition of ballast which would bring her meta-centric height up to 21 inches, and also reported that these recommendations applied with equal force to the *Montgomery* and *Marblehead*. This was substantially the finding of the Board on Construction, and I at once ordered the changes to be made.

This board is now investigating the gun-boats *Machias* and *Castine*, and it is believed, from preliminary reports already in possession of the Department, that the condition of these vessels will require changes to be made in them of a character similar to those recommended in the case of the *Detroit*.

SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

During the past year the available vessels of the Navy have been almost constantly employed, and the necessity for their services in different parts of the globe has been so continuous that the Department has felt constrained to keep vessels in commission which needed extensive repairs and should have been laid up for that purpose.

The need of ships constantly in Asiatic waters is universally recognized. That they are absolutely essential also in Central and South American waters has been emphasized during the present administration by revolutionary troubles, all imperiling more or less the rights of American commerce in Peru, Nicaragua on the east and west coasts, Honduras, Guatamala, Costa Rica, Argentina, and Brazil. In order to even imperfectly patrol the Bering Sea during the past season it was

necessary to call in the aid of a vessel of the Fish Commission—the *Albatross*—and of three vessels of the Revenue Marine.

At the date of the last report Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, in command of a squadron composed of the *Baltimore*, *San Francisco*, *Charleston*, and *Yorktown*, was on his way from the Pacific to Hampton Roads to take part in the naval review. Upon his arrival he was placed in command of the naval review fleet.

The North Atlantic squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, and the squadron under Rear-Admiral A. E. K. Benham, during the period of the naval review became parts of the naval review fleet. When the naval review fleet was disbanded, May 31, 1893, Rear-Admiral A. E. K. Benham was appointed commander in chief of the North Atlantic squadron, with the following vessels under his command: *San Francisco*, *Miantonomoh*, *Atlanta*, *Kearsarge*, and *Vesuvius*. The *Atlanta* has since been placed out of commission, and is now undergoing repairs. She had been continuously in commission for six years.

The *Newark*, flagship of Rear Admiral A. E. K. Benham, accompanied by the *Bennington*, returned to the United States from Europe in time to take part in the review, convoying the two caravels, *Nina* and *Pinta*, to Havana en route. The *Essex* has returned to the United States and has since been overhauled and repaired for service as a training vessel. When the naval review fleet was disbanded the *Chicago* and *Bennington* were ordered to the European station under the command of Acting Rear-Admiral Henry Erben.

The details of the naval review fleet will be treated separately in the latter part of this report.

The *Yantic* was the only vessel on the South Atlantic station for many months. The *Newark*, *Charleston*, and *Detroit*, are now in Brazilian waters. The *Charleston* will remain there till her services are no longer needed, and will then proceed to the Pacific station.

The vessels on the Pacific station at the present time are the *Philadelphia* (flag-ship), *Yorktown*, *Mohican*, *Adams*, *Alliance*, *Monterey*, and *Ranger*. The *Boston* was on service in Hawaiian waters from August, 1892, until September of this year, when she was placed out of commission at the Mare Island navy-yard in order to receive necessary repairs. The operations of the vessels composing the Bering Sea fleet are referred to elsewhere.

The vessels on the Asiatic station are the *Lancaster* (flagship), the *Marion*, *Concord*, *Monocacy*, and *Petrel*. The *Baltimore* is now on her way to that station, where she will relieve the *Lancaster* as flagship, after which the latter-named vessel will proceed to the United States. Affairs on this station have been of such a nature during the past year as to keep the vessels there moving almost continuously.

The *Thetis* is engaged in surveying work on the coast of Central America. The *Pinta* has continued on special service in Alaskan

waters, and the *Michigan* on the Lakes. The training squadron has made the usual practice cruises during the year.

It is the present intention of the Department to bring up the force on each station to the number which experience has proved to be necessary for the proper, efficient, and economical protection of American interests, by the addition of new vessels as they become available.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION ABROAD.

The policy of naval construction now adopted by the principal foreign naval powers looks to the building of battle ships, armored coast-defense vessels, armored cruisers, torpedo vessels, and torpedo boats.

The average displacement of the largest battle ships authorized or now in process of construction in England, France, Russia, and Italy, is a little over 13,000 tons. The largest of these, an English battle ship, is to be of 14,900 tons. This vessel will probably mark the limit to the increase in size of battle ships which has been steadily going on for the last ten years, the object of the increase having been to produce in one vessel all the elements of perfection of a fighting machine necessary to obtain the maximum of offensive and defensive power in combination with high speed and a large radius of action.

The only foreign nations building coast-defense vessels are France and Russia. The largest they are building of this class are to be of 6,600 tons.

The latest designs of armored cruisers show a great increase in size, those recently authorized in England being designed for a displacement of 14,000 tons, and a sustained sea-speed of 20 knots. The largest armored vessels of England, France, and Russia are to average about 11,000 tons displacement, and are to have a maximum speed of not less than 20 knots.

The torpedo vessel, or torpedo cruiser, is common to all the principal foreign powers, but is not as yet found in our Navy. That great importance is attached to this type of vessel abroad is evidenced by the fact that England is at present building a number aggregating 7,780 tons; France, 2,894 tons; and Italy, 4,230 tons. The value of this type of vessel can not be overestimated. It combines in a great measure the offensive qualities of the torpedo boat with the cruising and coast guarding qualities of the gunboat, having an advantage over the former in size and speed, and over the latter in the ability to cover a greater length of coast line in a shorter space of time. The average displacement of those now building is about 830 tons. They range in speed from 19 to 22 knots, and carry an armament of rapid-fire guns and torpedoes.

Improvements in torpedo boats building abroad are in the direction of increased size and speed. One hundred and ninety-seven of these vessels are now either authorized or under construction by other naval powers.

NAVAL POLICY.

In your first message to Congress, December, 1885, you said :

All must admit the importance of an effective navy to a nation like ours, having such an extended seacoast to protect. And yet, we have not a single vessel of war that could keep the seas against a first-class vessel of any important power. Such a condition ought not longer to continue. The nation that can not resist aggression is constantly exposed to it. Its foreign policy is of necessity weak, and its negotiations are conducted with disadvantage, because it is not in condition to enforce the terms dictated by its sense of right and justice.

We have not even yet in commission a "single vessel of war that could keep the seas against a first-class vessel of any foreign power," although we have four such in process of construction. When your message was written the United States had building three modern unarmored cruisers, the *Chicago*, *Boston*, and *Atlanta*, and one dispatch boat, the *Dolphin*. But there was no establishment in the United States that could turn out armor for modern vessels, and not one that could furnish the forgings for a modern gun larger than 6 inches caliber. No automobile torpedoes had ever been manufactured in this country; no modern rapid-fire guns, and not a grain of powder for a high-power gun. Your distinguished Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Whitney, following out the suggestions of your message, applied himself at once to the task of laying broad and deep the foundations upon which the construction of a modern navy has progressed steadily and methodically up to this day. It was not his purpose, nor has it at any time been the intention of Congress, to build a navy equal to those of such great naval powers as France and England, but it is certainly sound policy to maintain a navy at least as efficient, when compared with others, as that which our country was in possession of in the days before the era of modern navies, and when our seaports were deemed to be, as they certainly are not now, amply provided with fortifications fully up to the requirements of the age. Our Navy has not yet come up to that standard.

Secretary Whitney was thoroughly aware of the magnitude of the task before him. Every step in the undertaking was carefully considered. Not only were we to have ships and guns, but they were to be equal, if not superior, to the best in the world. Anything short of this would violate the traditional policy of our Government and be unworthy of the American people. The ships built, the armor and gun forgings turned out under the contracts made by Mr. Whitney, the great guns assembled at the magnificent plant he established, and the rapid-fire guns made by the industry he domesticated in this country, all testify to his wisdom and foresight. The great work thus begun fortunately fell afterwards into competent hands, and Secretary Tracy carried it forward with distinguished ability.

The programme which has been steadily followed since 1886 has been to authorize one or more vessels at each session of Congress. At

first our shipbuilders were without experience, and, as different types of vessels are needed in every navy, authorizations gradually proceeded, as common prudence dictated, from smaller to larger vessels. The second-class battle ships *Maine* and the *Texas* were the largest vessels laid down by Secretary Whitney. They are efficient armored vessels, filling a much-needed place in our Navy, but they were never intended to be battle ships of the first class. We have now building only four vessels which can properly be denominated first-class battle ships. The cruisers and gunboats we have, built and building, constitute an efficient fleet, and will prove sufficient, when they shall all be in commission, for cruising purposes in ordinary times, and to look after our commerce abroad. In time of war these cruisers, aided by the *Paris*, the *New York*, and the other ships being built by Wm. Cramp & Sons for the American line, which constitute practically all of our auxiliary navy that is valuable, would be of great use as commerce destroyers.

But unarmored cruisers are not, properly speaking, fighting vessels. They can destroy merchant ships, they can fight vessels of their own class, but they can not meet armored vessels with any reasonable hope of success, and in time of war, scattered abroad over the high seas as they would be if we sent them against an enemy's commerce, they would leave our unfortified seacoast, with all its cities, absolutely without reliance, except upon our four first-class and two second-class battle ships, seven coast-defense vessels, and two little torpedo boats. These, if they were all concentrated, would scarcely be able to create a diversion of an enemy's fleet, and if scattered would not furnish a battle ship or even a torpedo boat for the defense of each coast city. If we carried out such a programme during a war an enemy with a fleet of battle ships could wreck cities while we were robbing schooners.

The military value of a commerce-destroying fleet is easily overrated. Cruisers directed against an enemy's wealth afloat are capable of doing great damage. They create consternation among merchants and worry the people against whose property they are directed, but unsupported by ships of the line their operations are perhaps never decisive of a war. During the twenty years from 1792 to 1812, the period covered by the French Revolution, French cruisers and privateers captured many thousands of British vessels and cargoes, but these captures operated more to provoke a spirit of determined hostility among the British people than to create such distress or alarm as would put an end to hostilities. English line-of-battle ships, instead of scattering to convoy merchant vessels, hunted and destroyed the French vessels of war at the battle of the Nile, at Cape St. Vincent, and at Trafalgar. In the meantime, in spite of her losses of merchant ships and their cargoes, England continued to grow rich by her commerce. With her mighty battle ships she cut off Napoleon's communications by water. With her wealth she subsidized his enemies, and it is undoubtedly true that the two great factors in the downfall of the great conqueror were the numerous battle

ships of England, with their hardy crews of Anglo-Saxons, and the enormous wealth of the greatest sea power of the world.

The history of our civil war furnishes a more recent and familiar proof of my statement. The cruises of the *Alabama* and her sister ships were uncommonly successful. Semmes rivalled the exploits of Jean Bart and Du Guay-Trouin. History will rank him as one of the most famous rovers of the seas. His success delighted the Confederates, but it did not benefit their cause. Many, indeed, were the complaints made against President Lincoln because he sent so few ships to search for the Confederate cruisers, but he was too wise to listen to the clamor. The fleets of the United States were not to be thus diverted from their purpose. They blockaded the ports of the Confederacy, they penetrated its rivers, cut off its interior communications, and thus it was that the Navy rendered services to the cause of the Union which the public has never yet fully appreciated. In the meantime, in spite of depredations, American commerce flourished. Merchants insured against war risks, and individual losses were borne by communities. Commerce destroying was irritating, but it decided nothing. It would have been ineffectual even if the Confederates had possessed ten times as many cruisers, unsupported as they were by line-of-battle ships.

If our Government in the future is to have naval strength enough to command the peace and be in condition to "enforce the terms dictated by its sense of right and justice" it must have more battle ships, and must build a reasonable number of torpedo boats.

For the defense of ports, torpedo boats are perhaps more effective according to cost than any other class of vessels. The knowledge of their existence alone will make an enemy chary about approaching within bombarding distance. The value of this boat is recognized by all naval powers, and they are being built abroad in great numbers. Their usefulness was emphasized last summer during the English naval manœuvres under war conditions where service torpedoes with collapsible heads were used. In these manœuvres one of the contending squadrons was without these boats, but was furnished with battle ships and a number of fast cruisers and gun vessels; the other had twenty-four torpedo boats stationed at six of the ports to be defended.

During the progress of the manœuvres (seven days) frequent attacks were made by these boats in groups, and the official decisions of the umpires recognized that they had destroyed one battle ship and six cruisers. The vessels decided to have been destroyed were actually struck by torpedoes with dummy heads and no other claims were allowed. During this period, eighteen torpedo boats were deemed to have been destroyed by the enemy. A rough calculation of the difference in expenditure will give the value of the battle ship, which carried 400 men, as \$3,750,000, and of the six cruisers, which carried 1,650 men, as \$6,000,000, an aggregate of 2,050 men and a total value of \$9,750,000, while the value of eighteen torpedo boats was about

\$1,800,000, and their crews aggregated 350 men, the difference in losses being, in money, \$7,950,000, and in men, 1,690. Torpedo boats, however, can not be relied upon alone. They must be accompanied by battle ships, as the enemy will be certain to come with battle ships and torpedo boats also.

No one can value economy more highly than I do, and its practice is certainly necessary at this time when the Government expenditures are likely to be more than its receipts, but the safety of the country, its honor, and its dignity must rise above every other consideration, and it is respectfully submitted that the programme of authorizing the building of at least some vessels at each session of Congress ought not to be interrupted now. I recommend that the construction of at least one battle ship and six torpedo boats be authorized by Congress at the coming session.

The authorization of these vessels would require the expenditure of very little money during the coming fiscal year. First-class torpedo boats can now be built for \$120,000 each, and not more than \$360,000 of their cost, estimating the total at \$720,000, would be expended within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. So much time is required to perfect the plans of a battle ship, put it under contract, and provide the material, that not more than one-tenth of the cost of such a vessel, if it should be authorized, would need to be appropriated during the coming session of Congress. Every vessel now authorized may be expected to be in commission by the first day of July, 1896, so that unless other ships be provided for now we shall at that date not have a single ship in process of construction. The question is therefore presented whether on account of the present condition of the Treasury the programme of building a moderate sized navy shall be absolutely arrested. It is not believed that the American people, intent as they are on enforcing economy in Government expenditures, are willing that this great work should be stopped short at this time. It may be well, considering financial conditions, to make only a moderate provision for new ships, but it would be much regretted if Congress should, by making none whatever, indicate an intention to abandon entirely the work of constructing the new Navy at a time when all the plants are in operation throughout the country, ready to build in better style and at more economical rates than ever before.

That Government expenditures have exceeded all reasonable bounds can not be charged to the new Navy. Discussing this question in a report which I had the honor to make to the House of Representatives on the 13th February, 1893, and referring to what is sometimes called the golden era of economy, I said:

In 1860 the total expenditures for all purposes by the United States Government, excluding pensions and interest, were \$81,353,155.78. The average annual expenditures for the Navy for the years 1858, 1859, and 1860 were \$12,939,126, equivalent to 15 per cent of the total. Excluding pensions and interest upon the public debt, the expenses of the Navy for the past eight years, while we have been reconstructing it upon a modern basis, will not amount to more than 5 per cent of the total. Cer-

tainly this would seem to indicate that whatever extravagance may exist it is not chargeable to the Navy.

Another view of the comparative cost of our Navy in the days preceding the civil war and now may be gathered from the following:

The annual average appropriations for the Navy of the United States for the five years preceding and including 1860 were \$12,873,801.98. The census of 1860 gave the population as 31,440,000, which would give an expenditure of over 40 cents per capita. This was the era of wooden ships, cast-metal guns, and cast-iron projectiles.

The average annual appropriations during the ten years within which we have been building a modern navy of steel ships, armed with wrought-steel guns, has been \$21,498,653.96. Counting our present population at 67,000,000, gives an average of less than 32 cents per capita.

A more correct idea of the propriety of the present expenditures for the Navy may be gained, however, by reminding the House that the annual average expenditures for the Army are greater than those for the Navy.

The Indian troubles are almost over, and volunteer armies could be raised, as our civil war demonstrated, that would defend us against any enemy whatever; but all the inhabitants of the United States, assembled at any point of our seacoast where there were no fortifications, would be unable without ships to defend it against an attack from the sea.

The increase of our population, and the expansion of our trade under more favorable commercial regulations than at present, which may be expected to result from future legislation, are certain to beget American interests which will look to naval protection in all parts of the world. The regulation of the seal fisheries and the frictions which, even under the best regulations, are likely to exist in the neighborhood of Bering Sea; the great naval establishment maintained by Great Britain at the entrance of Puget Sound; our close interests with China and Japan, increased every day by powerful lines of fast steamships; our geographical and political relations with the islands of the Pacific; our multifarious interests along the whole South and Central American coasts, now more or less in a state of political unrest, would be sufficient to tax nearly all of our present naval strength in the Pacific Ocean alone. Indeed, the continent to the south of us, and both oceans, as I have said before, now demand the presence of American ships of war to a greater extent than ever before, and this demand is not, in my judgment, a temporary one, but one that will steadily increase.

We cannot but have most intimate relations, in every phase of national existence, with the great governments of the Old World, whose subjects are now in phenomenal numbers becoming citizens of our country. As we receive these we assume the responsibility of protecting them, in many cases against their former governments. With the growth of our population and our wonderful development, it is beyond doubt that the energies of our people will be more and more directed to foreign trade and to the extension of our interests in all directions, while the increasing immigration of subjects of foreign powers in both Europe and the Orient is all the time complicating our relations towards other governments. It seems certain, therefore, that the future is to bring with it an increase of international questions, to a settlement of

which, in a manner which will be at once peaceful and honorable, naval strength will be absolutely essential. We must make and keep our Navy in such a condition of efficiency as to give weight and power to whatever policy it may be thought wise on the part of our Government to assume. The Navy is to maintain an honorable peace, begotten by an assured strength to protect rights, enforce just claims, beget security against foreign aggression, and compel respect for any policy of our people which may affect foreign nations.

With the increase of ships herein outlined, our Navy will still be one for defense rather than offense. We would, however, with this policy enforced, have our ports adequately protected and at the same time have sufficient power on the high seas and in foreign ports to maintain the rights and interests of our people, and to uphold the honor and dignity of our flag among the nations of the earth, without unduly burdening our people or entering into any rivalry with those great navies maintained by nations who believe their existence depends on their naval strength.

I feel sure that this policy will have the full and hearty approval of the large majority of our people.

PERSONNEL.

I cannot too strongly recommend Congressional action in reference to the personnel of the line of the Navy. Its present condition is too serious to be neglected any longer, and unless remedies are adopted looking to some system of promotion which will produce a regular flow from the bottom to the top of the list, the consequences, not only to the service but also to the Government, will soon be nothing less than alarming.

The object of any scheme of promotion in the Navy should be to produce efficient commanding officers, the accomplishment of which necessitates that officers of the line be made to bear the responsibilities of actual command by or before the time they have reached the prime of life; while they are still young enough to accommodate themselves to the demands upon intellect and energy which are made by the assumption of control of a modern man-of-war.

A clear understanding of the necessity for immediate action in this matter can only be gained by a statement of the principal causes heretofore existing which have led to the present stagnation in promotion, which statement will also show that neither the evils themselves nor the necessity for removing them are open to dispute. The principal causes which have led to the present condition of affairs are, briefly stated, as follows:

First, in 1855 Congress authorized a scrutiny of the active list which resulted in the removal of a large number of officers, the vacancies thus created being filled from the passed-midshipmen of the Navy. The immediate effect of this was the reduction of the number of officers below the grade of lieutenant from 258 in 1854 to 78 in 1857. This number

had only increased to 91 when the outbreak of the civil war occurred, an event which caused a great number of resignations from all grades of the Navy, creating at once many vacancies all through the line, to fill which there existed only the small number of junior officers mentioned above. The resulting embarrassment of the Department for officers in the junior grades forced the Government to supply its wants from the merchant service.

To this lack of officers in a time of sudden need was due the unfortunate policy which prevailed from 1860 to 1867, inclusive, and which has contributed, more than any other cause, to the present stagnation in promotion. During most of this period the numbers in the classes under instruction at the Naval Academy were kept at the highest possible limit, the cadets being pressed to graduation in large numbers and with the utmost rapidity. On the 1st of January, 1865, there were 486 midshipmen in the service, all of whom had entered since the war began. In January, 1866, there were in the Academy 147 midshipmen in the fourth or lowest class alone. Midshipmen were graduated during the years 1866-'67-'68 at an average rate of about 78 per year. In 1862 the demands of the war, and in 1866 a necessary reorganization, had each contributed to so increase the numbers as to make promotions to the grade of lieutenant very rapid, but only for a few years to follow. The senior 16 midshipmen of the 78 who were graduated in 1868 became lieutenants in 1872, at an average age of 24. The 12 seniors of this class have been promoted to lieutenant-commanders since the beginning of this year at an average age of 45, and after having served twenty-one years in the grade of lieutenant.

At the same time that this disproportionate number of graduates entered the active service the number dating from 1860 and 1861 was further increased by the admission of many officers from the volunteer Navy, whose ability and services had entitled them to such recognition on the part of the Government.

Second. The effect of an act passed in 1870 which largely increased the numbers in the lower grades of the Line.

Third. The effect of an act passed in August, 1882, which largely decreased the numbers in the higher grades of the Line.

The present result of the combined causes mentioned above is shown in the following table, which gives the average ages at which officers of the line now reach the several grades:

Grade.	Age.
Rear-Admiral	61
Commodore	59
Captain	50
Commander	48
Lieutenant commander	46
Lieutenant	36
Junior lieutenant	33

I have endeavored to impress you with my deliberate conviction that this most important branch of the public service, which may properly be termed the right arm of the Republic for external defense, now suffers from two great evils, viz:

First, a large proportion of the officers of the line of the Navy, at a time when mind and body ought to be at the best, are serving in the lower ranks without command and the habit it begets.

Second, no method now exists whereby the Government can get the very flower of its personnel into those positions where they can be of the greatest service to the country, in consequence of which a dull mechanical movement takes the place of healthy progression led by merit and fitness.

I am engaged in the preparation of a plan for the reorganization of the line of the Navy which I think will meet the requirements of the service, and I shall have the honor to present it to the Committees on Naval Affairs, and also to the Joint Committee to investigate and consider the subject of the rank, pay and other matters relating to the personnel of the Navy proposed in the concurrent resolution introduced by the Hon. Mr. Meyer, in case said concurrent resolution becomes a law.

Before concluding these remarks on the personnel, it gives me pleasure to express the high opinion I have formed of the ability and efficiency of all the corps of the Navy.

During the short time that I have occupied this office, the whole strength of the service has been most actively engaged, both at home and abroad, on various duties calling for dispatch, fidelity, and judgment. I am glad to say that, taken as a whole, I can not do otherwise than commend the promptness and ability with which these duties have been performed. I think it is no exaggeration to say that, with the reform herein shown to be necessary, the Navy of the United States will have no superior in its personnel, and that its professional proficiency and ability to build, arm, equip, provision, and handle modern ships of war will increase with every year and will keep its officers in the vanguard of military and naval progress.

ENLISTED MEN.

The present condition of affairs abroad makes it imperatively necessary that the new vessels should be sent to duty on foreign stations as rapidly as they become available, but the Department finding that the present number of enlisted men and boys in the service is insufficient for this purpose, I have the honor to recommend that this force be increased by 2,000 men.

In order to enable the enlisted men of the Navy to become citizens of the United States, as is most desirable, without forfeiting their continuous service in the Navy, it is recommended that the privilege granted to enlisted men of the Army by section 2166 of the Revised Statutes be also granted to the enlisted men of the Navy.

OPERATIONS IN BERING SEA.

On the 21st of April, 1893, the Department designated Commander Nicoll Ludlow, U. S. Navy, to take command of a squadron of vessels to cruise in and about Bering Sea, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the convention between the United States and Great Britain, dated April 18, 1892, for a *modus vivendi* in reference to the taking of seals. The squadron consisted of the *Mohican* and *Ranger*, temporarily transferred from the Pacific Station; the *Petrel*, temporarily transferred from the Asiatic Station; the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, temporarily transferred from the U. S. Fish Commission by order of the President; and the revenue cutters *Rush*, *Corwin*, and *Bear*, which, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, were placed under the orders of the naval officer in general command.

The squadron assembled at Port Townsend, from which place the *Bear* and *Rush* sailed on the 26th of May, the *Corwin* the 27th, the *Albatross* the 28th, the *Ranger* the 29th, and the *Mohican* the 31st, for a cruise in the waters in and about Bering Sea. The orders to the commanding officers of these vessels directed them to warn all American and British vessels found outside of Bering Sea not to enter its prohibited waters for the purpose of sealing, and to seize all vessels found to be or to have been employed in sealing within said waters, whether with or without warning, and all vessels found therein, whether warned or not, having on board implements for taking seals, sealskins, or bodies of seals.

The commanding officers of all vessels were directed to take careful soundings and to gather such hydrographic information as might be of use for correcting the imperfect charts of Bering Sea. They were further directed to collect as much information as it was practicable for them to obtain upon the habits and customs of the seals without killing them.

The provisions in the Revised Statutes as to seizures were closely followed.

By June 13 the *Mohican* had boarded and warned six American vessels, and one British, and the *Rush* twelve American and six British. By June 24 the *Albatross* had boarded and warned seven American and fourteen British. By June 25 the *Ranger* had boarded and warned nine American vessels and five British. H. B. M.'s ships *Garnet* and *Nymphe*, coöperating with the United States force in carrying out the provisions of the *modus vivendi*, reported on June 25, having boarded and warned seven American vessels and ten British. The American schooners *St. Paul* and *Alexander* were seized on the 2d of July for violation of section 1965 of the Revised Statutes.

On the 6th of July a large quantity of liquor was seized from the bark *Horatio*, which was on board in violation of section 1955 of the Revised Statutes.

On the 7th of July the American schooner *C. G. White* was seized for violation of section 2867 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the entry in her logbook showing that she had transferred 215 seal skins to the schooner *Czarina*.

By July 8 all American sealers known to be in the Pacific had been boarded and warned. Of the other sealers all had been boarded and warned, with the possible exception of three British schooners, which it was thought had returned to Victoria.

On the 28th of August the *Rush* was detached from the squadron at Unalaska and ordered to proceed to San Francisco. On September 22 the *Petrel* was ordered to Sitka, and to proceed thence to the Asiatic station. On the same date the *Corwin* was detached from the squadron at Unalaska and ordered to proceed to San Francisco. The *Mohican* sailed from Unalaska for Sitka on the 23d of September, the sealing season being over.

The *Albatross* returned to San Francisco on September 30, and the *Ranger* October 3. The latter vessel took eleven destitute citizens from Unalaska to San Francisco.

The squadron was judiciously distributed by its commanding officer in Bering Sea, and it continued active cruising within the prohibited waters during the entire season.

The Department takes pleasure in recognizing the valuable services rendered by the revenue cutters.

The operations of this squadron, under the command of Commander Nicoll Ludlow, reflect great credit upon that officer.

NAVAL MILITIA.

It is gratifying to the Department to be able to state that public interest in the naval militia is gradually and steadily increasing. At the date of the last annual report the number of men certified as mustered in and serving in the naval militia of seven states was 1,794. During the present year organizations have been authorized by the legislatures of Pennsylvania and Illinois, and the number of officers and men mustered in and serving at the present time is as follows:

Massachusetts	589
Rhode Island	119
New York	410
Pennsylvania	150
Maryland	130
North Carolina	262
South Carolina	204
California	301
Illinois	211
Total	2,376

The legislatures of two other states, Michigan and Connecticut, have also passed laws authorizing the formation of naval militia battalions,

but as yet no officers or men have been mustered in thereunder. The organization of the naval militia was an experiment of which many doubted the success. But the high character of the young men who have enlisted in the movement and the zeal and patriotic ardor with which they have so far performed the duties upon which they have entered are certainly enough to inspire the hope that the naval militia will prove to be of value to the country.

Early in this administration the Assistant Secretary, who has this matter in charge, and whose invaluable assistance, not only in the many matters entrusted especially to him but also as a counselor in others, I am pleased to acknowledge, decided upon a definite policy in regard to the practical instruction of the naval militia, in pursuance of which letters were written to the governors of the various states in which there existed legally organized naval militia forces, offering on the part of the Department to afford each of these organizations an opportunity to make a cruise of from four to seven days on board a war vessel for the purpose of drill and target practice. In accordance with this intention the Department directed Rear-Admiral A. E. K. Benham, U. S. Navy, commanding the United States naval forces on the North Atlantic station, to authorize drills and instruction on vessels of his command.

In the Department's instructions to Admiral Benham were included the following extracts:

During the four days * * * you will get the ships under way and proceed to sea at such times and for such periods of time as may seem best to you to carry out the object of this cruise—the instruction of the naval militia.

The Department desires that all the time possible be devoted to drills and instruction underway, in addition to such target practice as you may think necessary, and directs that there be no landing or harbor drills of any kind except such as may be classed under the customary and ordinary use of the ship's boats.

The Department requests, from such officers as you may detail to make them, reports on the efficiency of the militia, both officers and men, the reports, generally speaking, to cover the subjects of their professional knowledge, organization, discipline, drill, uniform, efficiency as seamen, firemen, or ship's artificers, the completeness of their organization as a ship's company, and the readiness and availability of the force as a whole to completely man a ship of war should it be called upon to do so.

The men are to perform all the duties of their rates as far as practicable, and, whenever possible, are to be drilled by their own officers, though always under the supervision of the regular officers of the ships.

There was a general disposition on the part of our volunteer sailors to accept this offer of the Department, and drills and instruction were had on board naval vessels as follows:

Two hundred and forty-one officers and men of the Massachusetts naval militia were embarked on the *San Francisco* and *Miantonomoh*. They took the places and performed the duties of an equal number of the regular crews, which were temporarily transferred to the receiving ship at Boston, Mass.

Sixty officers and men of the Bristol division of the Rhode Island

naval militia embarked on board the *Miantonomoh* for four days' drill, the men going on board in the morning and disembarking in the evening, all the drills and instruction taking place with the vessel under way.

The two separate Rochester divisions of the New York Naval Militia, numbering 70 officers and men, received four days' instruction at sea on the flagship *San Francisco*. The first battalion of the New York Naval Militia decided not to embark on a man-of-war on account of the battalion's lack of sufficient preparation and organization. This battalion, however, spent a week on board the old line-of-battleship *New Hampshire*, at anchor in Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, for the purpose of drill and instruction.

A part of the Philadelphia divisions of the Pennsylvania Naval Militia, numbering 93 officers and men, embarked on the flagship *San Francisco* with the two divisions of Rochester, N. Y., and were instructed and drilled for four days at sea.

Sixty-eight officers and men of the North Carolina Militia received four days' instruction on board the *Kearsarge*, the drills and target practice taking place at sea. After this tour of duty the monitor *Nantucket* was turned over to the governor of North Carolina for the use of the naval militia of that State.

The naval militia of South Carolina had intended to take a four days' course of instruction on the *Kearsarge*, but were prevented from so doing by reason of the unfortunate experiences of many of its members during a disastrous storm just prior to that time.

It was the intention of the Department to give the militia of California an opportunity of gaining experience at sea, but no man-of-war was available on the Pacific Coast for that purpose.

From the reports received by the Department during the year, it is apparent that the naval militia organizations under the different states are progressing as rapidly as possible under the peculiar circumstances of their situation on shore.

The interest of the Navy Department in the naval militia must, in the very nature of things, depend upon its efficiency as a seagoing force; and it is the intention of the Department to give the various organizations its most hearty coöperation in all efforts tending to such an end.

The experience of this year has so impressed the Department with the importance of the annual cruise that its policy in this direction will, if circumstances permit, be carried out on even a larger scale during the next year.

It is exceedingly gratifying to see so many of our patriotic citizens thus voluntarily organizing and laboring to fit themselves for naval duty. Our long and exposed seacoast and the difficulties attending enlistment of sailors from our merchant marine make this organization of great national importance, and the Department will do everything possible under existing laws to foster and encourage it.

THE COLUMBIAN CARAVELS.

These vessels, the *Santa Maria*, *Nina*, and *Pinta*, were constructed in Spain, the first named at the expense of the Spanish Government, and the other two at the expense of the United States under authority granted in the naval appropriation act dated July 19, 1892. All were completed in time to participate in the Columbus celebration at Palos, Spain, in October, 1892. Afterwards the *Santa Maria* was brought to the United States via Havana, under Spanish naval officers and men. The *Nina* and *Pinta* were convoyed and towed to Havana by the United States ships *Newark* and *Bennington*. At Havana they were turned over to the Spanish authorities, by whom they were brought to the United States, and with the *Santa Maria* participated in the naval review in April of this year. Under direction of the Department they were all afterwards towed to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

The *Santa Maria* having been presented to the United States by the Spanish Government, was turned over to the Secretary of the Navy with appropriate ceremonies at the World's Fair. In September of this year, the Spanish officers and seamen of these vessels were relieved by officers and seamen of our Navy. At the close of the Fair, the Columbian Museum Company of Chicago, intending to apply to Congress for the passage of an act donating the caravels permanently to the city of Chicago, offered to take charge of them pending the application. The Department having satisfied itself that the vessels would be properly cared for, accepted the offer and turned them over accordingly, thus saving itself the burden and expense of their preservation during the coming winter.

The caravels are of no use to the Navy but remain as most interesting historical mementoes, not only of the courage and genius of the illustrious discoverer of our continent, but also of the great World's Fair Exposition, and of the friendly action of Spain in building and sending to this country the *Santa Maria*. It is, therefore, suggested that Congress be asked to direct what disposition shall be made of them. Should Congress decide that they are to be brought to Washington, I recommend that an act be passed authorizing the expense of towing and bringing them to be paid from the unexpended balance of the appropriations for the "International Naval Rendezvous and Review."

In this connection I beg to inform you that Capt. Andersen, the daring navigator who brought the *Viking* to the Exposition, and who represents those enterprising citizens of Norway who built the boat, has signified his intention to present that vessel to our Government through the Navy Department, and I have intimated an intention to accept it. I therefore recommend that Congress shall also provide that some suitable disposition shall be made of the *Viking* when it shall come into the hands of the Government.

INTERNATIONAL NAVAL RENDEZVOUS AND REVIEW.

Referring to the International Naval Rendezvous and Review, authorized by act of Congress approved April 25, 1890, it gives me pleasure to state that all the details connected with the organizing and conducting of this undertaking were carried out in the most satisfactory manner. The rendezvous took place in Hampton Roads April 24, the foreign ships commencing to arrive by April 8. Rear-Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, the senior officer of our Navy, was given entire charge of the conduct of all operations connected with this event. With a fleet of twelve American vessels he received the visiting ships as they arrived at Hampton Roads, paying to the officers and crews of the foreign vessels those courtesies which are naturally incident to an occasion of this character. On the 24th of April the vessels of the combined fleet, which consisted of twelve from the United States, four from England, three from France, three from Brazil, two from Russia, two from Italy, two from Germany, and one from Holland, got under way and proceeded to New York in fleet formation, with Rear-Admiral Gherardi in command. At New York this fleet was joined by one more Russian vessel, three Spanish vessels, one Argentine vessel, and the *Miantonomoh*, of our own Navy, making a combined fleet of thirty-five men of war.

On the 26th of April this large fleet, in double-column formation, proceeded up New York Bay and the Hudson River to the naval review anchorage, where the three caravels were found awaiting it. On the 27th of April the fleet was reviewed by the President on board the *Dolphin*, each vessel as it passed rendering him the honors due his position. On the following day, the 28th of April, armed battalions of the United States, England, Russia, Germany, France, Italy, Brazil, Argentina, and the Netherlands, amounting in the aggregate to 3,815 men, marched in column of brigades through the principal streets of New York and were reviewed by the governor of the State. This parade closed the review. The entire affair was a success in every respect, this being due not only to the skillful and delicate conduct of the American admiral in command of the combined fleet, but also to the cordial and hearty coöperation afforded him by the officers commanding the foreign squadrons. The review was not only instructive to all our people, but was of the greatest interest to the naval service.

The appropriations for the naval rendezvous and review, including all costs and expenses of the caravels, aggregated \$350,000. The greatest single item of expense in connection with the review was work done on naval vessels, much of which was otherwise necessary, amounting to \$39,060.50.

Of the \$350,000 appropriated the Department turned back into the Treasury of the United States June 30, 1893, \$250,000, and still has to its credit, in excess of all known and estimated liabilities, a balance of \$16,553.12.

SUPPLIES, PURCHASES, AND ACCOUNTS.

The system of accounts, purchases, and supplies initiated by Ex-Secretary Whitney, and so carefully developed in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts during the administration of my predecessor, has so operated during the present administration of the Department as to commend itself to my judgment. The concentration in one bureau of the accounts pertaining to the establishment, and the consolidation under the direction of the same bureau of all supplies belonging to the Navy, has proved business-like, economical, and to the best interests of the Government. The point to which the system has now been brought enables the Department to obtain at any moment precise and accurate information of the cost to a given date of any ship in process of construction by the Government, the quantities of the various articles on hand in general stock at any navy-yard, and the exact condition of all appropriations made for the naval service.

The advance made within the past three or four years under this system in the direction of improved methods in the transaction of public business and for a stricter accountability for Government property is very great, and the attention of the Department will be directed to the further development of the system now in operation with a view to securing, through an enlarged application of it, results more valuable than any that have yet been reached in the matter of accounts, and still greater economy in the purchase and handling of supplies.

The supply fund established by the last Congress for the maintenance of a stock of such ordinary commercial articles as are in frequent demand is in operation at three of the principal yards. The benefits resulting from the fund are already apparent in a reduction in the number of open-purchase requisitions, a speedier furnishing of supplies to ships, and a saving of money due to the fact that all purchases under the fund are made only after public advertisement.

The commissioning of ships is attended with less confusion and delay than formerly, owing to regulations put in force during the past year requiring that all articles of outfit and supplies intended for vessels be procured and assembled by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts at the fitting-out yard in advance of the completion of the vessel. Under these regulations as now enforced there is no reason why a ship's outfit should not be put on board, and the ship ready for service, so far as her necessary stores are concerned, within twenty-four hours from the time the order to put her in commission is given. As the same regulations will hereafter be in operation for vessels in reserve, the mobilization of a fleet should be effected with great rapidity.

In view of the importance and the greatly increased volume of the business transacted by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and in order to expedite the business of the Department, I approve of the recommendation made by the Paymaster-General that Congress be

asked to authorize the assignment of an officer of the Pay Corps to duty as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, with authority to act as Chief of the Bureau in the absence of the Paymaster-General.

LABOR AT NAVY YARDS.

Every facility has been afforded by the Department for carrying out the provisions of the regulations relating to the employment of labor at the navy-yards. The report of the Board of Labor at the Norfolk navy-yard for the year ending September 1, 1893, shows that out of 1,506 men certified for employment 401 failed to report for work. Out of 1,111 certified to the heads of departments in the New York navy-yard 347 did not respond, and a like proportion in the other navy-yards failed to report for employment in response to notices sent. This caused delay in procuring labor when needed and suggested a modification of the rules. According to the rules as adopted by my predecessor, the names of applicants remained on the register indefinitely. As the applications were greatly in excess of the needs of the Government, and as it was often necessary to call for laborers whose names had been on the register for nearly two years, it is obvious that there were many reasons, such as death, change of residence, obtaining other employment, etc., why persons on the register should fail to appear. The regulations were therefore amended by ordering that, as is provided in the rules governing the Civil Service Commission, the names of applicants should remain on the register only one year. Other amendments to the rules may be suggested by the careful scrutiny to which they are being constantly subjected by the Department.

There is no doubt that the system of employing laborers without reference to their politics and making merit the sole test of their retention and advancement is greatly to the benefit of the Government. Unless some such system as this be followed, there is no practicable method except to take the recommendations of members of Congress who are better acquainted with and have more knowledge of their constituencies than any other persons to whom the head of a Department has access. Senators and Representatives, interested as they are in the success of the Government and of their party, as a rule, it may be safely presumed, will only recommend those whom they believe to be competent for places under the Government, but the knowledge they have of the capacity of laborers to build and repair ships is generally restricted within very narrow limits. They certainly can not judge of the competency of laborers with as much accuracy as they display in selecting persons for clerical places, and everyone knows that in this, though actuated by the best intentions, they make frequent mistakes.

A misfortune of the method of taking on laborers to oblige their friends, and not because of their capacity or skill, is that the influence that procures an appointment is frequently used to secure the retention of an incompetent employé.

It is not practicable to estimate accurately the value of the present system of employing labor at navy-yards, but it certainly is an improvement upon former methods. Every officer of the Navy with whom I have consulted favors it; especially those who have had recent experience in navy-yards. And yet experience and the constant investigations being made will doubtless suggest modifications.

Generally, the regulations adopted by my predecessor seem to have been fairly complied with. Recent developments, however, have shown some violations of the rules at the Washington navy-yard. It is the purpose of the Department to investigate thoroughly every case of alleged irregularity, and when infractions of the rules are established such steps will be taken and such orders issued as will prevent repetition of the offenses. It is hoped that results will be such as to satisfy all parties of the propriety and policy of making merit the sole test by which labor is employed and retained in our navy-yards.

The one misfortune connected with the promulgation of these rules is that, at the time of their adoption, the employés were not equally divided between the two great political parties. If such division had first been made and the system then put in force it is not believed that even a plausible argument could be made for a return to former methods. It is perhaps too much, however, to expect that such a fair division should first have been made. No new method would ever be tried if its adoption depended on conditions that never existed.

NAVY-YARD PLANTS.

The few improvements of navy-yard plants recommended are such as will maintain them in good condition to do repair work only. Competition between shipbuilders is now very sharp, and at present rates they can build more economically than can be done at Government yards. Sound policy would, therefore, seem to require that any new vessels Congress may see fit to authorize shall be let out by private contract, especially as, in the event of a foreign war, the Government would be compelled to rely on private yards for hurried extensive repairs and any desirable increase of vessels.

During the past season I visited and inspected personally the navy-yards at Brooklyn, Boston, and Portsmouth, the naval station at New London, and the war college, torpedo station, and training school at Newport. It is my intention to pay similar visits of inspection at an early day to the navy-yards at League Island, Norfolk, and Mare Island. This latter yard will require some appropriations to enable it to do the additional work assigned to it. Formerly, vessels cruising in Asiatic waters when they needed repairs were compelled to make long cruises around Cape Horn or through the Suez Canal to reach the navy-yards on our eastern coast. To save expense, I have ordered that all the ships of the Asiatic Squadron, when in need of repairs impossible to have made abroad, shall be sent to the Mare Island navy-yard.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The present system of examination for promotion in the Navy being in some respects faulty, I have the honor to recommend that Congress be requested to provide that the "Act to provide for the examination of certain officers of the Army and to regulate promotions therein," approved October 1, 1890, which was subsequently, by the act approved July 28, 1892, made applicable to the Marine Corps, be further made applicable to the Navy; it is also recommended that the above acts be so amended that in cases where the board finds a candidate physically disqualified for promotion, and accordingly resolves itself into a retiring board, it shall be its duty to examine into the record of the candidate, so far as may be necessary, to ascertain whether or not his physical inability to perform at sea the duties of the place to which it is proposed to promote him is the result of drunkenness or any other cause arising from his own misconduct.

It is further recommended that the law for the examination of officers as to their physical, mental, moral, and professional qualifications for promotion be made to embrace passed assistant surgeons upon their promotion to the grade of surgeon, and chief engineers upon their promotion to higher relative rank in that grade.

Applicants for the position of assistant surgeon in the Navy are now subjected to an extremely rigid examination and rightfully so, as the sanitary condition of ships and often the health and lives of those on board depend upon the knowledge and skill of the medical officers of a vessel. About three years after admission to the grade of assistant surgeon, medical officers are subjected to an examination for the grade of passed assistant surgeon. Then they pass through the grades of passed assistant surgeon and surgeon, an average period of over thirty-one years of service, including promotion without any examination whatever, mental, moral, or physical, until they apply for the position of medical inspector. There seems to be no good reason why medical officers should not be required like others to affirmatively show their qualifications for promotion.

LIVE OAK RESERVATIONS

For many years a number of tracts of land in the States of Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi have been reserved from the public domain for the use of the Navy Department as a source of supply of live-oak timber.

As the lands seem now to be of no practical value for the purpose for which they were reserved, I have the honor to suggest the advisability of restoring them to the public domain and opening them to settlement.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

It has come to the knowledge of the Department that many large dealers are deterred from bidding for contracts to furnish small quantities of articles required for use in the naval service, because the trouble and inconvenience in securing suitable bondsmen is out of all proportion to the amount involved in the contract.

Section 3719 of the Revised Statutes provides that every proposal for naval supplies, invited by the Secretary of the Navy, * * * shall be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder, if his bid is accepted, will, at such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, give bond, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; and no proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.

It is respectfully recommended that the provisions contained in this section be so far modified as to allow the Department to accept certified checks, covering the entire amount of the contract, in lieu of the guarantee and bonds now made compulsory by the Revised Statutes. The security of the interests of the Government would be amply protected by certified checks, and the reluctance of many large dealers to submit proposals and enter into contract under existing laws would be overcome.

By inducing large firms to bid for supplies competition is encouraged, and a better class of articles is secured without additional cost to the Government.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE OF CIVILIANS.

In many cases brought to trial before naval courts it has been found that evidence which would be of the greatest importance in establishing the innocence or guilt of the accused is entirely confined within the knowledge of civilians; and under existing statutes their personal attendance at the trial is not compulsory. Thus the ends of justice are frequently defeated by the reluctance of civilians to testify before a naval court.

Congress has conferred upon the judge-advocate of an army court the power to subpoena civilian witnesses, but has failed to authorize the court to punish such witnesses for contempt in case they refuse to testify.

It is respectfully recommended that a provision be enacted authorizing the judge-advocate of a naval court to subpoena civilian witnesses and empowering the court to punish such witnesses for contempt in case they refuse to testify. By means of such a provision it will be possible to administer law and justice in many cases which under existing statutes it is not practicable to reach.

DEPOSITION—MEMORANDUM.

The established form of procedure in naval general courts-martial is to summon all witnesses whose testimony is desired in any case under consideration, and to require the witness to give his testimony orally and in the hearing of the accused. While it is preferable to follow the custom of taking testimony in open court, in all cases where it is feasible, there are times when it is not only inconvenient but almost impossible to do so.

As the articles for the government of the Navy in regard to the organization of a naval general court-martial must be adhered to strictly, it is not an uncommon occurrence for a period of several months to elapse between the date on which the offense is committed and the convening of the court. During this period it sometimes happens that important witnesses are relieved from duty in the vicinity and sent on distant service. To obtain their testimony at the trial it then becomes necessary to recall them from such duty and frequently, at great delay and expense.

Article 91 of the Articles of War provides that "the depositions of witnesses residing beyond the limits of the State, Territory, or district in which any military court may be ordered to sit, if taken on reasonable notice to the opposite party and duly authenticated, may be read in evidence before such court in cases not capital."

The articles for the government of the Navy do not provide for such an emergency, and the enactment of a similar provision would not only avoid the delay and expense incidental to the personal attendance of the witness at the trial, but it would place within reach of the court evidence which it is now impracticable to obtain, thus materially furthering the administration of law and justice.

It is suggested that if this regulation be made applicable to the Navy the words "or who, being in the naval or military service of the United States, shall be stationed more than 100 miles from the place of trial, or shall be at sea, or under orders for sea," be inserted therein after the word "sit" and before the word "if."

The Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy suggests that in the interests of economy and convenience the following be enacted into law, and the Department approves the suggestion:

That judges-advocate of naval general courts-martial and courts of inquiry, and all commanders in chief of naval squadrons, commandants of navy-yards and stations, and officers commanding vessels of the Navy, are hereby authorized to administer oaths for the purposes of the administration of naval justice, and for other purposes of naval administration.

LIMITATION OF PUNISHMENTS.

A recent statute relating to the Army contains the following provision:

That whenever by any of the Articles of War for the government of the Army, the punishment on conviction of any military offense is left to the discretion of the court-martial, the punishment therefor shall not, in time of peace, be in excess of a limit which the President may prescribe.

The President has, under the provisions of the above-mentioned statute, by an Executive order published in General Orders No. 21, dated March 28, 1891, limited the amount of punishment to be awarded by a court-martial in many cases of common occurrence in the Army. The effect of the order has been most satisfactory; whereas, before the passage of the act empowering the President to prescribe the limits of punishment to be awarded in certain cases, there was such a lack of uniformity in the sentences imposed, owing to the diversity of opinion of the general courts-martial, that it frequently happened that the punishments awarded for the same offense differed widely in severity. As a consequence there is now so much greater uniformity in the administration of justice in the Army that the Judge-Advocate-General of the War Department, in a recent report, refers to the change as marking a most important era in the history of that branch of the public service.

While it is possible for the revising authority to regulate and thus to secure in some degree uniformity in the punishment of offenses, this method has been found in practice to be unsatisfactory. An unwritten rule resting only in the breast of a judge can never be definite or uniform in application; especially is this so when no one person can be expected for any long period of time to exercise the revising authority.

It is respectfully recommended that a provision similar to the one quoted above in regard to the Army be enacted for the Navy.

UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

I beg to recommend certain legislation which, without cost to the Government, will greatly benefit the United States Naval Observatory.

In order to insure, within practicable limits, the success of astronomical observations, the delicate instruments used in observing should be protected against smoke, unusual currents of heated air, and undue vibrations from traffic upon public thoroughfares in the vicinity. These essential safeguards, experiments have shown, can be secured only by controlling a circle described with a radius of at least 1,000 feet from the central point of the building, and allowing within it no public streets, avenues, or thoroughfares.

The Government land on which the Naval Observatory has been established, though ample in extent, will not as it is now shaped admit of giving on all sides the protection desired, but an act of Congress conferring the needed authority will enable the Department to acquire without any appropriation the 20 acres necessary to complete the circle. Such an act would confer power to sell lands which are not only outside of the desired circle, but which by the proposed extension of Massachusetts avenue would be cut off from the Observatory tract, and to buy with the proceeds of this sale land lying within the circle on the opposite side. The land proposed to be sold is of greater value than

that which it is proposed to buy, which latter would not include the grounds of the Industrial Home School. These, although within the circle indicated, will not be used for purposes detrimental to the Observatory.

It is therefore recommended that authority be granted by Congress to dispose of the ground which would be cut off by the extension of Massachusetts avenue on the most advantageous terms, and to use the money derived from such sale in the purchase of the additional land needed in other directions to complete the prescribed circle herein indicated. To prevent extortion it is recommended that the act confer authority to institute condemnation proceedings against such of the desired lands as can not be otherwise procured at a fair valuation, and it is also suggested that Congress shall authorize the Department to convey for a fair equivalent the right to extend Massachusetts avenue through the grounds of the Observatory on lines already laid out.

The Department is prepared to submit to Congress detailed information bearing upon this subject and a draft of proposed legislation to accomplish the measures recommended.

LIQUID FUEL.

The Italian Government is using, with great success, especially for torpedo boats, liquid fuel, petroleum refuse, obtained from Russia. The Department has had this subject investigated with the hope that it might be found practicable to use this fuel in our own Navy, but it is found that it will be impossible to obtain, in the United States, any available supply of this substance.

The quality of the American petroleum is so much higher than that of the Russian that there is no refuse from the former of the character produced from the latter. Almost the whole of the American petroleum is utilized; any residuum that remains is of a solid character, small in quantity, and generally used as a fuel at the producing establishment. The quantity, however, is so small that it can have no commercial standing.

The total of the refuse from the oil wells of Russia is estimated at about 1,000,000 tons. Only a moderate portion of this is exported beyond the Russian dominions. That obtained by Italy is at a cost of from \$12 to \$14 per ton.

It is undoubtedly an ideal fuel, but in the present circumstances of small quantity produced, cost, and the distance from point of production, it is out of the question for us to use it, unless on such a limited scale that it would be of no practical value.

NAVY DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

At the suggestion of Commodore R. W. Meade, U. S. Navy, the space in the Government Building which was to have been assigned to the Navy Department was surrendered to the other Departments, and

a structure of brick, iron, and cement was built on piles in Lake Michigan, off the Fair Grounds, having the same dimensions and lines, as far as practicable, as the coast line battle ships *Indiana*, *Massachusetts*, and *Oregon*.

This brick model of a battle ship was named the *Illinois*. Guns, boats, anchors, chains, search lights, compasses, and other appropriate man-of-war fittings were exhibited in place on the main deck and upon the superstructure, while on the berth deck were placed the exhibits of the different bureaus of the Navy Department and also many articles voluntarily offered for exhibition by different companies throughout the United States having plants producing articles needed for naval purposes.

On shore near this brick vessel was built a naval observatory, consisting of three small buildings containing the principal instruments and appliances of an astronomical institution, from which was operated daily a time ball on the Government building. Near to the observatory was a camp of 60 United States marines, all of the above forming the United States naval exhibit.

The officers, sailors, and marines connected with the care of the naval exhibit have acquitted themselves with credit to the naval service.

The idea of a brick representation of our new battle ships was advanced by Commodore Meade, and the value of the suggestion has been clearly demonstrated by the number of visitors to the brick ship during the time of the Exposition. The daily attendance averaged nearly 20,000, on one day reaching as high as 67,000. More than 3,000,000 people visited the vessel during the time of the Fair.

The Department feels satisfied that the naval exhibit at Chicago has proved a source of instruction to people of the interior which could not have been improved upon.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS FOR GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

In the appendix will be found a detailed statement, prepared by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, of deposits in the Treasury, from November 1, 1892, to November 1, 1893, arising from the sale of condemned vessels, stores, and materials; from gains on exchange, interest, and rents; from supplies furnished to and work performed for other branches of the Government; and from other lawful disposition of public property under the cognizance of the Navy Department.

The total amount so deposited was \$112,934.22, of which the sum of \$56,331.69 was covered into the Treasury as "miscellaneous receipts on account of proceeds of public property," as required by section 3618 of the Revised Statutes, and the remainder, \$56,602.53, carried as authorized by law to the credit of the proper appropriations, to be applied to naval purposes.

SALE OF CONDEMNED VESSELS.

As stated in the last annual report of this Department, the only offer made for the tug *Ivy*, at Mare Island, amounting to \$1,305, was accepted and the vessel delivered to the purchaser. The appraised value of the vessel was \$1,000. The expense of advertising for proposals for the purchase of the *Ivy* and the *Mayflower*, for which latter vessel no offer was received, amounted to \$166.65. After paying the expenses of advertising, the net proceeds \$1,138.35, were covered into the Treasury, in accordance with section 3618 of the Revised Statutes, as "Miscellaneous receipts on account of the sale of Government property." An account of the payments for advertising and deposit of net proceeds of the sale will be found in the Appendix to this report.

The *Palos*, which had been condemned as unfit for further service, was duly advertised for sale on the Asiatic station. Her appraised value was \$7,000, but the highest offer received under the advertisement was 6,000 silver yen—less than the appraised value. It was deemed to the interest of the Government to dispose of the vessel without further delay, and under the authority of the President, the commanding officer of the Asiatic station was cabled, on the 6th of January to accept the highest offer. He succeeded in obtaining an offer of 7,000 silver yen, and accepted it. After paying all expenses connected with the sale, the net proceeds realized, amounting to \$5,145.10, were deposited by the pay officer in charge and covered into the Treasury, in pursuance of the section of the Statutes above mentioned.

On the 17th June last, the tug *Phlox* at Annapolis, appraised at \$2,000, was advertised for sale, but no offer was received. She will be made use of at the Academy.

The tug *Mayflower* for which no bid was obtained under advertisement of October 20, 1892, has been reappraised and proposals invited for her purchase.

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, the estimates for the Navy and Marine Corps, including increase of the Navy and public works, amount to \$27,885,914.02, as will be seen from the following tabular statement.

The estimates for the same purposes for the current fiscal year amounted to \$24,471,498.21, or \$3,414,415.81 less than those for the next fiscal year.

For the current fiscal year the estimates for increase of the Navy amounted to \$9,703,657, and for the next fiscal year they amount to \$12,455,025, the difference being \$2,751,368.

The estimates for the running expenses of the Navy and Marine Corps, including improvements at navy-yards and stations for the next fiscal year, amount to \$15,430,889.02, being \$663,047.81 in excess of the estimates of the current fiscal year.

Comparative exhibit of estimates and appropriations, 1894 and 1895.

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanation.	Estimates, 1894.	Appropriations, 1894—current year.	Estimates, 1895.
General establishment:			
Pay of the Navy.....	\$7,300,000.00	\$7,300,000.00	\$7,475,000.00
Pay, miscellaneous.....	240,000.00	240,000.00	240,000.00
Contingent, Navy.....	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Bureau of Yards and Docks:			
Ordinary expenses.....	569,453.14	375,709.54	703,809.54
Public Works.....	757,683.00	1,045,244.00	403,831.00
Bureau of Navigation:			
Ordinary expenses.....	163,750.00	103,000.00	276,750.00
Naval Academy.....	210,488.65	187,065.45	197,101.45
Bureau of Equipment.....	956,025.00	956,025.00	1,131,025.00
Bureau of Ordnance.....	429,324.00	324,824.00	645,801.00
Bureau of Construction.....	969,972.50	969,972.50	919,972.50
Bureau of Steam Engineering.....	739,900.00	707,900.00	1,017,900.00
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.....	1,273,892.03	1,197,532.03	1,287,532.03
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.....	125,000.00	105,000.00	125,000.00
Marine Corps:			
Pay Department.....	713,469.63	696,478.36	702,000.00
Quartermaster's Department.....	286,383.26	254,210.50	264,210.00
Naval Observatory.....	16,500.00	16,500.00	23,956.00
Hydrographic Office.....			10,000.00
Total running expenses.....	14,767,841.21	14,486,461.38	15,430,889.02
Increase Navy:			
Bureau of Equipment.....	555,305.00	250,000.00	.....
Bureau of Ordnance.....	2,000,000.00	200,000.00	6,500,000.00
Construction and machinery.....	7,148,352.00	6,875,000.00	5,955,025.00
Total Increase Navy.....	9,703,657.00	7,325,000.00	12,455,025.00
Grand total.....	24,471,498.21	21,811,461.38	27,885,914.02

The total amount given in the foregoing statement as the appropriations for the current fiscal year does not include the appropriation of \$300,000 for the Naval Review, \$200,000 for naval-supply fund, and \$192,600 continuous appropriations included in the digest, which gives the total appropriations for 1893-'94 for the naval service as \$22,504,061.38.

It will be seen from the above that the estimates for the coming year, when items in last year's appropriations and not in these estimates are included, are \$5,381,852.64 in excess of the appropriations for the present fiscal year. In the preparation of these estimates every effort has been made to reduce each item to the lowest possible point, and yet I am convinced that no smaller amounts than herein designated will suffice for the actually necessary expenditures of this Department.

The excess of these estimates over the appropriations for the present fiscal year is due to the fact that only \$200,000 was appropriated by the act of March 3, 1893, for ordnance, under "increase navy," whereas, under same head, \$6,500,000 will be required during the coming fiscal year. This great difference results from the fact that by reason of the

failure of armor contractors to supply armor large balances had accumulated to the credit of this fund, and these balances heretofore appropriated are being utilized to pay for armor and armament coming in during the present year. The sum carried in the present estimates, \$6,500,000, will be all needed, because of the prompt deliveries of armor and armament now being made, and it will pay in full for all the guns and armor required for all the vessels heretofore authorized.

Appropriations, expenditures, and balances, fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

	Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, exclusive of public works	Amount drawn fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.	Balances undrawn June 30, 1893.	Balances undrawn October 31, 1893.
Pay of the Navy.....	\$7,300,000.00	\$5,681,980.33	\$1,618,019.67	\$734,458.79
Pay, miscellaneous.....	240,000.00	237,631.23	2,368.77	3.61
Contingent, Navy.....	7,000.00	1,572.76	5,427.24	5,100.93
Marine Corps:				
Pay.....	687,540.85	574,666.60	112,874.25	66,397.27
Provisions.....	71,188.63	71,185.98	2.65	124.05
Clothing.....	75,000.00	73,604.28	1,395.72	3,172.64
Fuel.....	19,500.00	19,500.00	.....	466.52
Military stores.....	13,286.50	13,148.42	138.08	162.13
Transportation and recruiting.....	14,000.00	13,921.51	78.49	172.26
Repairs of barracks.....	16,512.00	14,709.23	1,802.77	1,288.62
Forage.....	2,800.00	2,800.00	.....	.....
Hire of quarters.....	6,624.00	6,624.00	.....	.....
Contingent.....	27,500.00	27,426.83	73.17	94.33
Naval Academy:				
Pay.....	104,265.45	104,200.00	65.45	55.97
Special course.....	5,000.00	1,099.80	3,309.20	2,340.51
Repairs.....	21,000.00	19,214.66	1,785.34	281.08
Heating and lighting.....	17,000.00	16,605.35	394.65	32.18
Contingent.....	41,800.00	35,985.81	5,814.19	1,920.62
Navigation:				
Transportation, recruiting, and contingent.....	40,000.00	26,364.94	13,635.06	8,728.91
Gunnery exercises.....	6,000.00	4,318.50	1,681.50	167.37
Naval training station.....	18,000.00	17,881.00	119.00	.95
Naval war college and torpedo school.....	8,000.00	3,894.37	4,105.63	77.25
Ordnance:				
Ordnance and ordnance stores.....	155,000.00	115,625.20	39,374.80	34,506.82
Repairs.....	30,000.00	29,274.59	725.41	233.08
Torpedo station.....	60,000.00	54,422.64	5,577.36	3,300.72
Civil establishment.....	26,824.00	26,168.00	656.00	699.95
Contingent.....	8,000.00	5,946.18	2,053.82	274.70
Equipment:				
Equipment of vessels.....	925,000.00	717,333.72	207,666.28	77,053.39
Civil establishment.....	19,025.00	19,024.96	.04	118.27
Contingent.....	12,000.00	5,439.87	6,560.13	3,855.04
Yards and Docks:				
Maintenance.....	230,000.00	210,930.48	19,069.52	3,564.59
Civil establishment.....	61,380.69	60,602.70	777.99	1,278.49
Contingent.....	15,000.00	14,085.19	914.81	666.37
Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa....	70,215.00	53,326.95	16,888.05	2,990.18
Repairs and preservation at navy- yards.....	275,000.00	238,488.41	36,511.59	1,237.66

Appropriations, expenditures, and balances, fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.—Cont'd.

	Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, exclusive of public works.	Amount drawn fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.	Balances undrawn June 30, 1893.	Balances undrawn October 30, 1893.
Medicine and Surgery:				
Medical department	\$55,000.00	\$53,444.62	\$1,555.38	\$20.37
Repairs	20,000.00	13,327.32	6,672.68	10.38
Contingent	25,000.00	19,375.00	5,625.00	3.00
Supplies and Accounts:				
Provisions, Navy	1,090,000.00	925,991.80	164,008.20	21,731.89
Civil establishment	67,532.03	66,335.19	1,196.84	1,477.50
Contingent	40,000.00	30,933.89	9,066.11	759.34
Construction and Repair:				
Construction and repair	950,000.00	850,354.17	99,645.83	25,077.78
Civil establishment	19,972.50	18,871.37	1,101.13	1,165.26
Steam Engineering:				
Steam machinery	650,000.00	588,238.97	61,761.03	21,398.07
Civil establishment	11,900.00	11,799.33	100.67	149.58
Contingent	1,000.00	736.97	263.03	60.91
Total	13,559,866.65	11,099,013.12	2,460,853.53	1,026,691.78

As will be seen from the foregoing exhibit—

The appropriations for current expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, exclusive of public works, amounted to.....	\$13,559,866.65
Drawn by requisition to June 30, 1893.....	11,099,013.12
Balance undrawn July 1, 1893.....	2,460,853.53
Drawn by requisition from July 1 to October 31, 1893	1,434,161.75
Balance undrawn November 1, 1893	1,026,691.78
In addition to the undrawn balance on November 1, 1893, there was in the hands of disbursing officers on that date	5,577.79
Making the available balance.....	1,032,269.57
It is estimated that the following sums are due from this balance:	
From pay of the Navy to officers and men	\$594,654.11
From pay of the Marine Corps to officers and men	41,157.80
From other appropriations for outstanding liabilities...	150,000.00
	785,811.91
Apparent available balance	246,457.66

This balance may be reduced when all the accounts pertaining to the fiscal year have been finally adjusted.

PUBLICATION OF THE NAVAL WAR RECORDS.

Under the authority of Congress the work of collecting and classifying the naval records of the civil war has been continued during the past year, and the Department is now prepared to begin the publication of these very important papers. A small appropriation has been requested to defray the expenses of commencing this publication.

The report of Lieut. Commander Richard Rush, U. S. Navy, superintendent of the naval war records, is herewith appended, and I renew most earnestly the recommendation of former Secretaries of the Navy in commending this important work to the consideration of Congress. It is remarkable that when so much interest is taken in collecting and publishing the history of the Army during the civil war the achievements of the Navy, equally deserving of recognition, should have remained so long unpublished.

HILARY A. HERBERT,
Secretary of the Navy.

PAPERS

ACCOMPANYING

THE REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY, 1893.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 15, 1893.*

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY:

The Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy assembled at Annapolis on Monday, May 29, and were officially received by the Superintendent and the heads of the departments and escorted to the parade ground, where they were received by the marine guard and the battalion of cadets.

The Board then made a tour of the Academy and visited the various buildings and departments.

At 2 p. m. the Board convened and organized by the election of Senator George Gray as president, and Capt. John Wilkes as vice-president.

Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus, U. S. Navy, reported and was elected secretary of the Board.

All members of the Board were present except A. P. Morse, esq., Senator N. Dixon, Hon. A. J. Cummings, M. C., and Hon. J. H. Blount, M. C.

* * * * *

The president announced the members of the Board as follows:

Senator George Gray, Wilmington, Del., president.

Capt. John Wilkes, Charlotte, N. C., vice-president.

Senator Nathan F. Dixon, Westerly, R. I.

Hon. John B. Robinson, Media, Pa., House of Representatives.

Hon. Amos J. Cummings, New York City, N. Y., House of Representatives.

Hon. James H. Blount, Macon, Ga., House of Representatives.

Rev. J. H. Bryson, Huntsville, Ala.

James T. Woodward, esq., New York City, N. Y.

Gen. Jno. B. Castleman, Louisville, Ky.

William J. Curtis, esq., Summit, N. J.

Alexander Porter Morse, esq., Washington, D. C.

Noah Brooks, esq., Newark, N. J.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

(1) *Conditions of admission to and discharge from the Academy.*—Senator Nathan F. Dixon, Rev. J. H. Bryson, Capt. John Wilkes.

(2) *Subjects of study, and standard of scholarship.*—W. J. Curtis, esq., Rev. J. H. Bryson, Noah Brooks, esq.

(3) *Grounds, buildings, and sanitary condition.*—Hon. Amos J. Cummings, Gen. J. B. Castleman, Alexander Porter Morse, esq., James T. Woodward, esq.

(4) *Seamanship, ordnance, and navigation.*—Capt. John Wilkes, Hon. J. B. Robinson, Alexander Porter Morse, esq.

(5) *Discipline, drill, practical exercises, administration, and police.*—Gen. J. B. Castleman, Hon. N. F. Dixon, Hon. J. B. Robinson.

(6) *Steam, mathematics, physics, and mechanics.*—Hon. J. B. Robinson, Hon. A. J. Cummings, Capt. John Wilkes, W. J. Curtis, esq.

(7) *English studies, modern languages, drawing, physiology, and hygiene.*—Rev. J. H. Bryson, Noah Brooks, esq., Gen. J. B. Castleman.

(8) *Finance and library.*—James T. Woodward, esq., W. J. Curtis, esq., Hon. A. J. Cummings.

(9) *Final report.*—A. P. Morse, esq., Hon. Amos J. Cummings, Hon. N. F. Dixon, Hon. George Gray.

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CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION TO AND DISCHARGE FROM THE ACADEMY.

The Board after full examination and explanation from the Superintendent, with recommendations by the Superintendent, have arrived at the following conclusions :

Appointments for admission to the Naval Academy should be upon the same basis as appointments to the Military Academy. To the accomplishment of this purpose we recommend that the Secretary of the Navy urgently press upon the attention of Congress the necessity of enacting legislation directing that the appointments to the Naval Academy be made one year in advance of the time of admission to the Academy.

The Board further recommend that the commandant of the Academy should adopt rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, under which cadets shall be admitted on probation of three months, in order that the conduct and general qualification of each cadet for admission may be determined.

The Board further recommend that the Secretary of the Navy urge upon Congress the passage of legislation preventing the reappointment of young men who have been dismissed, if, in his opinion, legislation is necessary to prevent such reappointment.

If, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, further legislation is necessary, the Board recommend that rules should be adopted applying to dismissals, and defining explicitly what misconduct or failure in obtaining academic averages shall disqualify a person who has been discharged for reappointment.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY AND STANDARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Board have carefully considered the curriculum and diligently inquired into the methods of teaching prevailing at the Academy. They take pleasure in heartily commending the institution and its work, and

believe that under the present system of instruction as much is being accomplished as lies within the power of teachers and pupils.

They urge the adoption of the recommendations respecting the change of system, so as to provide six academic years, with more frequent practical instruction upon suitable vessels to be provided by the Department. If there be any deficiency in the present system it is the small amount of practical instruction given to the cadets; but over this the present faculty of the institution have no control, although fully recognizing its defects.

Your Board take pleasure in expressing their warm appreciation of the enthusiasm, zeal, and earnestness of the officers detailed at the Academy: at the same time we feel that it would be advisable to extend the permanent corps of teachers, to be selected from any rank of life and not exclusively from the Navy, to those departments of study which are not special to the Navy, such as mathematics, history, constitutional and international law, and the English studies.

The Board further suggest the importance of an early consideration of the desirability of the consolidation of all naval schools and institutions under one management at Annapolis as conducive to economy, and tending to furnish cadets the advantages of the system, apparatus, and influence of the other schools, as well as assembling the most efficient instructors.

GROUND, BUILDINGS, AND SANITARY CONDITION.

The Board report the grounds are well kept, and preserve the beauty and neatness that have characterized them in former years. Nothing further has been done toward grading the new grounds, and the work of filling in on its front has stopped. The last Congress failed to make any further appropriation for the work. In its present condition this ground is an unsightly feature. The Board recommend that the work be completed as soon as the resources of the public Treasury will admit.

The grounds of the naval cemetery have been surveyed and laid out in accordance with the plans of the Superintendent. The plots and roads are marked by temporary wooden stakes. They ought to be replaced by permanent corner stones. If the footpaths and roadways were cut through and graded it would enhance the natural beauty of the cemetery.

* * * * *

The condition of the buildings on the Academy grounds is apparently satisfactory. The quarters of the cadets are clean and spacious, the mess room answers all purposes, and none of the public buildings are neglected. Additions are needed, however. Before any are made the entire plan of the Academy ought to be changed. The cadets work under a great disadvantage. Their dormitories ought to be together and their gymnasium not so far from their quarters. There are two heating plants—a gas plant and a small electric plant put up in the chemical department. It has been suggested, as a remedy, that the buildings should be grouped as they are at West Point. Such grouping would undoubtedly add greatly to the efficiency of the Academy and save in the end much money.

The Superintendent says that the best interests of the Academy demand additions to the buildings. It would probably be economical to provide for some of them as soon as possible. Before this is done the Superintendent advises a well-digested plan for permanent improve-

ments. An entire reorganization ought to be made, but at all events the plan should be rigidly adhered to in the construction of new buildings.

To this end the Board of Visitors recommend the appointment of a commission to be selected by the Secretary of the Navy, whose duty it shall be to carefully consider the wants of the institution and to formulate a general plan for the improvement of the Academy. The order in which the improvements are to be taken up might be left for future consideration.

The general sanitary condition of the Academy seems to be good. The approach of a cholera season, however, warns us that we can not be too careful. The disposition of sewage from the marine barracks is defective. It is carried into a shallow pocket near the barracks, where it does not get the sweep of the tide. At low water the ground is bare. Pestilential germs may be disseminated unless prompt action is taken. An iron pipe is wanted to carry the sewage into deep water, where it will be swept away by the tide. The closets in the barracks also need a thorough overhauling. There is not water enough to flush them properly, and they are dangerous in a sanitary sense. There are many of the old-fashioned pan closets in use in the quarters of the officers and cadets, but they are being removed and replaced by the latest improved cascade closets as fast as the appropriations will permit. The closets for the cadets need prompt reconstruction on a new basis, and a bountiful supply of water.

The Board recommend a thorough reconstruction of the closet system, believing that a proper regard for the health of all concerned requires it.

SEAMANSHIP, ORDNANCE, AND NAVIGATION.

The Board have witnessed with pleasure the drills and other exercises coming under charge of these divisions of instruction in the Academy, and report in high terms of commendation, but regret that in consequence of bad weather, those in practical seamanship had to be omitted.

The absence of suitable vessels, for properly carrying on the important part of naval education, practical seamanship, has prevented proper instruction in this part of the course of studies, and they strongly recommend and urge the detail of vessels, sail and modern, for the sole use of the Academy.

The time given to the branch of practical seamanship is too short. Sailing vessels are, it is true, things of the past, but machinery is subject to many accidents, and at any moment the commander of a modern man-of-war may find his vessel at the mercy of the wind and waves, and should have such practical knowledge as would enable him to use those appliances of olden times, with which the Navy then did the country such good service, and themselves so much honor.

The text-books used in the seamanship department are foreign, and treat mostly of vessels not of recent type. The preparation of a text-book, for the instruction of cadets in the most modern methods of construction, our own as well as those of the advanced shipbuilders of Europe, is advised; also such an addition to the class room of working models (in miniature), of modern vessels, men-of-war and merchant steamers, as would enable the professors to instruct by the eye as well as through the mind.

The ordnance department is well equipped with modern guns. The practice with them, both at quarters and in firing at targets, was of

high efficiency, showing good instruction. The rifles used by the cadets are not of late modern type, and should be replaced by others, as soon as a decision is reached by the Navy Department in regard to the small arm to be used in the service.

* * * * *

In the department of navigation we regret that the equipment for practical instruction in this most important branch of a naval officer's education is lamentably deficient, a branch that is increasing each day in importance as a factor of safety, as faster vessels are being added to our squadrons.

Here the Board find old instruments, sextants, etc., that have been in use for twenty or thirty years; a small building, not large enough for the proper accommodation of the classes, and even this building, dignified by the name observatory, in bad repair. The Board recommend an entire new outfit of instruments used in practical navigation; a new building of sufficient size for properly teaching the parts of this branch, now necessary from the use in shipbuilding of steel and iron, which cause such deviations of the seaman's guide, the compass. The Board also advise the employment of a competent machinist, under whose care these delicate instruments should be placed, and who could at once supply the deterioration that must occur when handled by novices in their use.

The Board commend the general proficiency of the cadets in these departments with the small means in the hands of the professors in charge and hope that at a very early day the departments of seamanship and navigation may be as well supplied with proper helps for instruction in these very important branches as the ordnance department now is, or can be made at small outlay.

DISCIPLINE, DRILL, PRACTICAL EXERCISES, ADMINISTRATION, AND POLICE.

In so far as the enforcement thereof lies within the authority of the officers of the Academy, the Board find nothing adverse to report in respect of the discipline, drill, police, and administration.

The only matter as to which they care to suggest correction is in relation to liberty allowed to cadets. Social privileges should be so restricted as to forbid cadets to make social visits, either in or out of the yard during study days; and short leaves to go away from Annapolis should be absolutely discontinued, except in case of extreme emergency.

STEAM, MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS, AND MECHANICS.

The Board have no report to make other than to commend the conduct of these departments and approve of the course of studies.

Attention is called to the observatory and scientific instruments located there. The building is old, roof in bad condition, causing leakage which endangers the instruments. A new building should be built, fitted up with the newest and best instruments. The present nautical instruments are old and, having been in service a long time, it is recommended that a new observatory be built, which shall be a repository for all scientific instruments, sextants, chronometers, compass compensating apparatus, and that a skilled mechanic of some scientific attainment be placed in charge with adequate salary. At present all the valuable scientific plant in the old observatory is looked after by a

laborer, unacquainted with the proper handling or ordinary repair of delicate instruments, such as are now stored in the observatory building.

ENGLISH STUDIES, MODERN LANGUAGES, DRAWING, PHYSIOLOGY,
AND HYGIENE.

The Board have had a free and full conference with the several professors who have charge of the course of instruction in these departments; the methods of teaching, text-books, and improvements in lines of study were all considered, and the following detailed report is submitted:

(1) In the department of English studies it would be desirable for various reasons to enlarge the course of study on one or two subjects, but the Board see no way to accomplish this without taking from the time allotted to equally important studies.

(2) The course of study in the modern languages is as effective as can be made without a longer period at the Academy. It is the conviction of your Board that the study of the Spanish language should be made compulsory, and no longer optional, as it now is.

(3) The department of drawing is well adjusted in its several sections, and gives the best opportunities to the student with the present curriculum of study maintained in the institution.

(4) The department of physiology and hygiene is much cramped for time to give the results which are so desirable in this course of instruction. The importance of the instruction and physical culture obtained in this department can scarcely be overestimated.

The professor having charge of this course of instruction is urgent for more time, and the enlargement of the apparatus needed to make the course what it ought to be. But manifestly there is no way to give more time to this most important course of instruction unless there shall be some enlargement of the academic period.

In these several departments the professors painfully realize that they are prevented from doing the effective work they desire, because of the limited time the student can give their respective courses. But unless the academic period is lengthened it would be unwise to enlarge the course of instruction in any of these departments, as the time of the student should have an equitable distribution in all the academic courses.

* * * * *

IN CONCLUSION.

The Board desires to express the great gratification which has been experienced in the discharge of the duties incident to their appointment. The Naval Academy, as presently organized and conducted, is an honor to the nation and a credit to all those who have in any way contributed to its development. Recurrent international obligations and relations involve the necessity of maintaining a well-officered and appropriately equipped naval establishment. The Navy is an institution in which every intelligent American citizen must feel a peculiar interest and pride. The old Navy was the glory of the country in the days that are gone; the reconstructed Navy should be equally the object of the solicitude and pride of the people for the present and in the future. All the lessons of experience, as well as a patriotic impulse, demand that a proper solicitude should be exercised for the education and training of

the youth enlisted in this important branch of the public service. It is the character of the personnel of a service which determines its strength or weakness.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I.

After a careful and diligent inquiry into the conditions and needs of the Naval Academy, the Board very earnestly urge the following changes in the course of instruction of naval cadets:

(1) The standard of admission to the Academy should be lowered in certain respects, and some of the branches upon which candidates are now examined should be taught during the first year.

(2) Candidates should be admitted about June 1, and after admission should remain at the Academy during part of the summer.

(3) The cruise of the cadets after the four years' course at the Academy should be discontinued, and the entire cadet course, six years, should be at the Academy, and in practice ships connected with the Academy.

(4) The present four years' course (without material addition to the studies) should be spread over six years, with longer periods allotted to practice cruises, and more professional instruction.

(5) *The third and fifth classes should have practical work at the Academy from May 22 to July 15; they should then have leave until 5th of October, two months and twenty days, and no leaves should be granted to other classes.

(6)* Four classes, first, second, fourth, and sixth, should make a four and a half months' practice cruise (June, July, August, and September, and eight days each in May and October).

(7) *The practice ships should have a commanding officer, an executive, and two instructors, and the ships should be otherwise officered by cadets of the first and second classes, who will perform the duties of navigator (under the supervision of an instructor) and the duties of watch and division officers. (See note.)

The main reason for the reduction of the standard of admission as recommended in paragraph 1, as above, is, that this change will guarantee strict justice to candidates who have not had fair facilities for preparation, and will give to representatives of all sections of the country equal chances for admission. It will break up the pernicious system of "cramping" for a special examination, by means of which many indifferent applicants, with but a superficial knowledge of the several branches, gain admission into the Academy; and for lack of which many naturally intelligent youths, whose opportunities have been limited, are now rejected.

The subjects or parts of subjects omitted from the examination for admission as now prescribed will be taught during the first year, so that proficiency in them will be assured, and will be determined by the student's progress under the system of instruction pursued at the Academy. The deficient cadets will then be dropped and the efficient retained, after an intelligent weighing of their capabilities, not after an examination, the result of which depends largely upon chance, and which does not show the real proficiency of the candidates.

* The numbers of the current year are used in designating classes.

II.

The Board respectfully invite the attention of the Secretary of the Navy to the advantage of the appointment of a commission of experts, to be composed of United States naval officers and other eminent teachers or instructors, to obtain an exhaustive report upon possible and practicable reforms and improvements in matters of detail in the curriculum and the academic course of the Naval Academy.

GEO. GRAY,
President.

ALEXANDER PORTER MORSE,
Chairman of Committee on Final Report.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

The estimates for the Bureau for this period were—

Repairs and preservation.....	\$500,000.00
General maintenance.....	500,000.00
Civil establishment.....	70,658.14
Improvements.....	1,187,270.00
Total.....	2,257,928.14

Congress only appropriated the following:

Repairs and preservation.....	\$275,000.00
General maintenance.....	230,000.00
Civil establishment.....	61,494.54
Improvements.....	470,244.00
Total.....	1,036,738.54

With this reduced sum it has been my constant endeavor to keep the various navy-yards and stations in a state of efficiency. The sums appropriated are insufficient to avert entirely the decay and deterioration, and unless larger amounts are given in the future the Government will suffer great loss by reason of some of its buildings and works being beyond repair.

In my first annual report I said, and which I repeat—

It must be borne in mind that though many of the navy-yards are closed, and thereby the expenses of the Navy in general much reduced, the Bureau of Yards and Docks is still charged with keeping them in repair.

The deterioration upon an unoccupied building or dock is as great, or greater, than when occupied. If these yards and stations are never to be used for naval purposes true economy would be to sell them. If, however, the Government is to hold on to them for an emergency, sound policy requires they should be kept in repair.

There are now 13 navy-yards and stations, exclusive of the naval home, containing 445 buildings, storehouses, and workshops; 10 dry-docks, 19 railways and launching ways, 35 derricks, cranes and sheers, 4 electric plants, many miles of railroads, of wharves, of gas and water pipes.

As long as the Government keeps these this Bureau is at the same expense to maintain them, whether there is any work going on in them or not.

The new dry docks at Port Royal and Puget Sound are progressing favorably. It has been deemed advisable to make certain changes advantageous to the Government in that at Port Royal. This, together with the destruction by the recent hurricane, will delay its completion about a year. The unusually severe winter delayed the commencement of the work on the dock at New York, as well as the refusal, for a time, of the contractor to sign an agreement for its enlargement. Now, however, there is reason to believe that all will progress satisfactorily and the work completed without further delay.

Immense traveling cranes have been installed at the New York and Norfolk navy-yards. A contract has been awarded for one for the Mare Island yard. Another will be asked for for the League Island navy-yard.

These cranes are necessary to handle armor and other heavy weights for the new ships.

There is a great necessity for increased coaling facilities at the navy-yards. It is recommended that a coaling pier be built at the New York navy-yard, the cost of which to be defrayed from money received from the sale of land to the city of Brooklyn.

At Key West it is very important that a coaling pier be constructed.

I renew my former recommendations for the reorganization of the corps of civil engineers, having for its object the increase of its numbers sufficiently to place the construction and maintenance of all the public works pertaining to this Bureau under officers skilled in them, and the selection of its members from graduates of the Naval Academy who have completed a course in civil engineering.

UNITED STATES NAVAL HOME.

The history of the Home during the year has been without marked change. On July 1, 1893, the names of 205 beneficiaries were borne on the rolls, 12 had died during the past twelve months, and 14 had been dropped or dismissed from the institution.

Under the able management of Commodore Oscar F. Stanton, U. S. Navy, the high character of the Home for contentment and happiness has been maintained and the discipline has been eminently satisfactory.

The requirements of the naval service necessitated a change in the governors at the end of the fiscal year, but the new governor, Commodore E. E. Potter, U. S. Navy, starts his term with the experience gained by a previous detail at the Home, and the interests of the inmates will be well cared for.

The small tract of land, about 4 acres, cut off from the Naval Home reservation by the Schuylkill River East Side Railroad Company, has not yet been sold, although repeatedly recommended. The effect of the act of Congress of 1885, giving the aforesaid railroad the right of way through the reservation, separated this piece of land from the main grounds, and since then it has been of little benefit to the inmates of the Home.

I would earnestly recommend that this land be sold and the proceeds be used in erecting suitable buildings to add to the comfort and amusement of the beneficiaries.

A recreation hall is suggested by the Bureau as being the most suitable disposition of the funds, and by its erection the greatest enjoyment would be obtained by the inmates of the Home.

The statement showing the amount expended under each specific head of appropriation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, and the balance remaining unexpended June 30, as required by section 429, Revised Statutes, is appended.

Accompanying this report is an abstract of offers for special objects of improvement and supplies coming under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, made in conformity to act of Congress approved March 3, 1843.

Also a report showing the amount expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, from appropriations pertaining to this Bureau for civilians employed on clerical duty or in any other capacity than as ordinary mechanics and workmen at the several navy-yards, with estimates for the same, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, in compliance with the third section of naval appropriation act approved January 30, 1885, Vol. 23, U. S. Statutes at Large, page 295.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. FARQUHAR,
Chief of Bureau.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT,
Washington, October 2, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of this Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, and the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. The report includes the business operations of the Bureau and appended are the reports of the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, of the Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac, of the Inspector of Electric Lighting, and of the Superintendent of Compasses.

The report of the officer in charge of the observatory at the Mare Island navy-yard is also forwarded as a matter of general interest.

The following were the appropriations for the Bureau and its branches:

Equipment of vessels	\$925,000
Contingent	12,000
Civil establishment	19,025
Increase of the Navy	400,000
Naval Observatory	32,200
Nautical Almanac	10,200

By strict economy in expenditures the above amounts have been sufficient for requirements and no deficiency will appear.

At the Boston navy-yard, at which are the chief manufacturing establishments of the Bureau, the following was made at a cost of material of \$33,743.02 and of labor \$45,767.85:

In the ropewalk:

Hemp rope	pounds.	270,810
Wire rope	do...	52,813
Bolt rope	do...	14,632
Marline, codline, hambroline, houseline, etc.....	do...	34,973
Total	do...	373,258

In the forge, anchor and chain shop, and rolling mill:

Chain cables of various sizes	pounds..	271, 425
Six anchors, total weight.....	do...	31, 841
Fifty-one anchor lashings, 21 shank painters, 21 ring stoppers, 40 marine spikes, 1 mooring swivel, 1 spare-anchor shackle, 14 balancing shackles and clamps, aggregating.....	pounds..	6, 545
Total.....	do...	309, 811

In addition to the above eight anchors were altered to the standard pattern.

There were rolled 313,855 pounds of iron of excellent quality. If scrap of proper chemical characteristics were obtainable these rolling mills could supply all the iron needed for the Bureau's purposes.

In the machine shop and foundry 23,546 pounds of chain studs and galley parts and linings were manufactured.

It is regarded as of the first necessity that all articles of the above classes should be of the highest quality, and in this respect the work done here is a standard.

There was expended abroad: Equipment, \$358,592.28. Of this, \$301,066.23 was expended for 33,797 tons of coal, making an average cost per ton of \$8.85.

There were also purchased at home $33,257\frac{5}{8}\frac{7}{16}$ tons of coal, costing \$147,999.04, at an average price of \$4.48 per ton.

The sum of \$449,562.72 was expended for material and labor during the fiscal year in equipping ships at the several navy-yards.

Hemp for the manufacture of cables, towlines, and rope, to the amount of $165\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{16}$ tons, was purchased, at an expenditure of \$28,766.48.

There was expended in the sail lofts of the various yards the sum of \$60,245.45 for labor and \$46,558.73 for material, and in the rigging lofts \$20,697.48 for labor and \$28,757.64 for material, making a total expenditure in these lofts of \$156,259.30.

Of the total of 66,590 tons of coal used during the year, 47,645 tons, or 71 per cent, were used for steaming and 18,945 tons, or 29 per cent, for auxiliary purposes, under which latter head are included electric lighting, distilling, heating, flushing water-closets, cooking, ventilation, and steam cutter service.

The percentage of consumption for these purposes, so far as relates to the new ships, is shown herewith.

Ship.	Steaming.	Auxiliary.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Atlanta	98	2
Bennington	99	1
Boston	29	71
Baltimore	66	34
Bancroft	33	67
Chicago	47	53
Concord	53	47
Charleston	72	28
Cushing	61	39
Dolphin	97	3
Manntonomoh	98	2
Monterey	33	67
Newark	98	2
Philadelphia	38	62
Petrel	50	50
San Francisco	69	31
Yorktown	90	10

There has been a steady advance in the extent and character of the electrical work on board ship. It is safe to say that the electrical

equipment of the ships of the Navy affords a standard for marine work. It may here be noted that in the short period which has elapsed since vessels of the *Concord* class were fitted, dynamos of like power with those furnished these ships are now being supplied, having only three-fourths the weight and occupying not more than one-half the floor space.

The Bureau feels that the service is to be congratulated upon the work done by the officers employed in this speciality.

Very respectfully,

F. E. CHADWICK,
Chief of Bureau of Equipment.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

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REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY,
GEORGETOWN HEIGHTS,
Washington, September 28, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with the Bureau's No. 2198, dated June 17, 1893, I have the honor to submit the annual report of the United States Naval Observatory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, accompanied by a duplicate set of annual estimates. (Appendix A.)

The naval officers on duty at the Observatory at the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1892, were: Capt. F. V. McNair, superintendent; Commander Joshua Bishop; Lieut. Commander Walton Goodwin; Profs. William Harkness, J. R. Eastman, Edgar Frisby, S. J. Brown, and Passed Assistant Engineer A. V. Zane. Changes—reported for duty: 1892, Lieut. William H. Beehler on July 28; Lieut. L. C. Heilner on August 26; 1893, Lieut. A. G. Winterhalter (temporarily) on January 16; Lieut. C. C. Marsh April 8; Ensign A. N. Mayer March 1. Detached: 1892, Lieut. Commander Walton Goodwin on August 5; Lieut. William H. Beehler, December 14. Lieut. A. G. Winterhalter, on March 27, 1893, was assigned to special duty in charge of Naval Observatory exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago, Ill.

On May 15, 1893, the old Naval Observatory, Twenty-third and E streets, Washington, D. C., was formally abandoned as an observatory and the new site on Georgetown Heights, Washington, D. C., officially occupied.

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Few observations of the heavenly bodies have been made since my last annual report, as all the principal instruments were undergoing repairs. The naval officers, assistant astronomers, and computers have been engaged in supervising and inspecting instruments and their accessories while being dismounted, repaired, transferred, remounted, and adjusted; in establishing the position of the new Naval Observatory (latitude $38^{\circ} 55' 14.68''$ north, longitude $5^{\text{h}} 08^{\text{m}} 15.71^{\text{s}}$ west of Greenwich), and in the reduction and preparation of the observations on hand. Chronometers have been carefully tested for changes of temperature and rated, and together with sextants, octants, glasses, clocks, and other nautical instruments have been supplied to vessels of the Navy, as directed.

The time of noon, seventy-fifth meridian west of Greenwich, has been sent over the telegraph wires daily, without the omission of a single day, Sundays excepted, and facilities have been extended for determining the

longitudes of localities throughout the United States, when requested. Inquiries having been frequently made relative to obtaining standard time from this Government Observatory, I quote the following from a memorandum to the Bureau of Equipment, dated March 12, 1892:

(1) As a Government institution the observatory diffuses the results of its observations, either directly or indirectly, as widely as practicable, among the taxpayers who support it, and therefore have the right to participate in the benefits arising from its work.

(2) The results of observations for clock corrections have been regularly given by means of telegraphic time-signals for more than a quarter of a century, without distinction or cost, to all individuals or corporations who may apply and provide the necessary apparatus for putting the signals upon their own lines.

(3) When the signals are once upon the wires it is manifestly impossible for the observatory to control either the range of their distribution or the accuracy with which they are transmitted from one circuit to another. For that reason the observatory limits its responsibility to the furnishing of an accurate daily signal at noon of the seventy-fifth meridian time. It has nothing whatever to do with the distribution of these signals and is alike indifferent to the extension or contraction of the time service. It is for the public to decide whose time-signals they prefer and how they will obtain them.

(4) The Naval Observatory has special directions concerning the Government offices in the District of Columbia.

Prof. William Harkness, U. S. Navy, chief astronomical assistant to the superintendent, has been employed in various ways, as signified by his title, and especially engaged as inspector of the repairing and remounting of the 26-inch equatorial, the 9.6-inch equatorial, and the prime vertical transit instrument. His report is appended, marked B.

Prof. J. R. Eastman, U. S. Navy, was chief of the department of differential observations until May 10, 1893, on which date he was assigned as chief of department of fundamental observations. He was inspector of the repairs of both the transit circle and the 5.3-inch transit instrument, and was engaged during the severe winter of 1892-'93 in determining the longitude and latitude of the new Naval Observatory, and in reducing observations for publication. His report is appended, marked C.

Prof. Edgar Frisby, U. S. Navy, chief of departments of prime vertical observations and miscellaneous extra-meridian observations, in addition to his work in these departments, was engaged, with the assistance of Prof. Brown, in completing and preparing for publication the catalogue of stars observed by the late Capt. Gilliss, U. S. Navy. His report is appended, marked D.

Prof. S. J. Brown, U. S. Navy, has been chief of the department of differential observations since May 10, 1893, prior to which date he was given charge of other departments, owing to the lack of officers. He has been principally and diligently engaged in assisting Prof. Frisby in reducing and preparing for publication the Gilliss zone observations, made at Santiago de Chile in the years 1850, 1851, and 1852. Prof. Brown's report is appended, marked E.

Commander Joshua Bishop, U. S. Navy, chief nautical assistant to the superintendent, has, in addition to the general supervision and distribution of nautical instruments, performed the duties of general storekeeper, civil engineer, pay officer, and "captain of the yard." Commander Bishop's report is appended, marked F.

Lieut. L. C. Heilner, U. S. Navy, chief of departments of chronometers and time observations, in addition to his routine work, has been engaged in perfecting the testing room for chronometers. He was assisted in his work by Ensign A. N. Mayer, U. S. Navy, and Computer Frank E. Demmett. Lieut. Heilner's report is appended, marked G.

Lieut. C. C. Marsh, U. S. Navy, is chief of department of magnetism

and meteorology. The magnetic buildings were taken apart at the old observatory and reërected at the new site. The removal of these buildings, instruments, and piers, together with their remounting and adjustment, occupied the greater part of the fiscal year. Lieut. Marsh's report is appended, marked H.

The library is under the supervision of a committee composed of Profs. William Harkness, J. R. Eastman, and Assistant Librarian Mr. William D. Horigan. Assistant Astronomer H. M. Paul performed the duties of librarian until October 15, 1892, when he was succeeded by Mr. Horigan, who has since filled the position. During the fiscal year 1892-'93 the accessions were 742, viz: 599 volumes and 143 pamphlets. Of these, 311 were received as exchanges and 431 were purchased. Upon the basis of last year's report these figures indicate that the total number of volumes in the library is now about 15,000.

The following publications were distributed to the regular exchange lists:

The Washington Observations for the year 1888.
 1888 : Appendix 1—Hall (Asaph) Observations of Double Stars, 1890-'91.
 1888 : Appendix 2—Hoogewerff (J. A.) Magnetic Observations, 1891.
 1888 : pp. D. 1-60—Meteorological Observations, 1888.
 Report of the Superintendent for 1892.

The binding for the library has been falling behind for some years, and at present there are upwards of 1,500 volumes awaiting that process. During the last year we were able to bind only 79 volumes, while the unbound volumes added to the library numbered nearly 500. In September, 1892, the library was removed to the new site. Since then the books have been reclassified and arranged in their permanent places on the shelves. The index numbers in the books and on the shelves are now being changed, and the work of recataloguing has begun.

A description in detail of the buildings, instruments, and grounds of the new observatory, accompanied by plates, is being prepared, and will shortly be published as an appendix to an annual volume of observations.

Very respectfully,

F. V. McNAIR,

Captain, U. S. Navy, Superintendent Naval Observatory.

THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT,
Navy Department.

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REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NAUTICAL ALMANAC.

NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,
 BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 29, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with the order of the Bureau, dated June 17, 1893, I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office during the past year:

PRINTING.

The American Nautical Almanac for 1896 was issued in October, 1892. The American Ephemeris for 1896 was issued in June, 1893. The American Nautical Almanac for 1897, and the Pacific Coaster's Almanac for 1894 are now in press. Of the Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac for 1897, 323 pages are now in type.

DISTRIBUTION.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the sale and distribution of publications has been as follows:

Publications.	Sold.	Distrib- uted.	Issued to public service.	Total issued.
American Ephemeris	638	709	507	1,854
American Nautical Almanac.....	2,087	.....	241	2,328
Pacific Coaster's Almanac.....	1,335	.....	66	1,401
Astronomical Papers	22	251	27	300

The proceeds of sales, amounting to \$1,349.28, have, in compliance with law, been deposited in the Treasury, to the account of the appropriation for public printing and binding.

NEW TABLES OF THE PLANETS.

During the past fiscal year the work of comparing the best existing tables of the sun and inner planets with all available meridian observations of value, and forming the resulting equations of condition for correcting the elements, was substantially completed. Afterward, however, the data necessary to make the series complete up to the end of 1892 was received from the observatories of Greenwich and Strassburg, and the working up of these observations is now nearly complete. The formation of the normal equations for the solution by the method of least squares is rapidly advancing. This work would be very long and tedious in the case of equations containing about twenty unknown quantities, but special devices have been employed to shorten it.

The especial thanks of the office are due to the Astronomer Royal of England, and to Prof. Becker, director of the University Observatory at Strassburg, for the communication of the observations made at their respective institutions.

Progress has also been made in a number of investigations necessary to the construction of the new tables, some of which were mentioned in my report of last year.

(1) The reduction of meridian observations of the moon, made at Greenwich and Washington since 1862, in order to determine the solar parallax from the observed value of the moon's parallactic inequality, has been completed. The definite result is not completely worked out, but will not differ much from $8''.82$.

(2) The discussion of all the observations made on the small planet Polyhymnia from its discovery in 1854 until 1888, was delayed several years, owing to the inability of the office to find a computer possessing both the skill necessary to complete the work and the willingness to do it for the small pay which the office could offer. Such a computer was, however, found during the past summer, and the most difficult part of the computations has been completed; but I have not yet been able to give the work the careful and definitive examination necessary to insure its freedom from every source of error.

(3) In order to complete the discussion of all the contact observations made at the transits of Venus in 1874 and 1882, I have felt constrained to reëxamine all the observations myself, a work which is now in progress. This work is therefore still incomplete.

(4) A development of the perturbative function of planetary motion, which was nearly completed ten years ago, has been prepared for the

press, and is now being printed. This development forms the basis of all the theories of the planetary motions.

(5) The computation of the secular variations of the planetary orbits from the development just mentioned is a necessary part of the work. It has suffered some delay from the difficulty which I have experienced in working out the best methods of executing it. This difficulty has, however, been overcome, and the work is now making rapid progress.

(6) In the same connection, a computation of certain inequalities of very long period in the four inner planets, made two years ago, has been put into final shape and sent to the printer.

(7) The solar parallax being a fundamental element in all astronomical tables, its determination by all the best methods available has necessarily formed an important part of the work. In this connection I have to report that the coöperation of Dr. David Gill, Her Majesty's astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope, has been of the greatest value. Several years ago Dr. Gill devised a method of determining the parallax by heliometer observations on such small planets as chance to approach near to the earth. Astronomical observers in both hemispheres were induced to coöperate in this work by observing Iris, Sappho, and Victoria. The reduction of the entire work in the case of these planets has been pushed to completion under the direction of its originator and the several results communicated to this office. Among Dr. Gill's coadjutors have been the Royal Observatory of Berlin, with its associated office of the Berliner Astronomisches Jahrbuch, and the Yale Observatory at New Haven.

This method, and that from the constant of aberration combined with the velocity of light, may fairly rank as the most accurate ones for the determination of the solar parallax. The results are, however, discordant to a greater extent than would have been expected, the results from the small planets being $8''.810$ and that from the velocity of light, so far as the data have been worked out, about $8''.791$. The photographic and heliometer observations made by Americans and Germans during the recent transits of Venus give much larger results than either. Under these circumstances it may be impossible at present to decide upon a value which all astronomers will agree to be the most probable one, and therefore best to adopt a provisional one, subject to future correction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. NEWCOMB,

Superintendent Nautical Almanac.

The CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT,

Navy Department.

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., October 13, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report (marked A) of the movements and duties of the ships of the Navy during the past year, a copy (marked B) of the report of the superintendent of the Naval Academy, a copy (marked C) of the report of the commandant of the Training Station, and a copy (marked D) of the report of the hydrographer to the Bureau of Navigation.

Estimates for the support of the Bureau, the Naval Academy, the Training Station, the Naval War College and Torpedo School, and the Hydrographic Office are also submitted (marked E).

During the year the *New York*, *Monterey*, *Detroit*, *Machias*, and *Baneroft* have been commissioned for service. The *Atlanta*, *Constellation*, *Essex*, and *Alert* have been put out of commission.

In accordance with the provisions of the postal subsidy act, approved March 3, 1891, and at the request of the Postmaster-General, eight American steamships have been inspected, tested for speed, and classified since October 25, 1892.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, 4,350 men and 646 apprentices were enlisted or reenlisted in the Navy—1,067 men on board of cruising ships, 3,012 men and 646 apprentices on board of receiving ships and at ports where there are naval stations, 144 men for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and 127 men for the vessels of the Fish Commission; 1,777 men and 1,004 boys, candidates for enlistment on board of the receiving ships, were rejected for physical disqualifications, and 4,192 men and 173 boys were rejected for other causes; 3,202 men and 422 apprentices were discharged—2,156 by reason of expiration of enlistment, 140 for disability, 174 by reason of services being no longer required, 756 at their own request, 129 men by request of their commanding officers, 107 for bad conduct, 53 on account of illegal enlistment, and 109 for inaptitude; 939 men and 320 apprentices deserted during the year. Of this number 776 men and 303 apprentices deserted in home ports. Forty-two men and 6 boys died.

The number of enlisted men serving under continuous-service certificates June 30, 1893, was 1,640.

Four thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars and fifty cents have been paid to enlisted men in prizes for target practice with great guns, machine guns, and small arms during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Under sections 4756 and 4757 of the Revised Statutes, 26 pensions have been allowed and 15 disallowed.

The constant demand for vessels to protect American interests makes it necessary that our squadrons in foreign waters shall be increased as rapidly as the vessels now under construction become available. Twelve of these vessels will be completed by the end of the present fiscal year, but it will be impossible to commission them for service unless the enlisted force of the Navy is increased.

Your attention is invited to the necessity of a law which will enable enlisted men of the Navy to become citizens of the United States without forfeiting their continuous service in the Navy.

Under section 1573 of the Revised Statutes and the Regulations of the Navy, men must reenlist within three months after each discharge in order to obtain the benefits of honorable discharge and of continuous service. It is most desirable that all enlisted men of the Navy shall be continuous-service men, and it seems but just that the privileges granted to enlisted men of the Army by section 2166 of the Revised Statutes shall also be granted to the enlisted men of the Navy.

In 1890 a seaman gunner, educated by the Government, after seven years continuous service, was refused citizenship in New York. In the same year a man who had served more than twenty-one years in the Marine Corps was refused citizenship in the District of Columbia. The Commissioner of Pensions has, under the act of March 1, 1893, suspended the payment of a pension awarded under section 4756 of the Revised Statutes to a man who has served in the Navy more than twenty-one years.

It is found from the records of the Naval Academy that the law passed March 2, 1889, increasing the age limit of candidates for admission to that institution, has not been beneficial. The average age at admission of the cadets who have completed the six years' course during the past five years was 16 years and 8 months. The average age of candidates for admission who were rejected mentally, during the same years, was 17 years and 7 months. The average age of the twenty-six candidates who were rejected mentally in the recent examination for admission, September 2, was 17 years and 11 months.

The efficiency of the service requires some legislative action in regard to its personnel. It is most important that officers shall reach command rank while in the prime of life. The necessity which now exists of regularly ordering officers to perform the sea duties of a higher grade than the rank they hold, thereby increasing their actual expenses without giving them the increased rank and compensation of the position in which they are serving, has an injurious effect upon the Navy.

Very respectfully,

F. M. RAMSAY,
Chief of Bureau.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

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REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY,
Annapolis, Md., October 2, 1893.

SIR: (1) I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of the U. S. Naval Academy during the past academic year.

(2) At the annual examination in June, 1893, 38 naval cadets of the line division and 6 of the engineer division completed the four years' course at the Academy and received certificates of proficiency. Of the 38 cadets of the line division who completed the four years' course as above, 3 were honorably discharged,—2 at their own request and 1 on account of physical disqualification for the naval service.

(3) At the same examination 32 naval cadets of the line division and 7 of the engineer division, having completed their six years' service as naval cadets, were examined for final graduation. Thirty eight of the above passed the professional examination and received certificates of graduation, 3 were found physically disqualified for the naval service, and were honorably discharged; 1 was found deficient and dropped.

(4) The assignments of this class to the several corps of the Navy were as follows:

To the line of the Navy.....	22
To the Engineer Corps.....	7
To the Marine Corps.....	6

(5) At the commencement of the present academic year, October 1, 1893, the numbers in the several classes were:

First class, line division.....	34
First class, engineer division.....	13
Second class.....	49
Third class.....	54
Fourth class.....	93
Total.....	243

(6) The U. S. S. *Baneroft*, assigned by the Department as a naval cadet training and practice vessel, arrived at Annapolis July 21, 1893, and was turned over to the Academy July 28. By direction of the Department she is kept in readiness for sea service, except that perishable stores have been transferred to the navy-yard at Norfolk, Va.

(7) The *Constellation* sailed from the Academy September 25 for Norfolk, Va., where she is now undergoing repairs.

(8) The prescribed course of studies has been followed, but the program of drills and exercises was necessarily modified to meet the unexpected contingency of being, for a time, without a vessel suitable for seamanship drills.

(9) For the want of funds little progress has been made in the improvement of the new grounds.

(10) The new boiler house, for the building and fitting of which Congress at its last session appropriated \$26,000, is in course of construction, and it is believed that it will be ready for use about January 1, 1894.

(11) No satisfactory bids having been received for the erection of two double houses for officers' quarters, it is not expected that they will be ready for occupancy before the beginning of the next academic year.

(12) The rebuilding of the gymnasium has been completed with satisfactory results. There is now ample space on the main floor, and it is fitted with modern appliances of the most approved pattern. In the basement there are three spacious dressing rooms, a large plunge bath, three ordinary bathrooms, a shower and a needle bath, and other conveniences.

(13) In my last annual report it is stated:

It is urgently recommended that power be given by statute to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy to order courts of inquiry for the investigation of serious offenses committed by naval cadets. It has been found difficult to establish the guilt of those who commit the two gravest offenses—hazing and gouging—and failure to detect and bring to punishment offenders of this class has an injurious effect upon the discipline of the Academy.

It is believed that the cadets who commit these acts are encouraged to do so by the difficulties in the way of detection, which difficulties would be removed if formal sworn testimony could be taken. The enactment of such a statute would in itself so greatly tend to breaking up these practices that the necessity for the exercise by the Superintendent of the power conferred upon him would not be of frequent occurrence.

This recommendation is respectfully renewed.

(14) Appended hereto are a statement of the appropriation for the support of the Naval Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the report of the commanding officer of the practice ship *Constellation*, and a synopsis of the journal of that vessel during the last cruise. [Not published.]

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. PHYTHIAN,
Captain, U. S. Navy, Superintendent.

The CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

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REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT OF THE NAVAL TRAINING STATION.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,
U. S. NAVAL TRAINING STATION,
Newport, R. I., July 18, 1893.

SIR: During the year ending June 30, 1893, there have been under training at this station 879 apprentices. Of these there were—

At station June 30, 1892.....	247
Received to July 1, 1893.....	632
Transferred.....	445
Discharged.....	114
Deserted.....	11
At station June 30, 1893.....	309

Of those received there were—

Enlisted at station, <i>Richmond</i>	21
Enlisted at New York, <i>Minnesota</i>	396
Enlisted at Philadelphia, <i>St. Louis</i>	70
Enlisted at Washington, <i>Dale</i>	81
Enlisted at Erie, <i>Michigan</i>	33
Enlisted at Boston, <i>Wabash</i>	25
Received from desertion.....	1
Received by transfer.....	5

There were transferred from the station to ships—

<i>Jamestown</i>	18
<i>Portsmouth</i>	236
<i>Wabash</i> (hospital).....	2
<i>Monongahela</i>	182
<i>Minnesota</i>	6
<i>Philadelphia</i>	1

There have been discharged from the service for—

Inaptitude.....	78
Physical disability.....	12
Request of parents or guardians.....	5
Illegal enlistment.....	18
Bureau's order.....	1

There have been—

Desertions.....	11
Largest number at station on October 15, 1892.....	394
Smallest number at station on December 24, 1892.....	147
Average number (daily).....	272

The divisional system of training, as described in my report of last year, has been continued; the detail of the work has been thoroughly systematized and its "Routine and Regulations" printed and forwarded to the Bureau. Persistent effort has been made to improve in the manner and matter of instruction, in discipline, and in the general care of the apprentices.

* * * * *

The general health of the station has been good. There have been no deaths. I append the report of the surgeon, who has continued his quarterly measurements of apprentices, and finds the results of regular hours of work and play, good diet, and the "development drill" to be the same as reported last year.

From tabulated statement, it will be noticed that desertion has fallen from the 30 of last year to 11 this. The requirements in conduct, in orderly habits of dress, and in personal cleanliness, have been greater than those of last year. The petty officers have been better up to

their work from further experience in its performance, yet the percentage of apprentices requiring a more severe punishment than demerits has been raised but 2 per centum from 25 per centum of last year.

* * * * *

I suggest that this station be made the headquarters of all apprentices, and that a vessel of sufficient capacity, as *Lancaster*, be moored here as their receiving ship; that to her all apprentices be transferred on the completion of their training or cruises in general service and be kept under drill and instruction, those awaiting discharge on majority or who have been three years in the general service receiving a special course. The ship should be particularly fitted for instruction in ordnance, now very imperfectly picked up about the shops at the Washington yard. At the torpedo station, which should be a department of the training station, the apprentices to be given such instruction as is there now given to candidates for the rating of seamen gunner. From this ship all leaves to be granted, all drafts to general service taken, and on attaining majority all discharges made.

Apprentices reenlisting would be better men for the general service, and those not reenlisting would return to their homes better fitted for service to the country in case of war, or for usefulness as citizens in time of peace, than if discharged after a period of idleness from the *Minnesota* or the receiving ships at the navy-yards.

In conclusion, I have to urge the necessity of action. The training system should either be put on a footing its importance to the service and country merits or be abandoned. Last winter for months 300 to 400 boys lived, drilled, slept, and received instruction in one building of two stories, 150 feet by 50 feet. Order, discipline, and cleanliness were maintained. There was no sickness and there was a good deal of recreation.

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Very respectfully,

F. M. BUNCE,
Captain, U. S. Navy, Commandant.

The CHIEF BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
Navy Department.

REPORT OF THE HYDROGRAPHER TO BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 1, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

The office was in charge of Lieut. Commander Richardson Clover, U. S. Navy, Hydrographer, until May 31, on which day he was relieved by Commander Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. Navy, who then became Hydrographer.

CHART CONSTRUCTION.

With the completion of the Hawaiian cable survey, authorized under the act of March 2, 1891, the results of which were transmitted by the President to Congress in July, 1892, and published by joint resolution of the Houses of Congress as Senate Ex. Doc. No. 153, Fifty-second Congress, first session, and the survey of the Chicago lake front, the results of which were received from the commanding officer of the U.

S. S. Michigan in October, 1892, and were published in April, 1893, as Hydrographic Office Engraved Chart No. 1365, the recent surveying operations were brought to a close, with the exception of the survey of the west coast of Lower California which, during the winter of 1892 and 1893, was extended by the completion of the main triangulation between Abrejos Point and Pequeña Bay and by the development of a portion of the hydrography within those limits. Preparations have been made under the direction of the commanding officer of the U. S. S. *Thetis* to complete the hydrographic work between Abrejos Point and Pequeña Bay during the next surveying season, and to extend the survey to the southward of Pequeña Bay.

During the year 58 charts were completed and published, 54 of which are engraved on copper and the remainder lithographed or transferred in part from the previously published engraved charts. The general localities covered by these new charts are Canada, Brazil, and China, and the East.

There are now 727 engraved plates available for the printing of nautical charts for the use of the Navy and the mercantile marine. Exclusive of the issue of the Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean, which has been satisfactorily published by the Division of Chart Construction since September last at the rate of 3,700 copies per month, there have been produced for the use of mariners 41,513 copies of nautical charts, in which the latest available information has been incorporated.

The series of general coast charts of the Western Hemisphere, from Labrador on the east coast and California on the west, to the Strait of Magellan, has been completed with the exception of the chart of the coast of Venezuela, which remains unsurveyed with sufficient accuracy and detail to admit of the construction of a reliable chart. The chart of the Strait of Magellan, from Sandy Point to Cape Pillar, which was withdrawn in 1885 on account of the extensive changes which were rendered necessary by the British, German, and Chilean surveys then and since in progress there, has been reconstructed and again issued.

The recent publication of the charts of the coast of China, from Amoy to Shanghai, and of Japan from Yokohama to Hakodate, provides a series of general coast charts, embracing the waters of China and the East from the Strait of Sunda and the southern passages to the China Sea, to the Island of Yeso or Hokushu at the northern extremity of the Empire of Japan, with the exception of that portion of the coast lying between the mouth of the Yangtze Kiang and the Shantung Promontory, concerning which better data are needed than are at present available.

To gain the fullest benefit in the future from the large outlay that has already been made for the construction and engraving of charts, preparations have been made to electrotype alfos of all the important unelectrotyped original chart plates so that there will be the same means at hand for economically reproducing the printing plates after the original ones have been worn out.

* * * * *

The compilation of a Pilot Chart for the North Pacific Ocean has been commenced, with a view of presenting at convenient intervals, in graphic form, whatever of interest and value to the maritime community of the Pacific coast, is now available for publication, and also of having some means of rendering immediately available for the benefit of mariners such data for extending the knowledge of the physical and meteorological features of the Pacific as may from time to time be collected.

The Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean has been redrawn and rearranged with the object of increasing its accuracy and effectiveness. It will be published when still further improved.

Notwithstanding the important progress that has been made in constructing nautical charts, foreign charts are still of necessity largely sold in this country for the navigation of merchant vessels, and instances are numerous in which vessels leave our ports supplied with charts that have been condemned abroad. The chart dealer in this country can not well keep a supply of the latest editions of charts made in Europe. He buys his supply of foreign charts and keeps them on his shelves till they are sold, no matter how many new editions have been produced in the meantime by the issuing office. It frequently happens that a needed chart can not be purchased in this country and that the owners must send the vessel to sea without it or else wait till one can be brought from Europe. As a consequence, vessels go to sea constantly without a proper supply of charts. This defect can be partially remedied by making the inspection of the chart outfit of merchant vessels a requirement before granting policies of insurance, but the risk which is incurred through the use of defective charts and of insufficient supplies can not be wholly overcome until the Department has provided itself with a complete set of chart plates from which the maritime community can always be supplied with the most accurate charts at short notice. It is through the medium of cheap and accurate nautical charts that the Department, while providing for the safe navigation of the vessels of the Navy, can most effectively confer a lasting benefit upon the maritime community. The funds at the disposal of this office do not permit of a sufficiently rapid advance to new ground. Each year there is a larger number of original chart plates on hand, and a larger proportion of the force is engaged in keeping them corrected for the issue of charts.

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SUPPLY AND ISSUE OF CHARTS.

The established methods of maintaining the supply of charts to vessels in commission, to branch offices, and to agents, are found to work smoothly. Errors are very rare and the few that occur are easily traced and quickly rectified.

There are on issue in the Hydrographic Office section, 909 Hydrographic Office charts, an increase of 24 during the year. Fifty-six new charts, of which 5 are index charts, have been received from the division of chart construction. Thirty-two charts have been canceled. Of these 5 are old engraved charts, two are heliogravures, and 25 are photolithographs.

There are still on issue 170 photolithographs, 14 of which have been withdrawn from sale in order to maintain a sufficient supply for naval vessels.

As a rule, the production of photolithographic charts, for purposes of navigation, should be avoided, except in cases where the whole edition is to be at once disposed of.

The sale of Hydrographic Office charts during the past year exceeds in value that of any previous year and is 14 per cent in excess of last year's sales. This sale is, of course, much restricted by the fact that, with the exception of general ocean and sailing charts and a few charts of the coasts and harbors of China and Japan, the office publishes only charts of the coasts, harbors, etc., in the western hemisphere.

Within the past sixteen months new catalogues have been prepared for all the stations. Those for the North Atlantic and Pacific stations have been in use for about a year. Those for the European and Asiatic stations, prepared by Lieut. Kimmel, in charge of the British Admiralty section of this division, have only recently been received from the Public Printer, but have been issued to, and used in making up the outfits of, all vessels fitting for those stations since the disbanding of the naval review fleet. That for the South Atlantic station, prepared by Lieut. Robinson, in charge of this division, is now in the hands of the Public Printer.

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RECOMMENDATIONS.

Attention is asked to the necessity, which has been frequently urged before, of providing a building suitable for carrying on the work of the Hydrographic Office.

Means are sought for publishing a pilot chart of the Pacific Ocean. The proposal to publish this chart is regarded with satisfaction on the Pacific coast. The outlay would soon be warranted by the collection of information concerning the winds and currents, and the best routes to make the most economical passages.

At the opening of navigation on the Great Lakes in 1894 the U. S. S. *Michigan* could be advantageously employed in surveying the approaches to the Detroit River.

A copy of the annual estimates is inclosed.

Very respectfully,

C. D. SIGSBEE,

Commander, U. S. Navy, Hydrographer.

CHIEF OF BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
Navy Department.

* * * * *

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 2, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this Bureau, and also to transmit estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. The Bureau was under the direction of Commander William M. Folger, U. S. Navy, until January 1, 1893, at which time he resigned the position of Chief of Bureau.

ESTIMATES.

(1) Fuel, tools, material and labor, expenses of target practice, maintenance of new proving ground; modern battery for <i>Hartford</i>	\$350,000.00
(2) General repairs to Ordnance buildings, machinery, magazines, and appendages.....	47,900.00
(3) Freight and miscellaneous expenses.....	8,000.00
(4) Civil establishment at Navy-Yards.....	26,824.00
(5) Arming and equipping Naval Militia.....	25,000.00
(6) Machinery for Gun Plant, Washington Navy-Yard.....	117,000.00
(7) General expenses of the Torpedo Station.....	71,077.00
(8) Toward the armanent of vessels authorized.....	6,500,000.00
Total.....	7,145,801.00

BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

No change has been made in the general system of construction.

The following table shows the status of the guns required to arm new vessels thus far authorized:

Caliber of gun.	Number of forgings.		Number of guns completed to date.	Number of guns partly completed.	Number of guns afloat.
	Ordered.	Delivered.			
4-inch	107	77	55	20	34
5-inch	86	56	37	19	26
6-inch	141	141	135	6	96
8-inch	68	52	33	19	20
10-inch	26	25	25	0	10
12-inch	13	8	8	0	2
13-inch	12	9	5	3	0
Total	453	368	298	67	188

Of the 453 guns of calibers from 4-inch to 13-inch ordered, 298 have been completed and 188 are already afloat.

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The hand working breech mechanism referred to in the last report, and which was devised by Lieut. F. F. Fletcher, U. S. Navy, has now been adopted for all guns of 8-inch caliber and above, and is very simple and efficient.

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POWDER.

The manufacture of brown powder for the Navy has been continued by Messrs. E. I. Du Pont & Co., of Wilmington, Del., and during the year a first lot of brown powder for the 6-inch gun has been successfully manufactured by the California Powder Company of Santa Cruz, Cal.

Continued difficulty is experienced in meeting the requirements of velocity and pressure in the larger calibers, and the progress made in their development is far from satisfactory.

The experimental work with smokeless powder has been continued at the naval torpedo station at Newport, R. I., and also at the gun cotton works of Messrs. Du Pont & Co., but a point has not yet been reached in its development which would justify the issue of this powder to the service.

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PROJECTILES.

During the year further contracts for forged steel armor-piercing shell have been entered into by the Department with the Carpenter Steel Company, of Reading, Pa., and the Sterling Steel Company, of Demmeler, Pa.

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Experiments are also in progress in firing shell charged with gun cotton and fulminate primer from high-power guns.

The manufacture of cast-iron projectiles at the Washington navy-yard has been entirely suspended, more efficient shell of wrought steel being supplied by private firms at about the same price.

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ARMOR CONTRACTS.

Since the date of the last report new contracts for armor have been made to include the armor required for all the vessels now authorized by law.

These new contracts include the turret armor for the *Indiana*, the *Massachusetts*, the *Oregon*, and the *Olympia*, the side armor of the *Massachusetts*, and all the armor for the *Iowa* and *Brooklyn*, amounting to 6,489 tons.

The facilities for the manufacture and delivery of armor at the works of each of the contractors have been materially improved, and with further improvements, already commenced and to be completed by the end of the year, the country will have two complete armor plants, each fitted better than any similar plants abroad; and there will hereafter be no difficulty in supplying the armor for vessels as rapidly as it can be needed in the shipyards under any circumstances of building vessels, however rapid.

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ARMOR DEVELOPMENT.

The quality of the armor delivered during the last year has been excellent, all passing the tests satisfactorily; some of it has earned the lowest premium for increased ballistic properties and latterly all presented has shown ballistic qualities considerably greater than that required by the stipulations of the contracts for acceptance.

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ARMAMENT OF NEW VESSELS.

During the year the batteries of the *Monterey*, *New York*, *Detroit*, *Montgomery*, *Marblehead*, *Machias*, *Baneroff*, *Castine* and *Terror* have been installed.

The *Monterey's*, *New York's*, and *Baneroff's* batteries have been tested by firing trials and guns and mountings worked satisfactorily.

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NAVAL PROVING GROUND.

During the past year extensive improvements have been made in the facilities of this station. The rapidity with which guns and mounts have been constructed, all of which are proved at this place, has greatly increased the work to be done. The armor is also being delivered with much greater rapidity and has correspondingly increased the work of armor testing. In addition to this, samples of all projectiles manufactured by contract for the Navy are tested at the proving ground. Experiments on firing high explosives, also on fuses, electric firing, gun sights, and much other work have been submitted to the crucial test of actual use. This has all been done by officers at the station with an energy and intelligence deserving commendation.

GUN FACTORY.

The gun shops have been running at their utmost capacity during the past year. Overtime work ceased in accordance with the act of Congress. It has required the utmost exertion to supply the guns,

mounts, and equipments as rapidly as required by the new ships. More extended experience in the work has resulted in greater economy in all the branches of manufacture. It has also made evident the direction in which additions must be made to the plant in order to increase its efficiency and make it equal to the demands which may be made upon it.

The breech-mechanism shop is now completed and in complete working order. The necessity for more working space was met by the act of Congress providing for the removal of the forge shop to another building and fitting up the present forge shop for an extension of the mount shop. This work is in progress, but an additional appropriation is required and asked for this year to complete it.

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Very respectfully,

C. E. CLARK,

Commander, U. S. N., Inspector of Ordnance.

The COMMANDANT, NAVY YARD, MARE ISLAND, CAL.

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REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., September 28, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of the U. S. Marine Corps for the past year.

During that time I have made a personal inspection of all the posts except Mare Island and Sitka, and found them in excellent condition with the exception of Brooklyn, where extensive repairs are necessary consequent upon the age of the buildings there, which was made known to the Department in my letter inclosing the annual estimates.

On September 10, 1893, there were 2,093 enlisted men in the corps, only 7 short of the total number appropriated for, which is a better state of affairs than has existed for a long time. The large number of men thrown out of employment by the financial situation is undoubtedly the cause of so many enlistments recently. Of the number mentioned above 1,129 were on duty at the different shore stations and 964 on board ships in commission.

Even with this increased number on shore the men are called upon to perform very severe and confining duty, never having more than two days between guards, and should the present number suffer a reduction they will return to the "day on and day off" routine. Comparison with the duty army troops are required to perform will show that marines are much harder worked and more confined to barracks and consequently given less opportunity for liberty, which necessarily causes dissatisfaction among the men and increases the number of desertions, particularly among those who have not been long enough in the service to become accustomed to the radical change in their lives. Men should never have less than four days off guard, and more if possible, as with the constant drills and target practice, and the varied police duty around garrison, they have plenty to do even while not on guard.

The gradual increase of the Navy by the addition of new ships, a number of the largest of which will probably be placed in commission during the coming year, will cause further drain on the force of marines on shore by the necessity for guards, and to supply them and still maintain a sufficient force at the navy-yards to properly protect the vast amount of valuable Government property there imperatively demands a material increase in the number of men allowed the corps by present appropriation.

I have repeatedly stated these facts to the Department in my annual reports and at other times, and again earnestly appeal for the support of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy to urge upon Congress the necessity for appropriating for the following additional men, viz: 10 sergeants, 40 corporals, 12 drummers, 12 fifers, and at least 426 privates, a total of 500 men, as recommended in my letter of June 30, 1893, to the Department, to which attention is respectfully invited, the need for these men being fully explained therein.

The additions mentioned would place the corps on a far more effective footing, and it is believed would be in the nature of economy, as it would then be possible to transfer an entire guard to a vessel about to be placed in commission from the marine barracks to which she is nearest without the many transfers from the different stations that are now made necessary before a guard can be collected. This would of course avoid the necessity for the use of so much money for transportation. The duty on shore would also be better and there would not be so many desertions, and the consequent loss to the Government of clothing would be saved.

* * * * *

The school of application here has commenced the third year of its existence, and the six second lieutenants appointed in July are now undergoing instruction, together with a new class of non-commissioned officers and privates. The work accomplished at this school has been eminently satisfactory, and the beneficial results are apparent in those who have taken the course. The closing exercises of last year's class were most interesting and showed the thoroughness of the instruction, in both theory and practice. I invited Commander C. M. Thomas, U. S. Navy; Col. Theodore Mosher, U. S. Army; adjutant-general of the District of Columbia militia, and Capt. F. L. Denny, A. Q. M., U. S. Marine Corps, to witness these exercises, and a copy of their report to me, which is very gratifying, will be found attached to that of Capt. D. P. Mannix, commanding the school, which is inclosed herewith and I would like to have made a part of this report.

The recommendations made in my report of last year relative to the improvement of the condition of the band of the U. S. Marine Corps, that twelve quartermaster-sergeants be provided for, and that the act providing for the deposits of seamen of the Navy be made applicable to the Marine Corps, are again renewed and presented to the Department with a request for favorable consideration thereon.

By an act of Congress approved March 3, 1893, marines are now permitted to purchase discharge, and this means of honorably securing release from the service before the expiration of enlistment will, it is thought, tend to reduce desertion in the cases of men whose interests in civil life urgently demand the severance of their connection with the corps.

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The Second Comptroller of the Treasury having questioned the propriety of the Department's order of October 5, 1892, directing that the

quartermaster pay to the commanding officers of posts, at the end of each month, a sum equivalent to the contract price of the number of rations saved by the latter for their commands, I desire to state that it is my earnest hope that no change in the above-mentioned order will be made, as the men everywhere on shore are better fed and more contented than ever before, and it would be a misfortune should the former system be restored. I fully approve the views expressed by the Acting Commandant in his indorsement of the 9th instant to the Department on this subject.

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Since October 1, 1892, there have been 1,014 casualties in the enlisted strength, caused by deaths, discharges, retirements and desertions, and since the same date there have been 1,348 enlistments and reënlistments.

The following retirements have taken place since my last report: Capts. E. P. Meeker, March 15, 1893, on his own application, having served over thirty years; and Robert D. Wainwright, April 17, 1893, H. C. Fisher, March 16, 1893, and L. J. Gulick, April 18, 1893, for disability in the line of duty. The two latter were brought before a board as first lieutenants for examination for promotion to captains and failed to pass physically, and in accordance with law were retired with the rank to which their seniority entitled them to be promoted.

During the same period Lieut. Col. G. W. Collier, Capt. W. S. Schenck, and First Lieut. Jesup Nicholson, all on the retired list, have died, the dates being December 23, 1892, June 4, 1893, and May 22, 1893, respectively.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Colonel Commandant.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT
OF
THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., November 25, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report of the transactions of this Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893. In so doing I venture to make a departure from the custom of recent years to the extent of eliminating certain of the detailed statistics, and, in their stead, I present herewith summarized statements, in as compact form as is consistent with a clear understanding of the operations of the postal service. Inasmuch, however, as the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department is the accountant of this Department, charged, as his title indicates, with the duty of stating and auditing its accounts, I have not felt at liberty to suggest an abridgment of his report in any regard.

The Post-Office Department is, in its essential features, a vast business institution. It has comparatively little to do with sentiment or with governmental policy; but very much to do with the practical affairs of everyday life. One need to reflect but for a moment upon the loss and misery that would ensue from the discontinuance of its operations for a single day to appreciate the importance of the service it renders, and so those charged with its management need to be constantly on the alert to eliminate causes tending toward interruption and delay, and to adopt all methods and means within reasonable limits of expenditure tending toward greater celerity and dispatch.

For the service thus rendered the people are taxed in one form or another. If that form of tax which constitutes and results in "postal revenue" is found to be insufficient to cover the cost of the service, the Government is called upon

The relation of the Post Office Department to the people.

Power of the Government to regulate the postal revenue.

to pay the deficiency out of the general receipts of the Treasury, derived from other sources of taxation. It would be competent for the Government to increase the tax known as postal revenue to such point as would render the postal service either self-sustaining, or, indeed, as would produce a surplus revenue. On the other hand it would have the power to cause this service to be rendered without any direct charge of tax whatever. There is already free delivery of mail in the more important cities. In the transmission of certain classes of mail matter the rate charged is but a small fraction of the cost to the Government, whilst the amount of mail required under the law and in the public interest to be received, dispatched, and delivered absolutely free, is very considerable in amount.

Increase of receipts and expenditures.

In recent years it has been the policy of the Government to so adjust postal rates and so limit and fix the expenditures for the postal service that the former shall approximate the latter in amount. Both the receipts and the expenditures have largely increased of late years, and in about equal ratio—in fact, both have nearly doubled within the last eight years.

Effect of the financial depression on postal receipts.

The financial depression of the last few months, however, has had great (though it is hoped temporary) effect upon postal receipts, greatly diminishing their volume; and while, for that and for other reasons hereinafter stated, the deficiency for the current year will be large, still I think that fact should neither have a deterrent effect upon the general development of the service, nor induce any increase of postal rates. Liberal appropriations will be required, and should be made, but liberal appropriations will not of themselves produce the desired result. They must be supplemented by the most strenuous efforts in all branches of the postal service to bring it up to the highest possible degree of efficiency.

Financial statement.

The following summarized statements in this paragraph of the receipts and expenditures of this Department, and of the estimates of the current and next succeeding fiscal year, do not include the earnings of the Pacific railroads, which are credited upon their indebtedness to the Government; nor do they include payments to be made under subsidy contracts. For the year ended June 30, 1890, the deficiency in revenue to meet the expenditures of the Department, as shown by the reports of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, was \$5,048,619.19; for the year ended June 30, 1891, the deficiency was \$5,730,677.67; for the year ended June 30, 1892, the deficiency was \$5,393,286.31;

and for the year ended June 30, 1893, the deficiency estimated by my predecessor was \$1,552,423.17. It was in fact, however, \$5,177,171.74. The estimated receipts and expenditures for that year were as follows:

Ordinary postal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1893	\$70,020,507.86
Add an increase of 9 per cent	6,301,845.70
Total ordinary revenue	76,322,353.56
Add estimated profits from sale of Columbian postage stamps	1,500,000.00
Add revenue from money-order business	920,000.00
Gross revenue	78,742,353.56
Expenditures, upon the basis of appropriations	80,294,776.73
	78,742,353.56
Leaving an estimated deficiency for 1893 of	1,552,423.17

This proved, however, to be an overestimate of revenues, and the current appropriations were insufficient to meet the expenditures of the Department. The following are the actual figures of each: Revenues of last year overestimated.

Actual expenditures	\$81,074,104.90	The actual figures.
Gross revenue from all sources	75,896,933.16	
Actual deficiency	5,177,171.74	

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, the estimates made by my predecessor in office were as follows:

Estimated ordinary postal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1893, as previously estimated	\$76,322,353.56
Add 9 per cent	6,869,041.82
Total estimated ordinary revenue	83,191,365.38
Add estimated additional profits from sale of Columbian postage stamps	1,000,000.00
Estimated revenue from money-order business	930,000.00
Gross revenue for the year	85,121,365.38
Estimated expenditures for the current year	84,249,119.67
Leaving an estimated surplus of revenue of	872,245.71

My estimates for the current year, just submitted through the Secretary of the Treasury, are as follows:

Entire postal revenue for year ended June 30, 1893, including revenue from money-order business	\$75,896,933.16	Estimates for current year.
Add 3 per cent	2,276,907.99	
Gross estimated revenue for the year 1894	78,173,841.15	
Estimated expenditures, appropriations already made	81,004,314.22	
Additional amount required	2,000,000.00	
Total estimated expenditures	86,004,314.22	
Leaving an estimated deficiency of	7,830,473.07	

It will thus be seen that there is a discrepancy between the estimates for the current year made by my predecessor and those made by myself of \$8,702,718.78. This discrepancy is accounted for as follows:

Discrepancy explained.	1. Actual receipts of ordinary postal revenue, less than per estimate	\$425, 420. 40
	2. Difference of estimated increase for the year.....	4, 592, 103, 83
	3. Profits from sale of Columbian postage stamps.....	1, 000, 000. 00
	4. Estimated revenue from money-order business, included in total ordinary postal revenue, as last above stated	930, 000. 00
	5. Estimated expenditures, above appropriations.....	\$2, 000, 000. 00
	Less difference between estimated expenditures and appropriations, as above.....	244, 805. 45
		1, 755, 194. 55
		8, 702, 718. 78

These estimates pertain only to the current business of the year. It will be noticed that more than one-half of the discrepancy is in the estimated increase of revenue. It is to be hoped that my estimate of increase (3 per cent) will prove to be too conservative, being much less in percentage than the average for a number of years; but the indications up to the date of transmitting this report do not justify the prediction that they will exceed that amount.

It should be noted at this point that pursuant to authority contained in an act entitled "An act to modify the postal money-order system, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1883, the sum of \$1,250,000 has been taken from the balance of unpaid money-order accounts and caused to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, for the service of the Post-Office Department; so that whatever may be the actual deficiency as a result of the current year's business, the appropriations to meet such deficiency will be diminished by the amount of \$1,250,000. It is hoped that during the year a further credit may be taken, without detriment to the money-order business.

For the year ending June 30, 1895, the estimates are as follows:

Estimated postal revenue for year ending June 30,	
1894, as above	\$78, 173, 841. 15
Add 8 per cent.....	6, 253, 907. 29
Gross estimated revenue for year ending June 30, 1895..	84, 427, 748. 44
Expenditures, as just estimated and submitted through the Secretary of the Treasury.....	90, 399, 485. 33
Deficiency for year 1895, estimated.....	5, 971, 736. 89

Actual deficiency decreased \$1,250,000 from unpaid money-order accounts.

Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

It will be observed, therefore, that, while the revenues are variable in amount, depending upon business conditions and the like, yet the expenditures steadily and surely increase from year to year; and while, as I have said, no increase in postal rates should be made, it will be seen from the foregoing figures that the discrepancy between the receipts and expenditures for the current year will be so large as to render a reduction of rates at this time inadvisable.

Revenues variable, but expenditures steadily increase.

INCREASE OF PRESIDENTIAL POSTMASTERS.

From the report of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, it will be found that, as a result of the annual adjustment of salaries of presidential postmasters, of which, on July 1, 1893, there were 3,340, a net increase of 163 offices over the previous year, 151 post-offices were assigned to the first class, 674 to the second class, and 2,515 to the third class, being an increase of 13 first-class offices, 17 second-class offices, and 133 third-class offices from July 1, 1893, as contrasted with the same items for the previous year.

Increase of Presidential postmasters contrasted.

The aggregate amount required to pay the salaries of presidential postmasters from July 1, 1893, is \$5,667,700, being an increase of \$271,800, or 5.04 per cent, as compared with the same item July 1, 1892.

Total salaries of Presidential postmasters.

THE TEN LARGER POST-OFFICES.

It is an interesting fact to record that out of the 68,403 post-offices in the United States, the 10 enumerated in the table below show aggregate receipts of 30.2 per cent, or nearly one-third of the total revenue of the Department for the past fiscal year. The aggregate increase of receipts was \$1,955,677, or an average of \$195,568, or 7.4 per cent per office, these offices being fair representatives of the increase and growth of the postal service for the past fiscal year.

One-third of the postal business transacted through ten offices.

No.	Office.	State.	Gross receipts.		
			Year ended June 30, 1893.	Increase.	
				Amount.	Per cent.
1	New York	New York	\$7,359,777	\$587,994	8.7
2	Chicago.....	Illinois	4,672,018	723,433	18.3
3	Philadelphia.....	Pennsylvania	2,705,691	131,975	5.1
4	Boston.....	Massachusetts.....	2,565,644	191,042	8.0
5	St. Louis.....	Missouri.....	1,466,623	138,706	10.4
6	Cincinnati.....	Ohio.....	975,203	83,566	9.4
7	Brooklyn.....	New York.....	887,369	4,107	0.5
8	San Francisco.....	California.....	818,240	22,946	2.9
9	Baltimore.....	Maryland.....	796,010	46,522	6.2
10	Pittsburg.....	Pennsylvania.....	640,312	25,786	4.2
	Total.....	.....	22,886,887	1,955,677	73.3
	Average.....	.....	2,288,689	195,568	7.4

FREE-DELIVERY SYSTEM.

On July 1, 1892, there were in operation 568 free-delivery offices. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, free delivery was extended to 42 additional towns, making a total of 610 offices which, on July 1, 1893, enjoyed free delivery of mail. There were at this latter date 56 offices which were entitled to free delivery, and the recent report of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department shows that by reason of the gross receipts, 37 additional offices are entitled to the service, making a total of 93. Of this number, 32 have made application and have complied with all the requirements of the regulations; but the lack of appropriation from which to make the expenditures that the extension of this service would entail, renders the Department powerless to grant free delivery to even one of these 93 offices.

Extension of free-delivery service impossible, because of insufficient appropriations.

EXPERIMENTAL FREE DELIVERY.

After a thorough trial, extending over a period of two and one-half years, it has been found that the free delivery of mail heretofore inaugurated in forty-six small towns and villages distributed throughout the country, of populations ranging from 800 to 4,000, has not resulted in the predicted steady increase in postal receipts in those towns. A temporary increase was, indeed, noticed, but after the novelty of the innovation had worn off the resident of the village again found it more convenient to call at the post-office for his mail, and postal receipts and the volume of mail soon

Free-delivery service in small towns not a success.

settled down to a moderate ratio, the result of natural growth.

In view of this fact I concur in the opinion of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, that the Department is not justified in recommending the extension of this service to small towns throughout the country, which would involve an expense of \$10,000,000 annually.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Although it was provided by Congress in the appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, that \$10,000 should be devoted, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General, to testing the feasibility of establishing a system of free delivery in rural districts, it has been found impossible, by reason of the pressure of more important questions, for the officers having that subject in charge to give the subject the study and consideration that it demands, much less to establish such rural free delivery. It was soon discovered, furthermore, that the appropriation for this experiment is not at all sufficient for thorough and reliable tests, for, in order to give the rural free-delivery system a fair and thorough trial, tests would have to be made in many localities, differing, necessarily, in density of population, topography, class of interests, and condition of highways and thoroughfares. To inaugurate a system of rural free delivery, it would require an appropriation of at least \$20,000,000.

Extension of free-delivery service to rural districts not recommended.

I therefore adopt the opinion of the First Assistant Postmaster-General that the Department would not be warranted in burdening the people with such a great expense, when it can more properly, adequately, and economically meet the requirements of postal extension by widening its scope along reasonable and conservative lines and by establishing additional post-offices wherever the communities are justified in asking for them.

FREE-DELIVERY DEFICIENCY.

I deem it especially unwise to attempt, at this time, any experiments in the way of free-delivery extension, because of the fact that the officers of that bureau are threatened with a deficiency of \$68,016.03. This will impose the strictest economy in this branch of the service, as it necessitates a reduction of expenditures sufficient to offset the deficiency. The reason for this deficiency will be apparent from the following itemized statement, showing the expend-

The Free-Delivery deficiency and its cause.

itures on account of the Free-Delivery Service for the fiscal year ending July 30, 1894:

Salaries of 1,656 carriers, at \$600 per annum.....	\$993, 600. 00
Salaries of 625 carriers, at \$800 per annum.....	500, 000. 00
Salaries of 3,758 carriers, at \$850 per annum.....	3, 194, 300. 00
Salaries of 5, 644 carriers, at \$1,000 per annum.....	5, 644, 000. 00
<hr/>	
Total	10, 331, 000. 00
Salaries of temporary carriers for summer resorts and substitutes for holidays and emergencies	6, 000. 00
Salaries for substitutes for regular carriers on vacation (11, 683 carriers at \$25 per annum).....	292, 075. 00
Promotion of carriers (equal to 2,147)	252, 927. 91
Permanent allowances for horse hire and car fare from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.....	420, 013. 12
<hr/>	
Total expenditures.....	11, 302, 916. 03
Appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.....	\$11, 254, 900. 00
Deducting \$10,000 for maintenance of the experimental free delivery and \$10,000 for experimental rural free delivery ...	20, 000. 00
<hr/>	
Leaving available for the service as it is now established	11, 234, 900. 00
<hr/>	
Deficiency	68, 016. 03

Appropriations should provide for the ordinary growth of the system.

It is to be hoped that an adequate appropriation will be available after July 1, 1894, in order that at least the ordinary growth of the free-delivery service may be provided for.

It is impossible, at present, for this Department to consider the urgent requests made by many officers for additional letter-carriers, to provide for the extensions and improvements demanded, no matter how meritorious such cases may be.

Ninety-three offices barred because of lack of appropriation.

I regret, therefore, that the establishment of the service in the ninety-three offices entitled to it must, of necessity, be deferred until after July 1, 1894.

FREE-DELIVERY ESTIMATES.

Appropriations for the free delivery service.

In asking for appropriations for the free-delivery service the largest item is, of necessity, that for salary of carriers, of whom there are four grades. It is estimated that for the fiscal year 1894-95, \$10,769,400 will be required to meet the salaries of the 11,711 carriers already in the service. This amount has been determined by actual computation from the books and records of the Department, and can only be changed to the extent of changes of grade, which, it is estimated, will amount to \$100,000, and for

which credit is given in the total estimate. Besides the amount for salaries of carriers there will be estimated expenditures of \$1,558,285.33, after deducting the \$100,000 credit above referred to.

In this latter estimate provision is made for the promotion of 504 carriers mandatory under the act of Congress of August 2, 1882; the appointment of 1,170 additional carriers at offices already established, and for the establishment of the free-delivery service at ninety-three offices entitled to it; for temporary and substitute carriers, and for the numerous other necessary expenses of the free-delivery service, to which an item of \$105,000 is added to cover incidental expenses such as letter boxes, posts, pedestals, etc. The total amount estimated to be necessary to defray the expenses of the free-delivery service for the fiscal year 1894-'95 will therefore be seen to be \$12,327,685.33; and I recommend that this amount, which is a very conservative estimate, and the full amount of which will be required to properly maintain the service on business principles, be appropriated.

CLERKS IN POST-OFFICES.

The appropriations for clerks in post-offices for the fiscal year 1891-'92 was \$8,060,000, and for 1892-'93 \$8,360,000. When I assumed charge of this Department on March 7 last I found that allowances had been made to cover the whole amount of this appropriation, with the exception of about \$1,500. Unwilling to make allowances that would result in a deficiency appropriation I was compelled to limit the extra allowances during the period from March 7th to June 30th to this very small amount, by no means an agreeable task, and somewhat to the detriment of the public service. For the current fiscal year the appropriation is \$8,810,000, being an increase of \$450,000, or 5.4 per cent as compared with the appropriation for the past fiscal year, and \$411,000 less than the estimates submitted by the Department and \$50,000 less than the amount estimated by the Postmaster-General. This appropriation includes the sum of \$50,000 specially set apart by the Congress for rental of stamp-cancelling machines.

Appropriations for clerks in Post-Office.

For the year 1894-1895 I have estimated the allowance for clerks in post-offices at \$9,700,000. This amount, contrasted with the appropriation for the current year, shows an increase of \$890,000, or 10.1 per cent. If the appropriation for the current year, however, had been adequate and up to the usual percentage of increase the estimate for the year 1894-1895 would only show a similar increase in percentage.

Estimate for ensuing fiscal year.

Certain classes of clerks inadequately compensated; improvement in the clerical service.

In this connection I desired to record my opinion that certain classes of clerks in first and second class post-offices are inadequately compensated, and I recommend that the Congress amend the act approved March 2, 1889, making provision for the classification and the fixing of salaries of clerks and employes attached to first and second-class post offices, by increasing the maximum salaries for certain classes of clerical service. Material improvement in the clerical service has resulted from the operations of that act, and further improvement is easily possible.

RENT, LIGHT AND FUEL.

Rent, fuel, and light appropriations.

The appropriations for rent, fuel, and light for first, second, and third class post-offices amounted for the year 1891-'92 to \$1,324,300, an increase of 7.1 per cent over the appropriation for the previous year; for 1892-'93 it amounted to \$1,357,000, or an increase of 2.5 per cent; and for 1893-'94 the appropriation was \$1,432,000, or an increase of 5.5 per cent.

SUSPENSION OF EMPLOYÉS.

A suggestion as to the suspension of employés by postmasters.

A law permitting postmasters, in their discretion, by and with the consent of the Postmaster-General, to suspend employés not exceeding ten days, without pay, for the violation of rules and regulations, would promote the good of the service. Closer and better relations between post-office employés and this Department would result from an act empowering the Postmaster-General to grant leave of absence, not exceeding three months, with full pay, to any clerk or letter-carrier in a post-office who shall be disabled by any casualty while in the performance of his duty.

WORK OF THE DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.

Interesting condensed statistics of the Dead-Letter Office.

The number of pieces of dead mail matter received at the Dead-Letter Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, was 7,131,027, an increase over the receipts of the previous year of 349,847 pieces, or a little more than 5 per cent. This increase of undelivered matter is less than the per cent of increase of matter mailed, as shown by the statistics of other branches of the postal service, and would seem to indicate more care on the part of the people in addressing their letters, as well as increased vigilance on the part of postmasters to secure proper delivery.

The number of pieces treated in the Dead-Letter Office, including those on hand from the previous year, was 7,320,038. These were classified as follows: 5,408,945 were

ordinary unclaimed letters; 204,445 were addressed to persons in the care of hotels; 218,180 were mailed to foreign countries and returned by the various postal administrations as undeliverable; 50,941 were addressed to initials or fictitious persons, and 7,106 were domestic registered letters. There were 633,957 pieces of mail matter of foreign origin, and 182,050 were ordinary letters without inclosures, which had once been returned by the Dead-Letter Office to addresses contained therein, and, failing of delivery, were again sent to the Dead-Letter Office for final disposition.

The number of letters classed as unmailable comprised 1,144, containing articles which were not transmissible in the mails; 91,234 were either entirely unpaid or paid less than one full rate, and could not, therefore, be forwarded; 400,832 were either deficient in address or addressed to places not post-offices or to post offices which had no existence in the State named, and were classed under the general head of "Misdirected;" 35,918 were without any address whatever, and 2,040 were classed as "Miscellaneous." There were also received 83,246 unclaimed and unmailable parcels of third and fourth class matter.

Of the letters and parcels treated during the year, 781,379 pieces were restored to the owners without being opened; 6,353,956 were opened, and 2,653 letters remained on hand untreated at the close of the year. Of the 6,353,956 pieces which were opened in the Dead-Letter Office, 385,267, or upwards of 6 per cent, were found to contain some inclosure of value, other than the communication; 29,017 contained money amounting to \$42,064.33, or an average of \$1.45 for each letter; 30,496 letters containing drafts, promissory notes, money orders, or other evidences of indebtedness, with a face value of \$2,298,688.12, an average of \$75.37½ for each letter; 3,804 contained postal notes, value, \$5,418.45, or \$1.42 per letter; 40,840 inclosed paid notes, receipts, legal and other papers of various character; 37,735 contained photographs; 169,129 contained inclosures of postage stamps; 83,246 contained articles of merchandise, books, etc.

Of the above number there were restored to the owners 17,510 letters, containing \$29,231.08 in money; 28,688 letters, containing drafts, notes, money orders, etc., with a face value of \$2,156,243.97; 3,485 postal-note letters, with a value of \$4,948.26; 35,614 containing miscellaneous papers; 28,008 parcels of merchandise, books, etc.; 27,599 inclosing photographs, and 146,555 letters containing postage stamps. One million six hundred and thirty-nine

thousand letters, which contained no separate inclosures of value, were returned to the writers, the remainder, not disclosing the addresses of the writers sufficiently to warrant an effort to return them, were destroyed.

In the Dead-Letter Office alone rests authority to break the seal of a letter when other branches of the service have failed to properly dispose of it from the information contained upon the outside. The contents of letters which are laid open to the view of the employés are still regarded as sealed matter, as under the rules of the office they are forbidden to read the communications farther than is necessary to ascertain if they can be returned to the writers.

Reason why
dead letters fail
of restoration.

It is noticeable that the American people, especially when writing to relatives or personal friends, habitually fail to give their full name and post-office address in their letters. This fact alone will explain why so large a proportion of letters sent to the Dead-Letter Office fail of restoration to their writers and are necessarily destroyed.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW AND OVERTIME.

Claims by car-
riers for overtime
under the "eight
hour law."

One of the first subjects that I was called upon to consider after assuming my duties was that of the claims for overtime filed by carriers and arising under the provisions of the "eight-hour law." The files of the bureau of the First Assistant Postmaster-General are now filled with such claims, aggregating nearly a million dollars. It was not apparent that steps heretofore taken to prevent the making of overtime by carriers had had the desired effect, and I found it to be necessary to order the curtailing of routes of carriers in sparsely settled districts, and to adopt rules to prevent unnecessary making of overtime by carriers who loitered on their routes or were otherwise delinquent.

Postmasters
instructed con-
cerning these
claims.

In a circular letter which I addressed on April 4, 1893, to the postmaster at every free-delivery office, I set forth as clearly as possible the construction given to the act by the decision of the Court of Claims of March 7, 1892, which had been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *United States v. Post*, decided March 13, 1893, defining the rights of carriers under the act, and I instructed postmasters to pay no claim for overtime services until it shall have been submitted to and approved by this Department. They were also directed to recommend for removal any carriers found loitering or in other ways defrauding the Government of time.

Where a carrier was, of necessity, making overtime, and additional carriers could not be employed, the postmaster

was instructed to redistrict his city, or by some other method obviate the necessity of overtime being made by such carrier. Postmasters were further informed that where they permitted carriers to make overtime in performance of work prohibited by the Postal Laws and Regulations, or in violation of this order, such fact would be taken as sufficient cause for the removal of such postmasters.

The effect of the strict enforcement of these instructions was that the amount of overtime made during the month of May was reduced to 5,100 hours, a decrease of 91.57 per cent, and for the month of June to 2,300 hours, a further decrease of 55 per cent; while the last statement completed (for the month of September) shows that overtime-making has practically ceased, and there is little doubt that in the future no overtime will be made.

Under order of April 4 claims of carriers for overtime reduced to a minimum.

ISSUES OF POSTAL NOTES.

The number of postal notes issued during the year was 7,753,210, an increase of 703,170, or 9.97 per cent over the previous year; the total amount of postal notes issued was \$12,903,076.73, an increase of \$1,007,311.22, or 8.47 per cent. The total amount of fees received was \$233,414.19, an increase of \$21,557.94, or 10.18 per cent over the preceding fiscal year. The average amount for which these postal notes were issued was \$1.66.

Postal-note business for the fiscal year summarized.

DOMESTIC MONEY-ORDER STATISTICS.

There were added during the past fiscal year 6,401 domestic money-order offices, being the largest increase in any one year since the commencement of the system, making the total number of such offices on June 30, 1893, 18,434. There were 13,309,735 domestic money orders issued, an increase of 1,240,293, or 10.28 per cent. The face value of these money orders aggregated \$127,576,433.65, an increase of \$7,509,632.58, or 6.25 per cent. The average amount for which these orders were drawn was about \$9.59.

Large increase in domestic money-order transactions.

CHANGES IN THE MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

It has been suggested that the postal notes have outlived their usefulness and should no longer be issued; also that the rates charged for all domestic money-orders should be reduced and the form of the order simplified. I believe these changes would be desirable and that the revenues would more likely be increased than diminished thereby.

Abolish the postal note; simplify the money-order.

INTERNATIONAL MONEY-ORDER BUSINESS.

Excellent showing in international money-order transactions.

During the last fiscal year 195 international money-order offices were added, making the total number of such offices in operation June 30, 1893, 2,407. The total number of international money orders issued during the last fiscal year was 1,055,999, an increase of 72,523, or 7.37 per cent over the preceding fiscal year; the total amount issued was \$16,341,837.86, an increase of \$1,221,506.31, or 8.08 per cent; total number of orders paid 300,917, an increase of 13,503, or 4.65 per cent; total amount paid \$5,283,375.70, an increase of \$94,094.83, or 1.80 per cent. The total amount of fees received was \$202,281.30, an increase of \$14,958, or 7.99 per cent. The average amount of international orders issued was \$15.48. The total volume of international money-order business for the year shows an increase over the previous fiscal year of 86,023 orders, or 6.75 per cent, and in amount \$1,315,661.14, or 6.46 per cent.

MONEY ORDER AND POSTAL NOTE TOTALS.

The enormous gross total of domestic and international money order and postal note issues and payments.

The grand total of domestic and international money orders and postal notes issued during the year was 22,118,944, an increase of 2,015,986, or 10.03 per cent; the total amount issued was \$156,821,348.24, or an increase of \$9,738,510.11, or 6.62 per cent; the total number of payments and repayments was 21,370,746, an increase of 2,031,318, or 10.50 per cent; the total amount of the payments and repayments was \$145,939,537.98, an increase of \$8,713,003.38, or 6.35 per cent; and the total fees received amounted to \$1,555,866.81, an increase of \$120,612.28, or 8.40 per cent.

MONEY ORDER CONVENTION WITH SAN SALVADOR.

A money-order convention was made during the year between San Salvador and the United States, of which a copy is appended to the report of the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

CANCELING MACHINES.

Machines that can cancel 480,000 letters each in twenty-four hours.

There are now in use 128 canceling machines, distributed among 53 of the larger offices in proportion to their needs. Fifty-three of these machines have an average capacity of 18,000 to 20,000 letters postmarked and canceled per hour, and rent for \$400 per annum each; while the remaining 75 machines show an average capacity of 5,000 to 6,000 cancellations per hour, and rent for \$200 per annum each. 1

have recommended an appropriation of \$60,000, an increase of \$10,000 over last year's appropriation, for the rental of canceling machines.

MAIL TRANSPORTATION.

The bureau of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General is charged with the duty of providing for all forms of transportation; also with the certification of the extent of service actually performed, based upon which the accounts representing the cost of the service are stated and payments made. The operation of the Railway Mail Service and of the Foreign Mails Service and their expenditures are under the direction of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Duties of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

INLAND MAIL SERVICE IN OPERATION AND ANNUAL RATE OF EXPENDITURE.

The extent of this class of mail service in operation, and the annual rate of expenditure on June 30, 1893, is shown in the following summary:

Inland mail service summary.

Number of routes	30, 831
Length of routes .....miles..	453, 832. 83
Annual rate of expenditure	\$43, 597, 997. 55
Number of miles traveled per annum	381, 499, 085. 75

Comparison with the report for June 30, 1892, shows:

	Per cent.
An increase in routes of 989, or.....	3. 31
An increase in length of routes of 6,241.90 miles, or.....	1. 39
An increase in the annual rate of expenditures of \$2,262,625.30, or.	5. 47

STAR SERVICE.

This designation applies to all classes of inland transportation not embraced under that of railroad or steamboat; and while there exists an impression that its extent steadily declines and its importance becomes less and less, the opposite is really the case.

The star service reaches the remotest portions of our country; it quickly follows the pioneer; and it is mainly by means of such service that the advance settlers with their families are partially compensated for the many deprivations incurred in opening up new sections of our country. It keeps them in touch with the outer world, and its efficiency and reliability are of the greatest moment.

Where the star service penetrates.

My interest in the improvement of this character of mail service has caused me to inquire into the methods applicable to the enforcement of the obligations of contractors,

A more rigid enforcement of existing statutes and regulations.

and I have encouraged and supported the efforts of the bureau officers in the direction of a more rigid enforcement of already existing statutes and regulations, intended to promote better results from star service. It may become advisable from time to time to recommend the enactment of additional laws that will tend to the betterment of this class of service.

Improvements
in the star serv-
ice.

In the carrying out of the policy of advancing the stand-
ard of the star service, it has been ordered that hereafter
subcontracts, authorized by the act of May 17, 1878, must
be filed in the department, or certification must be made
that none have been executed; and failures to comply with
the requirements of the order will be considered sufficient
ground for delaying the quarterly certification of the per-
formance of the service. This order can not be made fully
effective before January 1, 1894, but already a large number
of subcontracts and certificates have been filed. Hereaf-
ter it will be made more difficult to shirk the responsibili-
ties lawfully imposed in the contracts; and it is confidently
expected that outright failures to perform the service will
become lessened, and at the same time the efforts of the
contractors to render an efficient service become greater.

Clerical labor
unnecessarily
employed.

In this connection I desire to call attention to the desira-
bility of repealing parts of section 413, Revised Statutes,
requiring certain reports to be made to Congress relating
to contract mail service. I am informed that these reports
are no longer printed, and the clerical labor employed in
their preparation could be used to much advantage in con-
nection with other duties for the advancement of the gen-
eral service.

REGULATION WAGON SERVICE.

This service is rendered necessary in connection with the
transferring of the mails in large cities, and is really a part
of the star-service system. During the past summer it has
been made possible to materially advance its character in
all the large cities on the Atlantic slope. The time had
arrived requiring a complete reorganization of the van
equipment, and the contractors, with few exceptions, recog-
nized the necessity of the case and heartily coöperated,
which resulted in the introduction of practically an entire
new wagon equipment in ten cities. In the construction of
the new wagons attention has been given to the introduc-
tion of improvements in locks, and to telltale devises com-
municating to the drivers any attempt to open the doors
of the wagons while en route.

Reorganization
of the wagon
service.

The improvements that have led to the increased efficiency of the regulation van system will be extended as rapidly as possible to that of screened wagons which have become an important adjunct of the vans in cities and towns where the extent of the mails is not so great.

It is my purpose that further consideration shall be given to the providing of safeguards to insure a maximum amount of protection to the mails which are required to be transferred by wagons in cities.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

This class of service does not grow in extent, and there is a steady decline in its cost. Its importance, however, is upon a parity with star service, and the improvements in the methods I have outlined as applying to star service it is expected to enforce in connection with that upon inland steamboat routes.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

It can be readily understood why it is that this class of service embraces all of the most important features of the mail transportation; and, correspondingly, its cost is by far the largest item of outlay incurred by the Post-Office Department. The mail service by railroad carriers practically covers the entire railroad system of the country, the Department's arrangements being such that contemporaneously with the completion of a new line its value for mail purposes is determined and matters adjusted for the inauguration of the improved mail service.

So far as I have been enabled to acquaint myself with the details associated with the transportation of the mails by railroads, I am impressed favorably with the spirit of willingness on the part of railroad managers to cooperate with the Department in rendering the mail service effective. I have knowledge of instances in which there has been an unwillingness to do all for the advancement of the mails which seemed essential, but with few exceptions the suggestions of the Department are favorably entertained, and it is thereby made possible to steadily render the mail service by railroad routes more frequent and complete in the extent of its distribution and in the time occupied between route termini.

The fast mail service between the North and the South has recently been much enlarged. Following the coast line, its extent and rapidity will (commencing with December) be more complete than heretofore; and by means of the

interior lines, it has recently been made possible to inaugurate a double daily fast mail service connecting the great business centers of the North with New Orleans, by way of Atlanta and Montgomery. The hours of these trains are those most preferred by the Department, and it has thereby been rendered possible to accomplish connections which provide equally well for both letter and daily newspaper mails.

Mail time between the East and California shortened.

We have also been enabled to effect a quickening, both east and west bound, of the transcontinental fast mail train that will have especial advantages for the commercial interests of California.

ELECTRIC LINES.

Local electric car lines to be further utilized.

At this point it is in place for me to call attention to the importance which already attaches to, and which I believe will grow from, the utilization of the electric car lines for mail transportation purposes. These companies can perform much service that otherwise would depend on star carriers; and as the visible outlay incurred by the roads is small, they are disposed to accept ordinary railroad rates for the same. My desire is, that wherever the general service can be advanced, without the duplication of routes unnecessarily, it is in the direction of improvement to make use of rapid transit street and suburban car lines.

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

What the railway mail service accomplishes.

This feature of the system of mail transportation derives its greatest importance from the fact that by its means it has become possible to place the way points and smaller offices throughout the country on the same plane as the larger and terminal offices. It is not alone railroad points, but also star-service points, that gain by its methods. It has been my purpose to render this service more and more efficient; and, as it became so, to enlarge upon its system of distribution and at the same time add to the frequency of operating the railway post-offices.

Its army of employés.

Not until I assumed the direction of the postal service did I fully understand and appreciate the importance of this part of the general mail service; and as I become more and more familiar with its details my interest in its progress is being broadened. The extent of its clerical force at the beginning of the present fiscal year was 6,645 men, and the requirements of this year, it is estimated, will call for an increase in the number to possibly 7,000 men.

I have been much impressed with the hazardous nature of the service performed by railway postal clerks, and recommend that such legislation be provided as shall permit of the granting to widows and minor children of those killed on duty of a reasonable sum. It is right that the Department be permitted to extend protection—as it now does—to those injured; and it ought not to be difficult to formulate a measure, removed from the possibility of abuse, that will relieve the pecuniary distresses of those who were dependent on the dead clerk. At most it would involve an outlay of less than \$20,000 annually; and with the determination of the Department that only the best and most improved class of railway post-office car equipment shall be accepted in its service, it is probable the percentage of deaths arising from moving-train casualties would decline.

Widows and orphans of employes killed in the service ought to be provided for.

Another matter has been brought to my notice in connection with this service; that is, the enlargement of the Railway Mail Service organization. I learn that the organization now in force was created when the service was insignificant as compared with the present; and furthermore, the character of the duties were very different from those now performed. I am advised that the enlargement of the organization will greatly advance the efficiency of the mail service, and that if a corps of auxiliary clerks is provided at the same time it will still further add to the completeness of the service and permit of its reaching out more rapidly in the direction of the preparation of mail matter, while in transit, for immediate delivery to the addresses at local post-offices.

Efficiency of the mail service demands reorganization and corps of auxiliary clerks.

This being the case, it would seem to be a matter of public interest that early provision be made for the changes recommended, and for a reclassification of the Railway Mail Service.

MAIL EQUIPMENT.

I have in the treatment of the subject of railroad transportation made some reference to the weight of the equipment belonging to the Department, and my desire that greater attention shall be given hereafter to its construction with a view to maintaining, and possibly adding to, its durability, while at the same time reducing its weight. With this end in view, the importance of the Department maintaining direct control of the reconstruction of both its bag and lock equipment becomes greater than heretofore. It is through the exercise of this supervision that it is ren-

Importance of the Department maintaining its control of bag and lock repair shops.

dered possible to fix the responsibility for repairs and to check the lack of interest that naturally would follow were the control of the repairs diverted from the Department chiefs.

FOREIGN MAILS.

The most important matter associated at present with this branch of mail transportation is doubtless that of the additional cost that has been incurred through the application of the act of March 3, 1891, to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports. No new engagements have been entered into since I assumed charge of the Department, and the extent of the service under this act has been curtailed by the discontinuance of three of the routes, resulting, however, in no disadvantage to the mail service. I am unable to ascertain that any positive advantages have accrued, from either a mail or a commercial point of view, by reason of the contracts thus far placed in operation under the act of March 3, 1891.

Advantages
incommensurate
with cost.

I believe the ocean mail service contract routes on which service is now being actually performed were in existence and were having performed on them the same service before the change in compensation took place; and it is probable that had the Department not executed contracts the steamship companies would still have found it desirable to continue their operation as at present. The gains in the expedition of the mails have not been material, and the advantages to be derived from the Government's control of the ships other than first-class ships do not seem to be sufficient to outweigh the additional cost involved and which becomes directly chargeable to the revenues of the Post-Office Department. No new contracts have been entered into under the act of 1891, and but three of the lines already under contract have not yet entered upon this service, viz: Galveston to La Guayra (route No. 30), which has had its date for starting changed to January 15, 1894; New York to Southampton (route No. 57), and New York to Antwerp (route No. 58). The two last routes are not required to enter regularly upon the contract service until October, 1895.

It is worth while to add respecting the two transatlantic routes that steamships of the highest class are called for, and already two of the required fleet are now employed on route 57, where they were placed soon after they were naturalized by act of Congress. These two ships are provided with sea post-offices and, as such, are being operated by this Department.

The increased cost of the sea conveyance of the foreign mails will appear in the following table.

For 1893	\$406, 927. 28	
For 1894 (part estimate; amount reduced owing to the discontinuance of three routes).....	378, 671. 53	
For 1895 (estimate)	625, 481. 90	Increased cost of conveyance under subsidy act.
For 1896 (estimate)	2, 839, 323. 81	
Covering the four years the increase will be.....	4, 250, 404. 52	

The maximum of increase, as applying to the contracts now in existence, will have been reached in 1896.

There are, however, special considerations in the case of the International Navigation Company which, in my judgment, entitle its contracts to exemption from any legislation for a repeal or a modification of the subsidy act of March 3, 1891. These considerations are:

(1) That all its ships constructed and to be constructed are of the first class, and would be available in case of need by the Government as naval cruisers.

Special con- siderations ex- cepting Interna- tional Naviga- tion Company.

(2) Because of the establishment on one route of a weekly service between New York and Southampton and on the other their contract to render a weekly service between New York and Antwerp, the steamers calling at Southampton and Boulogne to land mails and passengers; thus establishing semiweekly mail service from New York under the American flag.

(3) This company has already transferred from the British to the American flag the steamers *New York* and *Paris*, and under its contract will be required to build not less than five additional ships of this type, in American ship-yards, two of which are already in process of construction.

(4) Because, pursuant to this contract, this contracting company, when it naturalized the *New York* and *Paris*, forfeited the British annual subsidy of £21,000. It also, as I am informed, forfeited fifteen months' back pay, amounting to about £26,250.

PARCELS POST.

The desirability of the enlargement of the parcels post, so as to have it apply especially to European countries and Great Britain, has been brought to my attention; also the action of the last Universal Postal Congress reducing the registration fee; also the matter of a limited responsibility for the loss of, or damage to, registered articles while in transit through the foreign mails. All three are matters which should be treated in connection with the methods applying in the domestic service, and I have as yet been

To receive ear- ly attention.

unable to devote sufficient time to their proper consideration. The parcels post seems to me to be of most importance, and it is my purpose to give it early attention.

Law to punish train wrecking needed.

LEGISLATIVE PROTECTION TO TRANSPORTATION.

My notice has been called to the additional protection that would arise to the mail service and its railway postal clerks by the enactment of a Federal law for the punishment of train wrecking or the interruption of their running. It is believed the knowledge of the existence of such a law would oftentimes prevent the wilful and malicious interruption of trains.

There is some question as to what constitutes railway mail service. All trains engaged in the transportation of mail matter, whether it be a single pouch or a railway postal car service, should be sufficient to constitute them mail trains and as engaged in the mail service. The fact that other traffic is attached to the same train should not be permitted to place in jeopardy or subject to delay this most important of all the public service.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE SERVICE.

From the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, the distribution of expenditures for the postal service during the fiscal year will be found to be as follows:

How expenditures were made last year.	Railroad transportation of the mails.....	\$24,000,326.34
	Compensation of postmasters.....	15,863,621.74
	Free-delivery service	10,688,080.62
	Compensation to clerks in post-offices	8,338,631.02
	Compensation to railway post-office clerks.....	6,630,323.86
	Star transportation of mails	5,680,572.36
	Railway postal-car service	2,795,589.40
	Mail-messenger service.....	1,200,397.78
	Transportation of foreign mails.....	1,097,867.25
	Manufacture of stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and letter sheets.....	994,841.85
	Rent, light, and fuel in first and second class offices...	738,717.00
	Rent, light, and fuel in third-class offices	513,164.52
	Inland mail transportation, steamboat.....	403,812.75
	Manufacture of postage stamps.....	312,110.93
	Manufacture of postal cards.....	258,930.86
	Special-delivery service	256,592.71
	Mail depredations and post-office inspectors	234,977.88
	Mail bags and mail-bag catchers.....	234,373.21
	Necessary and special facilities.....	192,318.60
	Wrapping twine	108,952.00
	Expenditure under twenty-one other items of appropriation.....	499,902.72
	Total actual expenditure on account of the year.....	81,074,104.90

The entire postal revenue was as follows :

Letter postage paid in money, the bulk of which consists of balance due and paid by foreign postal administrations.....	\$72, 305. 81	How the revenue was earned.
Box rents at post-offices	2, 492, 336. 60	
Fines and penalties	22, 347. 08	
Sales of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, letter sheets, and postal cards	72, 359, 213. 59	
Receipts from unclaimed dead letters...	12, 537. 57	
Miscellaneous receipts	21, 127. 12	
Receipts from money-order business	914, 065. 39	
Total receipts.....	\$75, 896, 933. 16	
Deficiency of revenue	5, 177, 171. 74	

This statement does not include all the transactions of the postal service on account of the year. As always happens when the Department makes up its annual financial statement, there are a number of outstanding obligations which it is not possible to satisfy before the close of the year, and which are therefore left over for subsequent settlement. It is estimated that for the past year there are accounts still outstanding amounting to \$471,212.09.

The amounts earned by what are known as the subsidized Pacific Railroads, for transporting the mails during the year, are likewise not included in the statement above; as, under the provisions of law, these earnings, instead of being paid over direct by the Department, are certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for credit in the accounts of the companies with the Government. These earnings amounted during the year to \$1,617,845.83.

If the outstanding liabilities of the Department and the amounts earned by the subsidized railroads were added to the year's expenditures, the deficiency of receipts would be \$7,266,229.66, instead of the amount above stated.

COMPARISON OF 1893 WITH 1892.

The postal receipts for the year ending June 30, 1893, as above stated, amounted to.....	\$75, 896, 933. 16	Postal business of 1892 and 1893 compared.
For the previous year they amounted to.....	70, 930, 475. 98	
Increase for 1893	4, 966, 457. 18	
Per cent of increase	7. 06	
The total expenditures for 1893, not including outstanding liabilities or Pacific Railroad earnings, amounted, as above stated, to.....	81, 074, 104. 90	
The expenditures for 1892, with the same exclusions, amounted to.....	76, 323, 762. 29	
Increase for 1893.....	4, 750, 342. 61	
Per cent of increase.....	6. 22	

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The total actual deficiency of revenue for 1893, not taking into account outstanding liabilities or Pacific Railroad earnings, was.....	\$5, 177, 171. 74
For 1892, it was.....	5, 393, 286. 31
	<hr/>
Decrease for 1893.....	216, 114. 57
Per cent of decrease.....	4. 17

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

The total of the appropriations made by Congress for the service of the year was.....	\$81, 204, 406. 05
The total of the expenditures, as before stated, was...	81, 074, 104. 90

Excess of appropriations over expenditures..... 130, 301. 15

There were three items in which the expenditures exceeded the appropriations, namely:

Deficiency appropriations required.

Compensation of postmasters—the excess being.....	\$613, 321. 74
Advertising—the excess being.....	1, 974. 27
Mail-messenger service—the excess being..	397. 78

Total excesses..... 615, 993. 79

This amount, added to the above, gives the total unexpended balances of appropriation..... 746, 294. 94

In the three cases where the expenditures were in excess, deficiency appropriations will have to be made.

SPECIAL-DELIVERY SYSTEM.

I am pleased to report that in this interesting branch of the postal service there has been a marked increase of business over that of the previous year. I do not refer in this so much to the volume as to the rate of increase, for taken altogether the special-delivery system is not a very considerable branch of the postal service.

Special delivery business.

The entire number of letters or other pieces of matter mailed during the year for special delivery was 3,375,693, which shows an increase over the previous year's mailing of nearly 22 per cent. The value of the special-delivery stamps on this matter was \$337,569.30, and the aggregate of the messengers' fees paid for delivery was \$256,592.71, leaving a profit to the Government of \$80,976.59.

The average time for making delivery was nineteen minutes.

There were employed during the year an average of nearly 1,500 messengers at the larger offices, most of them boys.

ISSUES OF STAMPED PAPER.

The issues during the year of the various forms of stamped paper—the sales of which constitute over 95 per cent of the

postal revenue—aggregated the enormous number of over 3,900,000,000 pieces, made up of the following items:

Ordinary postage stamps.....	\$1,705,788,095	
Columbian postage stamps.....	1,014,504,995	
Special-delivery stamps.....	3,528,070	
Newspaper and periodical stamps.....	4,171,091	Stamped paper
Postage-due stamps.....	18,101,960	sold.
Ordinary stamped envelopes.....	218,314,436	
Special-request stamped envelopes.....	308,354,500	
Columbian stamped envelopes:		
Plain.....	26,961,000	
Special-request.....	27,789,500	
Stamped newspaper wrappers.....	54,860,000	
Stamped letter-sheet envelopes.....	755,754	
Postal cards—all kinds.....	530,505,600	
Total.....	3,943,635,001	

These issues represent a value of \$75,494,875.17.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS MAILED.

The paid mailings during the year of what is generally known as second-class matter—being newspapers and periodicals sent by publishers and news agents—aggregated in weight over 255,000,000 pounds, which brought in a postage revenue of \$2,556,342.13. Adding the estimated weight of free matter of this class gives a total of the year's mailings of nearly 301,000,000 pounds, which represents an increase over the previous year's business of more than 14 per cent. As this rate of increase is double that of the year's increase of postal revenue taken in its entirety, I am afraid that these statistics indicate not so much a healthy growth in the periodical literature of the country as the success of enterprising publishers in securing the entry of many publications into this favored class of mail matter that are not really entitled to the privilege.

What second-class matter statistics indicate.

I propose to give this subject, when opportunity shall permit, more thorough consideration.

POSTAL CARDS.

The contract entered into in 1889 for furnishing the Department with postal cards comprehended three different kinds—the first a very small card made of fine tinted paper, costing 37 cents a thousand; the second, a card of the size and general character that had always been issued from the introduction of postal cards in 1873, costing 35 cents a thousand; and the third, a large card made of heavy jute paper, costing 50 cents a thousand. From the estimate

made in the specifications under which this contract was awarded, it would seem that the expectation of the Department was that one-half of the entire issues of these cards would be made up of the old or medium size, and that the other half would be equally divided between the small and the large sizes. This expectation, I regret to say, has in no respect been fulfilled. It has turned out that the largest and costliest card is the one in greatest demand, amounting now to more than two-thirds of all the cards issued; the medium card is the next in demand, though the issues are relatively less as time goes on; while the small cards are less than 2 per cent of the total issues.

One size only of postal cards, and the saving which will result.

As the large card was costing the Department over 40 per cent more than the medium card, and had besides some disadvantages in connection with the handling of it in the mails, while the small card was totally unnecessary, and the other was gradually being displaced, I deemed it advisable, when the contract was near its termination, to advertise for the furnishing of but one kind of card, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in dimensions—the size prescribed by the Postal Union Convention—and of the general quality of paper that the people had been accustomed to in the medium form of card. Under the call thus made, the Department received a number of advantageous proposals, the lowest of which was accepted and a contract made which went into effect on the first of October last. If this contract is carried out, a handsome saving will be made as compared with the expenditure under the previous contract.

The saving on the basis of the past year's issues is here shown:

Small cards issued, 8,990,250, at 37 cents a thousand	\$3,326.39
Medium cards issued, 171,722,450, at 35 cents a thousand .	60,102.91
Large cards issued, 336,259,150, at 50 cents a thousand . . .	168,129.58
<hr/>	
Total cost under old contract	231,558.88
Cost of the same number of cards of the new size at 32.87 cents a thousand, the present contract rate	169,928.64
<hr/>	
Saving on one year's issues	61,630.24

Quadrupling this amount—four years being the duration of the contract—gives a total saving to the Government of \$246,520.96.

REGISTRATION STATISTICS.

The Third Assistant Postmaster-General reports the number of letters and other pieces of mail matter registered

during the year to be 15,561,410, of which 12,802,394 were paid registrations, and the remainder were free. This shows an increase of only 2 per cent over the business of the previous year.

On the 1st of January, 1893, the fee for registration was reduced from 10 to 8 cents, under an order made a short time before. On business transacted, therefore, during the six months from that date to the close of the fiscal year, there was a loss to the postal revenue of 2 cents for every transaction. The total loss was \$129,449.24.

Reduction of registration fee results in loss of revenue and no increase of registry business.

It is a singular fact that the reduction of the registry fee has caused no increase of registry business.

The Third Assistant Postmaster-General recommends a restoration of the former fee, but as yet I have not concurred in this recommendation.

INDEMNITY FOR LOST REGISTERED MATTER.

The Third Assistant Postmaster-General recommends the enactment of a law under which indemnity, not to exceed \$10 in any case, can be made for actual losses in the registered mails after investigation has shown recovery to be impossible.

The reasons for his recommendations are that under such a law greater confidence in the registry system would be given the public, and that thereby a much greater amount of business would be done; besides which, the amount of losses, judging by past experience, calculated even at the maximum of \$10 each, would be comparatively small—in the aggregate probably not over \$7,000 a year.

Upon the whole, I regard the proposition as a good one—being in the line with the policy of other postal administrations—and I therefore recommend that Congress be asked to authorize it.

Proposition for indemnity for loss of registered matter approved.

TELEGRAPHIC RATES.

Under the act of Congress of July 24, 1866, the authority was vested in the Postmaster-General to fix the rates for telegraphic communications for the several Departments of the Government. By an amendment approved July 5, 1892, telegraphic dispatches of the Weather Bureau, Department of Agriculture, were excepted, the rates for which are now fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The principal companies of the country, and in fact nearly all of them, have from time to time accepted the provisions of the act of 1866; they have transmitted the messages of the Government at the rates fixed by the several Postmasters-

General, up to the time that the new rates were proposed by Postmaster-General Wanamaker, October 30, 1889. The leading companies protested against the rates which were then established, although they continued to send the messages of the Government and such payments as were made were accepted by them under protest. Suits have been instituted by at least one of the leading companies in the Court of Claims to recover the price of the service at the rates charged the public.

At the beginning of the present fiscal year, after considerable investigation of the subject, I fixed rates under which the Departmental telegraphic business of the Government is now being transacted. These rates are about 8 per cent below those fixed by Postmaster-General Dickinson, June 29, 1888, and have been accepted by the companies.

COLUMBIAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

In 1889 the usual contract for the manufacture of the adhesive postage stamps was made with the American Bank Note Company at the price of 7.47 cents per thousand. In 1892 Postmaster-General Wanamaker entered into an arrangement with the same company for an issue of stamps commemorative of the discovery of America by Columbus, known as "Columbian stamps," for use during the year 1893. It was agreed that the issue of these stamps to be taken and paid for by the Government should be not less than three thousand millions (3,000,000,000) in number; that the price should be 17 cents per thousand, and further, that the existing contract for the ordinary stamps should be extended three months, and that the additional three months' supply should be taken and paid for by the Government.

Original contract for the issue of the Columbian postage stamps.

It was supposed that these stamps would be in great demand by the stamp collectors of the world, and that the contract would result in a large profit to the Government; indeed, a profit in all of \$2,500,000 was estimated.

Experience did not establish the correctness of this estimate. In fact, as early as June last I became satisfied that the extra sales of stamps induced by this issue would not be likely to yield enough profit to make good the extra cost of their manufacture.

The contemplated profits did not result.

As this arrangement was made without advertisement or competition, and was no part of the original contract of November 7, 1889, I had serious doubts as to its validity and binding force upon the Government, and the

question arose, What ought to be done in the interest of the Government?

First, I called the attention of the contracting company to this subject. They met this with an opinion from eminent counsel that the contract was a valid obligation, that it was duly executed and was within the power of the Postmaster-General to make emergency contracts without advertising or competition.

Negotiations ensued, with the result that the contracting company waived its claim of right and agreed to the proposition of the Department that the issue of these stamps should be limited to 2,000,000,000, also waiving claim for profits on the other 1,000,000,000 of these stamps. The other parts of the arrangement to remain in force.

The result is a saving, in cost of manufacture of 1,000,000,000 stamps, of the difference between the existing contract price for ordinary stamps, 7.47 cents per thousand, and the contract price for the Columbian issue, 17 cents per thousand, being 9.53 cents per thousand, or \$95,300 in all.

By limiting the issue, \$95,300 is saved the Government.

The present indications are that the amount of these stamps as limited by this last arrangement will be sufficient to meet all demands during the year.

The action of the American Bank Note Company in this matter is highly commended, since it must result in a considerable loss of profits.

FREE MAIL MATTER.

The amount of free matter mailed and delivered during the last fiscal year was enormous. The number of pieces weighed 87,000,000 pounds, and are enumerated as follows:

What the Department carries free.

Newspapers and periodicals mailed free in their respective counties of publication.....	382, 861, 271
Official letters inclosed in penalty envelopes.....	62, 580, 886
Official supplies, blanks, twine, etc., mailed under free penalty labels.....	9, 461, 098
Franked matter, documents, pamphlets, seeds, etc.....	14, 483, 628
Total number of pieces.....	469, 356, 883

Omitting newspapers and periodicals mailed free in their respective counties of publication, and making no allowance for the many cases in other classes where excess over single rates might occur, the amount of postage that would have been realized on free matter mailed during the year ending June 30, 1893, if charged the same as private matter, is as follows:

What amount of postage would have been realized.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Letters in free penalty envelopes, 62,580,886 pieces, at the minimum rate of 2 cents a letter	\$1, 251, 617
Official supplies of the nature of merchandise now sent under penalty label, 34,342,824 pounds, at the fourth-class rate, 1 cent an ounce.....	5, 494, 851
Books and other printed matter, seeds, etc., now sent under frank, 5,336,203 pounds, at the third-class rate, 1 cent for every 2 ounces.....	426, 896
Total.....	\$7, 173, 364

This amount is about equal to the average deficiency in recent years, Pacific Railroad credits included.

PACIFIC RAILROAD CREDITS.

The following table will show the amount certified to the Register of the Treasury, on account of the Pacific railroads:

For year ending June 30—

1890	\$1, 208, 014. 65
1891	1, 337, 422. 35
1892	1, 808, 216. 05
1893	1, 627, 422. 11
1894 (accrued)	1, 639, 817. 13
1895 (estimated)	1, 888, 900. 00

POST-OFFICE STATISTICS.

From the report of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General it will be found that during the year there were established 2,621 post-offices; a decrease of 1,484; discontinued, 1,337, an increase of 19; number of Presidential post-offices, 3,360, an increase of 204; number of fourth-class offices, 65,043, an increase of 1,080; number of names and sites changed, 1,563. The greatest increase in the number of post-offices in any of the States for the year was 95, in Texas; Georgia, 90, and in North Carolina, 88. The largest increase for the previous year was 158, in Pennsylvania. The greatest decrease was 22, in Nebraska.

The total number of post-offices in the United States on June 30, 1893, was 68,403, an increase of 1,284 over the preceding year.

APPROVAL OF BONDS OF POSTMASTERS.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General should approve postmasters' bonds.

In the act of Congress of March 3, 1891, creating the Bureau of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, no provision was made for the approval by that official of the bonds of postmasters examined and filed in his Bureau.

These bonds are still approved by the First Assistant Postmaster-General (who formerly made appointments of fourth-class postmasters), placing the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General in the position of being responsible for the sufficiency of bonds approved by an official other than himself. This is an oversight which I recommend be remedied by an amendment of the statute, authorizing the approval of said bonds by the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General. The total amount of the penalties of the bonds at present on file amounts to about \$127,000.000.

ARRESTS FOR OFFENSES AGAINST THE POSTAL LAWS.

During the year 1,181 persons were arrested for violation of the postal laws, and of these persons arrested 227 were postal employés, 65 postmasters, 50 assistant postmasters, 28 clerks in post-offices, 18 railway mail clerks, 27 letter-carriers, 20 mail-carriers, and 19 other employés in other grades. When it is remembered that there are about 185,000 persons employed in the postal service, the percentage is very small; especially does this show the integrity of postmasters, inasmuch as out of the 68,403 postmasters but 65 were arrested. Of the cases determined, 380 resulted in conviction and 54 in acquittal. There were 228 arrests for burglary.

Criminal statistics.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR REWARDS.

The total number of post offices burglarized during the last fiscal year was 1195, as against 1108 during the previous year. There were 228 burglars arrested, an increase of 25. In view of the large and steady increase of this class of crimes, and of the fact that a moderate reward would do much toward bringing the criminals to justice, I recommend that the Congress grant a special appropriation of \$25,000 for the payment of rewards for the arrest and conviction of post-office burglars and other depredators of the mails.

Appropriation for rewards asked.

REGISTERED MAIL-MATTER LOSSES.

Of the 5,546 complaints received pertaining to registered mail matter, 2,317 were for rifling or abstraction, and 2,708 for complete loss of letters. Of the 3,923 complaints investigated, in 2,577 there was no loss, and in 1,346 loss was found. There were 1,334 complaints made without cause. It is a practice with dishonest persons to register a letter, address it to a creditor, and then swear that the money alleged to have been inclosed had been abstracted in the

Security of the registered mail demonstrated.

mails. As the total number of domestic registered articles during the year was 14,533,376, the comparatively few lost speaks well for the safety of the registered mail.

ORDINARY MAIL LOSSES.

Of the 58,860 complaints received of loss of ordinary mail matter, 31,377 were letters, and 27,523 packages, being an increase of 3,721 over the preceding year, but not incommensurate with the growth of the service. It was found that 5,959 complaints were without cause or loss.

SPECIAL DEPREDATION CASES.

There were, during the past fiscal year, 1,195 burglaries and 530 burnings of post-offices, 69 wrecks of postal cars, and 37 stage robberies. There was an increase of 87 burglaries of post-offices over the preceding year, and this class of crime has steadily increased each year. There was no robbery of the mail on railway trains during the year, and 12 stage robberies less than last year.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Extent of civil service among postal employés.

In the post-office establishment of the Government there are now 28,324 employés in the classified civil service, to wit.:

Post-Office Department.....	451
Letter-carriers.....	11,625
Clerks in post-offices.....	9,795
Railway mail clerks.....	6,386
Post-office inspectors.....	67
Total.....	<u>28,324</u>

The merit system advocated.

I have long been a firm believer in the application of the merit system in the selection of employés for subordinate positions in the public service. Eight months of practical experience at the head of the Post-Office Department tends strongly to confirm my belief in the beneficence of the civil-service law. Indeed, so great have become the proportions of this Department, and the magnitude of its operations, that, in my judgment, it would be a matter of practical impossibility to conduct its affairs with any near approach to its present degree of efficiency without the benefit and protection of this law.

At the close of your first administration you made an Executive order bringing the employés of the Railway Mail Service into the classified civil service. This order was, by its terms, to take effect on March 15, 1889. Its operations

were suspended until May 1, 1889, and meanwhile more than one-third of all the employés in that branch of the service were displaced by new appointees, there being 1,932 changes in all. This action was the heaviest blow ever dealt the civil-service law, since the effect of it was to debar experienced clerks from the service and to protect in their positions a large number of new appointees a majority of whom were inexperienced.

It is not to be wondered at that the employés thus summarily dismissed regarded the law itself as a hateful obstruction to fair treatment and justice. This sentiment has recently been emphasized in the case of many who hoped for reinstatement upon discovering that the intervening four years have so far advanced their ages that now they are ineligible even for examination under the age limit. In this connection, however, it is to be observed that of the 1,932 persons appointed as I have stated about one-half were in the service on March 7th, 1893.

At the time these wholesale removals were made the Railway Mail Service had attained a high state of efficiency. The records of the department show that the number of pieces of mail matter correctly dispatched were to each error as 3,954 is to 1. The first year thereafter the ratio declined to 2,834 to 1. The service then being fully within the classified civil service, its efficiency gradually increased until, for the year ended June 30, 1893, it was 7,144 to 1. It is confidently believed that the current year will show a still greater increase. It would not be easy to find a more striking illustration of the value of the civil-service system.

I am in favor of the further extension of the civil-service law in the postal service, and will very soon have some specific requests to present for your consideration. If there were no other or better reason for the rigid maintenance of this law than that by means of it immunity is gained, to that extent, from the importunity for appointments in the public service, it would still be worth the while to continue it in force, although I hold that through continuous service in positions of this class efficiency is greatly enhanced. In this connection I may observe that much the greater portion of my time since I assumed charge of this department has been devoted to questions affecting the personnel of the service, rather than to the business of the service itself; and I have had it happen that vigorous complaint has been made to me of an error in mail delivery by a gentleman who within a week had earnestly urged the appointment of a wholly inexperi-

Removals in
Railway Mail
Service com-
mented on.

The civil-ser-
vice system in the
postal service
should be ex-
tended.

enced man to an important position in the postal service that involved technical knowledge of postal affairs.

If the service shall continue to grow in the future as in the past the time will soon come when it will be impossible for the Postmaster-General to attend both to the appointment of postmasters and also to the business of the Post-Office Department. Any change in the present system, by extending the term of postmasters of all classes, or by placing their selection with the people in the several localities, would be a welcome relief to the officers of the Post-Office Department, and place the power of selection with the people, where it more properly belongs.

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Term of fourth-class postmasters.

During the year the rule has been established by the Department that postmasters of the fourth class will not be removed before the expiration of four years of incumbency, unless for cause shown. This rule, it is believed, dignifies the office, by placing it on a par with the Presidential offices as to tenure.

LARGER POST-OFFICES.

In an earlier part of this report will be found the statement of the receipts of the ten larger post-offices in the country. I would be glad if these offices could be placed in a class by themselves and the appropriations made for them by Congress direct and without the intervention of rules and methods as to allowances that are properly applicable to other post-offices. If, however, this suggestion should not meet with favor as to all the ten offices named, or even as to the first five, then, at least, I urge it for the two cities of New York and Chicago.

Special recommendations for New York and Chicago.

This recommendation is not made for the reason alone that they are large cities, nor that the postal revenue received largely exceeds the expenditures at each—and yet it should be a matter of national pride that our largest cities should have as good postal facilities as the largest cities of any other country in the world, which is not the case to-day—but at least as respects the cities of New York and Chicago I feel that this recommendation should be adopted at once for the reason that upon the efficient management of those offices the efficiency of the whole postal service of the country largely depends. It is as collectors and distributors of what may be called the “world’s through mail” that these offices render a service not at all measured by the local population served, or by the extent of revenue received,

and every facility should be provided for the greatest possible dispatch at those points. Nearly all the mails to and from the other nations of the world are dispatched from or received at the New York office.

A letter from an incoming steamer at New York delayed an hour at that point may fail of reaching the through train that would bring it to the Minnesota grain-buyer or Texas cotton merchant a day in advance of the usual course. A like delay might result in failure to catch with the collected mail the earliest ship sailing for foreign ports. It will be seen therefore that the whole country is interested in securing the best possible service at this point.

The greatest concentration of the railway mail service of the country is at Chicago. Hence its importance as a receiving and distributing point is greatly out of proportion to its postal revenues or the number of local patrons. It needs further special attention, also, by reason of its great expansion of territory and the number of post-offices now within the corporate limits, there being fifty-five in all.

There should be no hesitancy therefore to make such direct and needful appropriations as will admit of bringing these offices up to the highest standard of efficiency.

NEW DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

Attention has been called by several of my predecessors to the necessity of a new and more commodious building for the Post-Office Department. The necessity is a growing one, and already so urgent that I feel in duty bound to again call attention to it in the hope that favorable legislation will ensue.

New building
for Post-Office
Department.

The transactions of the Department are at present conducted in seven different buildings, only one of which is owned by the Government, and that one is not only inadequate but illy contrived for the needs of the Department. It is cut up into numerous small rooms, none too well ventilated or lighted.

I would recommend the construction of a modern, fire-proof office building, so located and constructed as to secure plenty of light and air, and with such distribution of space as would admit of bringing the clerks of each division together in large rooms.

Such plan would afford division chiefs better oversight of the work assigned them, and by relieving the clerks from the frequent interruptions to which they are now subjected would greatly facilitate the work of the Department. It would be unnecessary to select an expensive parcel of land for

the location of such structure, since its contiguity to other Department buildings would be a matter of indifference.

The present Post-Office Department building might perhaps be profitably assigned for the use of some portion of the Interior Department.

The Government is now paying nearly \$30,000 per annum in rentals, which would be saved if a building adequate to the needs of the Post-Office Department was constructed.

THE BUSCH BUILDING.

Safety of Busch building discussed.

The Busch building on E street, between Seventh and Eighth streets NW., is occupied by more than 250 clerks of the Sixth Auditor's Office. From its being overloaded with files and heavy iron file cases the building was regarded as in an unsafe condition, and caused much apprehension to the employes occupying it. Early in June last the Supervising Architect of the Treasury was requested to investigate and report upon the condition of the building. Upon making his report he recommended that all the floors of the building should be supported by posts and girders from the basement to the upper floors.

I immediately notified the lessors, the Anheuser-Busch Company, of St. Louis, Mo., as to the necessity of the changes in the building recommended by the Supervising Architect, but did not succeed in having the work done, the lessors contending that the building was sufficiently strong for the purposes of an office building, but that it had been unduly overloaded with files, and they declined to remodel the building as suggested. On the 26th of June the Secretary of the Treasury submitted a supplemental report from the Supervising Architect, who suggested that if the work of strengthening the Busch building was not commenced immediately that as a measure of precaution all of the heavy files and cases not arranged against the walls be immediately removed from the building.

Having no room in any of the buildings occupied by the Department in which to remove and store the accumulated files in the Busch building, and being satisfied of the necessity of their immediate removal, I assumed the responsibility, after consultation with the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, to contract for the occupancy of a part of the basement of the Union building on G street, subject to the approval of Congress, at a rental of \$2,000 per annum. Into this building I caused to be removed several hundred tons of stuff from the Busch building, and also a part of the accumulated files in the building on Eighth street,

known as the Annex, occupied by the money-order office of this Department.

Immediately upon the removal of the files from the Busch building I requested another inspection by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Mr. O'Rourke. He pronounced the building safe after it was unloaded, but renewed his recommendation for the strengthening of all of the floors to prepare for the loads of paper which naturally accumulate in the office of the Sixth Auditor.

I again called upon the Anheuser-Busch Company of St. Louis to make the repairs suggested, but they have declined to do this work, and at present the matter remains in abeyance.

I do not regard the Busch building nor the Annex building on Eighth street as well suited for the uses of the Department, and either of them may be rendered unsafe by being overloaded with a steady accumulation of papers which are necessary for the files of the offices located in them.

I especially call attention to the Busch building, as there was just apprehension as to its safety, which may be renewed by the steady increase of the strain upon the floors and walls of the building.

ORGANIZATION OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

I think that any business man assuming charge of the Post-Office-Department feels the weakness of its organization at one point, and that is in the relation of the heads of the Department to its postmasters and other local officers. There are nearly 200,000 persons now employed by the Government in its postal service, and only in the Railway Mail Service is there any real attempt at organization. As a general proposition, it may be said that this great army is organized in companies, without regiments or brigades, so that the company captain makes his report to the general commanding officer; or, in railroad management, it would be like organizing a company with a president and four vice-presidents, but without superintendents, either general or local, the station agents making their reports directly to the one or the other of the general officers.

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Closer relations between the Department and postmasters wanted.

This is a strange anomaly, and is without parallel in any business institution that I have any knowledge of. Indeed, inspections of the service and reports thereon are rarely made or rendered unless upon complaint being lodged. This deficiency in the organization and lack of immediate supervision and control of the postal service has been keenly

felt, as I find on reading the reports of several of my predecessors. Postmaster-General Wanamaker adopted a county visitation scheme with good results, as he reports. He also recommended the appointment of local officers to be in charge of certain geographical divisions of the country.

Plans suggested. My plan would be in the line of these suggestions, although, as it seems to me now, a division into districts of States would be most convenient. I would have an officer superintending the postal operations of each State. He should be expert in postal affairs, and should assist new postmasters on their assumption of office and instruct them in their duties. The post-office inspectors should coöperate with him in the detection of frauds and in the punishment of crimes against the postal laws. He should make frequent visitations to all the post-offices in the State, and report their condition to the proper officer of the Department in Washington. As his duties would consist largely, almost entirely in fact, of supervising the postal affairs and the work of postal officers, his position should be in the classified civil service.

This system prevails in Germany (and perhaps in other countries) where the local officers are called "postal directors." I am not tenacious as to the name or title of this office, but I feel that the great gap in the organization, between the local officer and the heads of the Department, and omission of supervision is a serious matter, which needs to be remedied at once, and that the cost of this supervision would be very slight compared with its benefits; indeed, I know of no direction in which a moderate expenditure could be made toward the advancement of the postal service, to so good advantage.

POSTMASTERS.

Postmasters must devote their time to their duties.

Perhaps the most important departure taken by this Department during the year was the adoption of the rule that postmasters shall devote their time and attention to the duties of their offices. It was felt that the time had passed when a post-office appointment could be held as a political sinecure. In other years it had been often so regarded, and the appointee found it convenient to make a sort of partnership arrangement with a deputy who should furnish the bond to the government and run the office upon a division of the emoluments, while the postmaster himself devoted his best energies to some other business, or, most likely, to political manipulation. It is confidently believed that under the new rule to which I have referred, whereby the postmasters themselves are expected to be at their

respective posts of duty, the public service will be improved and causes of complaint will, in the near future, be appreciably lessened thereby.

LOTTERIES AND FRAUDULENT SCHEMES.

During the year the law respecting lotteries and fraudulent schemes has been rigidly enforced. Thirty-four "fraud" orders were issued prohibiting the delivering of mail matter to certain firms and parties, of which twenty-one were schemes carried on to defraud the public, and thirteen for running lotteries or like enterprises for the distribution of money or property by chance.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION POST-OFFICE.

By section 4 of the act of July 13, 1892, page 168, it was enacted by the Congress of the United States, "That the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to establish in the Government building, upon the ground of the World's Columbian Exposition, a branch station of the Chicago, Ill., post-office; and there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$40,000 for clerks, letter-carriers, and incidental expenses necessary to maintain the same, and a further sum of \$23,000 for transportation of mails by railroad and mail messenger service, the branch office herein to begin not earlier than January 1, 1893." The law establishing it.

This station was established for the accommodation of the officers of the World's Columbian Exposition, and for those visiting the same, and was designed as a model post-office, complete in all its appointments, to exhibit in detail the appliances, arrangements, and methods employed for the transaction of post-office business in the United States. The station a model post-office. The station was located in the United States Government building, with boxes, money-order and registered-letter, stamp, and general delivery windows, and as a part of it was a railway postal car.

There were employed at this station during the Exposition 36 clerks and 31 letter-carriers; and for the more convenient distribution of newspapers from the various States to the various State and Government buildings mail wagons were employed continuously. The amount of expenditures from the office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General for this station to November 15, 1893, was as follows:

Clerk hire.....	\$13,334.23
Letter-carriers.....	9,556.75
Furniture.....	3,591.80
Miscellaneous.....	3,131.36
	<hr/>
Making a total of.....	29,614.14

There were also expended under this act of Congress for transportation of mails by railroad, and for mail-messenger service from the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General:

Railway postal cars.....	\$5,957.66
Mail-messenger service.....	2,672.00
Railway post-office clerks.....	5,248.19

The expenditures under these authorizations will approximate 13,877.85

The following is a tabulated statement of the business transacted at the World's Columbian Exposition branch station, and a comparison of the same with the business transacted at the Centennial branch post-office in 1876 in Philadelphia, Pa.

Comparative statement showing the business of the Centennial station, 1876, and of the World's Fair station, 1893.

	First-class matter.		Second, third, and fourth class matter.		Registered matter.		Grand total pieces of all kinds handled
	Received.	Dis-patched.	Received.	Dis-patched.	Re-ceived.	Dis-patched.	
World's Fair station.....	4,681,086	6,374,922	2,599,230	1,493,595	12,071	17,409	15,178,313
Centennial station.....	979,000	1,231,706	576,255	348,911	2,047	2,255	3,140,174
Difference in favor of World's Fair station.....	3,702,086	5,143,216	2,022,975	1,144,684	10,024	15,154	12,038,139

	Money orders issued.		Money orders paid.		* Total money orders handled.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
World's Fair station.....	12,903	\$22,853,531	5,264	\$11,322,393	18,167	\$34,175,924
Centennial station.....	3,617	7,798,784	1,121	2,715,980	4,738	10,514,764
Difference in favor of World's Fair station.	9,286	15,054,747	4,143	8,606,413	13,399	23,661,160

* These figures include postal note transactions.

TOTALS OF MAIL MATTER HANDLED.

How the people patronized the World's Fair post-office.

An idea of the transactions of the World's Fair post-office may be gathered from the fact that a total of 15,178,313 pieces of mail matter were handled during the six months of its existence. Of these, 6,215,409 were domestic letters; 153,958 foreign letters; 1,493,395 newspapers, circulars, and parcels; 17,409 registered letters; 5,555 special-delivery letters, or an aggregate of 7,885,926 pieces received for distribution and dispatch. There were received for distribution and delivery 4,681,086 letters; 2,599,230 newspapers,

circulars, and parcels; 12,071 registered letters, or an aggregate of 7,292,387.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The total gross receipts of the World's Fair post-office amounted to \$64,388.62, an average of \$10,731 per month, equal to the postal business of a city of 80,000 inhabitants. The total expenditures amounted to \$29,614.14, showing the total net receipts to be \$34,774.48.

Its financial showing equals that of a city of 80,000 inhabitants.

WORLD'S FAIR MONEY-ORDER FIGURES.

A very heavy money-order and postal note business was transacted, as is shown from the following figures: Total number of money orders issued, 11,078; postal notes, 1,825; money orders paid, 3,865; postal notes, 1,399; total transactions, 18,167; total fees collected, \$1,836.21. Total amount domestic money orders issued, \$158,658.87; international money orders issued, \$66,058.91; postal notes issued, \$3,817.53; aggregate amount of domestic and international money orders and postal notes issued, \$228,535.31.

Money order and postal note business.

Total amount of domestic money orders paid, \$108,047.96; international money orders paid, \$2,258.34; postal notes paid, \$2,917.63; aggregate domestic and international money orders and postal notes paid, \$113,223.93.

CONSTRUCTION AND COMPOSITION OF THE EXHIBIT.

The post-office itself was so constructed and arranged as to be open to public inspection. A postal car of full size, adjoining the post-office, and manned by postal clerks engaged in sorting the mails, stood in full view of visitors. Models of modern and ancient ocean steamships and of inland river mail steamboats, Concord stage coaches, city delivery, collection, and mail-messenger wagons, snow-sledge drawn by dogs and used to carry the mails, with uniformed model of Indian driver on snowshoes; uniformed model of special-delivery messenger on bicycle, uniformed models of letter-carriers and postal clerks, post-marking and canceling instruments and machines, mail-bags, mail locks, street letter-boxes, post-route maps, and, amongst other things, a large and unique collection of accumulations at the dead-letter office. The exhibit was designed to illustrate, in a practical way, the development and present condition of the postal service.

The post office exhibit.

A further important addition to the exhibits of this Government consisted of a large and valuable collection of

Contributions
from foreign
countries.

postal articles furnished by many other countries included within the Universal Postal Union, in compliance with an invitation to participate in the postal display of this country. These articles were separately grouped and, aside from their general interest, they contributed much of practical value in affording the means of examining and contrasting our postal system with those of other nations. The Department is under especial obligation not only for the great courtesy with which its invitation was received and acted upon abroad, but also for the donation of many of the articles comprised in the foreign exhibits.

We are under similar obligations to many of our own citizens who, with commendable public spirit, gave substantial aid in making up the large collection of postal articles tending to illustrate the postal service of this country. Some valuable articles, originally loaned, were donated at the close of the exposition, and these articles, together with others acquired by purchase and contributed by foreign countries, will go far toward the establishment of the postal museum which has been in contemplation by the Department for some time. The effectiveness of the display and the public interest in the postal service were well attested by the great throng of visitors constantly surrounding the exhibits.

The appropriation of \$19,000 for the exhibit proper will, I am assured, cover all expenditures to date, and be more than adequate to cover the cost of returning the exhibits and closing up the work.

In this connection, it is a curious coincidence that the past year, besides being the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, was practically the centennial of the postal service under the Government of the Constitution of the United States, the several temporary acts of Congress from 1789, for the management of the post, having been merged by the act of May 8, 1794, establishing a general postal system without any limitation as to its duration.

The improvement in the methods of mail transportation was well shown among the exhibits at the Exposition by a contrast of the primitive horseback rider and the dog team and its Indian driver with the modern fast ocean mail steamship and the finely appointed traveling railway postal car. A striking illustration of the growth of the country, and of the place where the Exposition was held, was furnished by two pictures hung side by side, the one showing

the first post-office in Chicago, less than sixty years ago, and the other the present post-office building in that city.

The former represents a small hamlet of log huts on the prairie by the shore of Lake Michigan, with a group of pioneers and Indians in the foreground, and the latter, an immense structure which, though erected only a few years since, is already far too small to properly conduct the business of the second city of postal importance in the country, with a postal revenue during the fiscal year 1893 of \$4,672,018.

Growth of the postal service in 100 years.

Even more striking contrasts tending in the same direction are furnished by the statistics of the Department as to the general service. In 1793 the number of post-offices in the country was only 209; now the number in operation is 68,403; then the extent of the post routes was 5,642 miles, with 845,468 miles of mail service performed annually; now the length of the various kinds of post routes is 453,832.83 miles, on which 381,499,085.75 miles of service were performed during the fiscal year 1893.

The estimated number of pieces of matter carried in the mails in 1793 was less than two million, and in 1893 it was upwards of five thousand million pieces.

The gross expenditure of the Department in 1793 amounted to \$72,039; for 1893 it was \$81,074,104.90. For 1793 the postal revenue was \$104,746; for the fiscal year 1893 it amounted to \$75,893,933.16.

In 1793 the charges for postage were graduated upon a complicated scale of distances, the rate on letters consisting of a single sheet of paper ranging from 6 cents for not exceeding 30 miles, to 25 cents for more than 450 miles. For double letters double rates, and for triple letters triple rates were charged. Every packet weighing 1 ounce was charged at the rate of four single letters, and in that proportion for greater weights. At that time, therefore, a letter weighing 1 ounce, transported by mail half the distance from New York to Chicago, was subject to a charge of \$1. At the present time the rate of postage on domestic letters is uniform at 2 cents an ounce for all distances.

In 1793 the charge on newspapers conveyed by mail was 1 cent each for any distance not more than 100 miles, and for greater distances 1½ cents. Now the charge for newspapers and other regular publications sent by mail to subscribers is 1 cent per pound, with free circulation in the county of publication. Nearly 150,000 tons of such matter were carried through the mails in 1893. A very large

share of the matter making up the present bulk of the mails was not mailable in 1793.

Such is the testimony in brief, of the postal figures and facts, to the wonderful progress of the country during the past century.

In conclusion, I am prompted by no mere formality, but by a sense of justice to attest the fidelity and zeal with which the officers, clerks, and employés of this Department have devoted themselves to the work of the Government.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. S. BISSELL,
Postmaster-General.

The PRESIDENT.

PAPERS

ACCOMPANYING

THE REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

REPORT OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., November 9, 1893.

SIR: In making report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, it may be proper to remark that more than ten months of the year had elapsed before I assumed charge thereof. I shall therefore furnish only a résumé of the work performed, with such recommendations as it seems proper for me to make to meet the growing demands of the postal service.

The organization of the office consists of six divisions, designated, respectively, as follows: Division of Salaries and Allowances, Division of Free Delivery, Division of Post-Office Supplies, Money-Order System, Dead Letter Office, Division of Correspondence.

* * * * *

POSTAL STATIONS.

The establishment of stations, or branch post-offices, in connection with the larger post-offices, and the consideration of papers and correspondence in connection therewith, was assigned to the salary and allowance division April 22, 1891. The establishment of postal stations previous to April 22, 1891, was under the immediate charge of the superintendent of the free-delivery system.

Postal stations or branch post-offices are established, on proper application, at centers of population or business, at points more or less distant from the main post-office, in order to provide more convenient postal facilities for the public. The stations usually afford money-order and registry facilities and stamp supplies, while many of the larger stations have direct mail and letter-carrier service.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, 31 new stations were established and 7 stations discontinued, making a net increase for the fiscal year of 24 stations. The total number of stations established June 30, 1893, was 424, of which number 124 were located in premises leased by the Government.

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PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE
FREE-DELIVERY SYSTEM.

A proper review of the free delivery system suggests the division of time that has elapsed since its establishment, into three periods, the first extending from July 1, 1863, to July 1, 1879, during which the service was under the operation of the original law enacted March 3, 1863, amended June 8, 1872; the second from July 1, 1879, to July 1, 1887, during which it was under the operation of the law enacted February 21, 1879, providing for the establishment of the service at any town having a population of not less than 20,000 within its corporate limits, and at any post-office providing a gross revenue for the preceding fiscal year of not less than \$20,000; the third from July 1, 1887, until the present time, during which the service has been subject to the provisions of the law last enacted, viz, of January 3, 1887, authorizing the establishment of the service in any town having a population of 10,000 within its corporate limits, and at any post-office yielding a gross annual revenue of not less than \$10,000.

The two statistical tables which are here subjoined, covering the first two periods, are self-explanatory, and with them I dismiss the further consideration of the earlier history of the service.

First period—1863 to 1879, inclusive.

Year.	No. of offices.	In-crease.	No. of carriers.	Per cent in-crease.	Gross receipts.*	Per cent in-crease.	Cost of service.	Per cent in-crease.	Per cent cost to gross receipts.	Ratio of cost per carrier.
1863-'64	66		685				\$317,063.20			\$462.86
1864-'65	45		757				448,664.51			592.68
1865-'66	46		863				589,236.41			682.77
1866-'67	47		943				699,934.34			742.24
1867-'68	48		1,198				995,934.59			831.33
1768-'69	48		1,246				1,183,915.31			950.17
1869-'70	51		1,362				1,230,079.85			903.14
1870-'71	52		1,419				1,353,923.23			954.14
1871-'72	52		1,443				1,385,965.76			970.43
1872-'73	52		1,498				1,422,495.48			949.59
1873-'74	87	35	2,049				1,802,696.41			879.79
1874-'75	87		2,495				1,880,041.99			856.51
1875-'76	87		2,269				1,981,186.51			873.15
1876-'77	87		2,265				1,893,619.85			836.03
1877-'78	87		2,275	0.45	\$12,117,820.24		1,824,166.96		15.05	801.84
1878-'79	88	1	2,359	3.68	13,066,470.76	7.8	1,917,706.61	6.0	14.90	825.69

* Previous to 1877 the gross receipts of free-delivery post-offices were not reported separately by the auditor; therefore it is impossible to give the annual receipts for that period.

Second period—1879 to 1887, inclusive.

Year.	No. of offices.	In-crease.	No. of carriers.	Per cent in-crease.	Gross receipts.	Per cent in-crease.	Cost of service.	Per cent in-crease.	Per cent cost to gross receipts.	Ratio of cost per carrier.
1879-'80	104	16	2,628	13.9	\$15,082,166.65	15.4	\$2,363,693.14	21.4	15.66	\$879.31
1880-'81	109	5	2,861	6.4	16,887,086.23	11.9	2,499,911.54	5.7	13.61	873.78
1881-'82	112	3	3,115	8.8	19,414,772.80	14.9	2,623,262.74	4.9	13.51	842.45
1882-'83	154	42	3,680	18.1	22,317,499.94	14.9	3,173,336.51	20.9	14.21	862.31
1883-'84	159	5	3,890	5.7	21,596,020.68	*3.2	3,504,206.52	10.4	16.22	891.82
1884-'85	178	19	4,358	12.0	21,940,169.42	1.6	3,985,952.55	13.4	18.15	914.62
1885-'86	181	3	4,841	11.0	22,629,826.66	3.1	4,312,306.70	9.0	19.05	890.58
1886-'87	189	8	5,310	9.6	25,014,385.30	10.5	4,618,692.07	6.7	18.46	869.82

* Decrease—reduction of letter postage from three cents to two cents.

The third period brings us down to the present time, and is worthy of a more detailed examination.

The following table shows the rapid strides that the service has made since the fiscal year 1887-'88, during which it was extended to towns of 10,000 inhabitants, and to post-offices each yielding a gross annual revenue of \$10,000.

Third period—1887 to 1892, inclusive.

Year.	No. of offices.	In-crease.	No. of carriers.	Per cent in-crease.	Gross receipts.	Per cent in-crease.	Cost of serv-ice.	Per cent in-crease.	Per cent cost to gross re-ceipts.	Ratio of cost per carrier.
1887-'88	358	169	6,346	19.3	\$29,459,943.33	13.7	\$5,422,356.36	17.4	18.40	\$854.45
1888-'89	401	43	8,257	30.1	32,206,493.72	9.3	6,957,941.90	28.3	21.60	842.67
1889-'90	454	53	9,066	9.7	36,648,000.40	13.8	7,976,202.72	14.6	21.21	879.79
1890-'91	519	65	10,130	11.7	40,405,386.28	10.2	9,072,160.31	13.7	22.47	895.57
1891-'92	568	49	10,737	5.8	44,031,728.77	9.0	9,966,892.67	9.9	22.63	928.27
1892-'93	610	42	11,625	8.2	48,444,363.83	10.0	10,683,575.26	7.0	22.05	919.01

This table shows the number of offices in operation each year; the increase from year to year; the number of carriers employed, and the percentage of annual increase; the amount of gross receipts yielded by the free delivery offices, and the percentage of yearly increase; the total annual cost of the service and the percentage of increase from year to year; also the percentage of the annual cost of the service to the annual gross receipts; also the cost of the service per carriers employed.

The large increase in the number of offices and a correspondingly large increase in the number of carriers in 1887-'88, were due, of course, to the effect of the law enacted January 3, 1887, providing for the extension of the service.

The very large increase in the number of carriers in 1888-'89 was caused by the enforcement of the so-called "eight-hour law," enacted May 24, 1888, "limiting the hours that letter-carriers in cities shall be employed." Up to August 1, 1888, the beginning of the practical enforcement of the law, letter-carriers were obliged to work from nine to eleven hours per day. During the year 1888-'89 the service was reorganized to comply with the act of May 24, 1888. Cities were redistricted and new schedules provided to enable carriers to cover their respective routes within the prescribed limit of time. This reorganization necessitated the appointment of a large number of additional carriers, increasing the force on this account alone at least 15 per cent, and causing a correspondingly large increase in the appropriation for that year.

Since then and down to and including the fiscal year just closed the service has gradually advanced, the per centage of increase in the number of offices and carriers keeping pace with the ratio of increase in the annual gross receipts and the annual cost of the service.

NEW OFFICES.

On July 1, 1892, there were in operation 568 free delivery offices. During the year the service was established in the following towns:

Ashtabula, Ohio.	Belfast, Me.	Bucyrus, Ohio.
Attleboro, Mass.	Bellefontaine, Ohio.	Chillicothe, Mo.
Austin, Ill.	Braddock, Pa.	Danville, Pa.
Baton Rouge, La.	Bristol, Tenn.	Decorah, Iowa.

Escanaba, Mich.	Manitowoc, Wis.	Perth Amboy, N. J.
Greenfield, Mass.	Mason City, Iowa.	Peru, Ind.
Greenville, Miss.	Media, Pa.	Phoenix, Ariz.
Guthrie, Okla.	Michigan, City, Ind.	Port Chester, N. Y.
Independence, Iowa.	Middleboro, Mass.	Shelbyville, Ind.
Ironwood, Mich.	Mitchell, S. Dak.	Stevens Point, Wis.
Laramie, Wyo.	Newark, N. Y.	Troy, Ohio.
Laredo, Tex.	New Rochelle, N. Y.	Watertown, Wis.
Leominster, Mass.	New Whatcom, Wash.	Waterville, Me.
Louisiana, Mo.	Oklahoma, Okla.	Yankton, S. Dak.

making a grand total of 610 free-delivery offices in operation on June 30, 1893.

On June 30 there were 56 offices entitled under the law to the establishment of the service, 32 of which have made application and have complied with all of the requirements of the regulations. The report of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, shows that by reason of the gross receipts 37 additional offices are entitled to the service, making a total of 93. Under ordinary circumstances and with an adequate appropriation, the service could be extended to these towns; but the insufficient appropriation for free delivery for the current fiscal year, based upon the unexplained reduction, by the Post-Office Department, of the estimate of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, as appears on page 30, of this report, prevents the making of the expenditures that the extension of the service to even one of the 93 offices would require.

* * * * *

EXPERIMENTAL FREE DELIVERY.

The experiment of free delivery in towns and villages has been given a practical test, extending over a period of two and a half years. In 46 towns and villages, ranging in population from 800 to 4,000 inhabitants, the system has been in operation for two full years. At first its establishment was received by many with satisfaction and delight, and great results were predicted. It was certainly a novelty, and as long as it remained so, and every resident of the village had his mail delivered by the carrier, the service not only seemed to prove of real benefit to the patrons of the local post-office, but resulted in an apparent increase in the postal receipts. The gross receipts of many of these post-offices showed temporary increases, and, in some, a part, at least, of the increase in the volume of mail could be plausibly attributed to the effect of the free-delivery service. But soon the novelty wore off and the resident of the village again found it more convenient to call at the village post-office to get his mail. The annual increase in the postal receipts and in the volume of mail soon settled down to a moderate ratio, the result of natural growth, and the extension of the free-delivery service to towns and villages throughout the country, involving an annual expense of at least \$10,000,000, is not justifiable.

In contemplating an innovation of this kind, involving so great an expense, the demands of the business public and the benefits to the people should alone control. It should not be extended merely because the free delivery in cities is maintained at the expense of the general public. In the judgment of this office the experimental free delivery should be suspended at the close of the current year.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

In the appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, Congress provided \$10,000 to be used, at the discretion of the Postmaster-

General, in testing the feasibility of establishing a system of free delivery in rural districts.

It has been impossible, up to this time, to give the subject of rural free delivery the study and consideration that it necessarily requires, much less to put it into actual operation. This is due in the first place to the fact that the time and energy of the free delivery division has been, and is now, entirely taken up with the problem of properly maintaining, with a deficient appropriation, the free-delivery service in the cities in which it is now established, and in declining the requests for and deferring the establishment of the free-delivery service in the 93 towns that are entitled to it under the law enacted January 3, 1887. Secondly, the amount of the appropriation for this particular experiment is not at all sufficient to provide thorough and reliable tests. The conditions in different sections vary so, that a test made in and favorable to one particular locality would prove unsatisfactory if attempted in any other. For instance, a plan that might be efficient in a thickly-settled rural district in New England, with its good pikes and stone roads, would not be at all practicable in certain parts of Ohio, in which the farmers are scattered and the roads during certain seasons of the year practically impassable.

Another illustration can be found in a comparison between the States of New York and Mississippi. A free-delivery system that would prove satisfactory to the residents of a fruit-raising and gardening district of New York State, requiring quick and frequent communication with the markets, would have to be operated on very different lines from a system that would meet the requirements of a plantation section of Mississippi, where the population is scattered. It must, therefore, be conceded that, in order to give the rural free-delivery system a fair and thorough trial, tests would have to be made in many localities, differing, necessarily, in density of population, topography, class of interests, and condition of highways and thoroughfares. To do this would require a much larger appropriation than that provided. To attempt it with an inadequate appropriation would simply result in a waste of money and a loss of time. It would require an appropriation of at least \$20,000,000 to inaugurate a system of rural free delivery throughout the country.

It is the policy of this administration to extend the postal service on reasonable and economical lines, and to establish post-offices wherever communities are justified in asking for them, thereby properly, adequately, and more economically meeting the requirements of postal extension than by establishing rural free delivery at so great an expense to the people.

* * * * *

NUMBER OF DOMESTIC MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.

It is the practice of the Department to extend money-order facilities to all post-offices at which the compensation of the postmasters amounts to \$200 or more per annum, additional offices being established at the commencement of each quarterly period. In pursuance of this policy there have been added during the past fiscal year 6,401 offices to the 12,069 money-order offices which were in operation on June 30, 1892, and 36 have been discontinued, making the number of such offices on June 30, 1893, 18,434.

NUMBER OF POSTAL-NOTE OFFICES.

Under the act of January 3, 1887, the Postmaster-General may authorize the issue (but not the payment) of postal notes at small post-

offices which are not of sufficient importance to be made money-order offices. To distinguish them from money-order offices, all of which both issue and pay postal notes, the offices authorized under the act mentioned to issue such notes are called postal-note offices. To the 717 such offices in operation on June 30, 1892, there have been added during the past fiscal year 131, and 137 have been discontinued, making 711 in operation on June 30, 1893. Of the number discontinued, however, 100 were made money-order offices, and as such are authorized both to issue and pay postal notes as well as money orders.

NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.

On June 30, 1892, there were 2,224 money-order offices authorized to transact international money-order business; to this number 195 were added during the last fiscal year, and 12 were discontinued, leaving 2,407 such offices in operation June 30, 1893.

ISSUES AND PAYMENTS OF DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS.

The number of domestic money orders issued during the year was 13,309,735, amounting to.....	\$127,576,433.65
And the number of such orders paid during the same period was 13,235,032, of the value of.....	\$126,865,257.69
And the number repaid was 9,110, amounting to ..	832,124.01
Making the total amount of payments and repayments.....	127,697,381.70
And the excess of payments and repayments over issues.....	120,948.05
The gross amount of fees received by postmasters from the public for the issue of domestic money orders was.....	1,120,171.32

Comparison with the figures of the preceding year shows an increase in the number of orders issued of 1,240,293, or 10.28 per cent; in the numbers of orders paid of 1,283,384, or 10.74 per cent; and in the number of orders repaid of 4,498, or 5.25 per cent. There was also an increase in the amount of orders issued of \$7,509,632.58, or 6.25 per cent; of \$7,547,157.08, or 6.33 per cent, in the amount of orders paid, and of \$28,470.43, or 3.54 per cent, in the amount of orders repaid.

The average amount of the orders issued was about \$9.59, or 35 cents less than the average of the year ended June 30, 1892.

The average fee received was 8.42 cents, being 0.16 of a cent less than the average fee received in the preceding year.

ISSUES AND PAYMENTS OF POSTAL NOTES.

The number of postal notes issued during the year was 7,753,210, aggregating in amount.....	\$12,903,076.73
The number of notes paid during the same period was 7,741,423, amounting to.....	12,914,671.30
The excess in the amount of payments over issues being.....	11,597.57
The total amount of fees received from the public (including fees received for duplicates of invalid notes) was.....	233,411.19

The above figures by comparison with those of the previous year show:

(1) An increase of 703,170, or 9.97 per cent, in the number of postal notes issued, and of 729,933, or 10.41 per cent, in the number paid.

(2) An increase of \$1,007,311.22, or 8.47 per cent, in the amount of postal notes issued, and of \$1,043,281.04, or 8.79 per cent, in the amount of notes paid.

(3) An increase of \$21,557.94, or 10.18 per cent, in the gross amount of fees received.

The average amount of the postal notes issued was \$1.66, or 2 cents less than the average amount of the notes issued the previous year.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONEY-ORDER BUSINESS.

In pursuance of the provisions of conventions concluded for that purpose, copies of which are hereto appended, a direct exchange of money orders with the British colonies of Bermuda and South Australia commenced on January 1, 1893, prior to which date money-order business with those colonies was conducted by an indirect exchange through Great Britain. A convention for the exchange of money orders with the Republic of Salvador went into operation on July 1, 1893. A copy thereof is hereto attached.

A direct exchange of money orders between the United States and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg commenced on January 1, 1893. Previous to that date the money-order business with Luxemburg was transacted through the intermediary agency of the German Postal Administration, to which an extra fee for such services was paid. A copy of the agreement with Luxemburg is hereto attached. Negotiations are still pending for the establishment of a direct exchange of money orders between this country and the British Colony of Hong-kong (China) and the Republic of Ecuador (South America).

STATISTICS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONEY-ORDER BUSINESS.

The following tabular statements exhibit the number and amount of the money-order transactions of the last fiscal year with each of thirty-one foreign countries, the first table giving in detail the number and amount of orders of different nationalities issued, paid and repaid in the United States and the amount of fees received for orders issued therein. The second table contains a comparison of the figures of last year with those of the previous year, showing the amount of increase or decrease in the business with each of the several countries.

Nationality.	Orders issued.		Orders paid.		Orders repaid.		Amount of fees received.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
Canadian.....	105,876	\$1,662,891.10	144,193	\$1,470,066.28	634	\$7,498.78	\$20,880.20
British.....	449,507	5,749,592.87	65,765	970,799.88	964	11,755.12	74,103.25
German.....	242,170	3,447,171.95	44,422	1,584,273.59	772	10,229.73	43,806.40
Swiss.....	18,856	330,600.06	3,468	103,997.77	73	1,219.68	3,895.25
Italian.....	40,250	1,304,379.73	1,944	63,647.68	118	3,133.76	13,870.05
French.....	26,483	412,872.87	6,208	127,623.15	240	3,197.21	5,181.75
Jamaican.....	330	5,087.76	2,071	32,060.97	9	188.48	62.70
New Zealand.....	716	16,021.23	2,256	26,497.88	11	279.96	185.10
New South Wales.....	797	21,366.52	1,579	27,197.81	11	177.94	239.00
Victorian.....	661	17,502.91	1,426	27,121.81	12	196.94	196.80
Belgian.....	7,748	153,411.67	1,681	55,203.72	24	457.38	1,762.50
Portuguese.....	759	17,234.28	39	497.74	10	118.60	194.60
Swedish.....	71,091	1,407,584.93	3,826	175,256.22	98	1,618.56	16,510.20
Tasmanian.....	44	523.85	239	2,093.27	3	12.24	7.50
Windward Islands.....	563	9,555.96	1,095	31,773.19	7	39.52	117.40
Japanese.....	2,639	87,612.32	899	13,717.54	7	116.05	942.10
Cape Colony.....	106	1,994.41	629	8,422.23	1	12.01	23.70
Hawaiian.....	436	10,718.61	2,902	33,877.24	5	105.65	124.40
Queensland.....	153	4,120.75	624	7,889.46	2	20.48	45.80
Leeward Islands.....	261	3,651.35	992	55,186.43	.....	.....	46.90
Norwegian.....	27,069	620,262.41	1,566	47,761.85	24	361.95	7,060.60
Netherlands.....	4,905	56,596.09	1,827	31,966.64	20	266.10	822.70
Danish.....	12,257	217,811.09	2,025	66,765.75	28	318.58	2,630.30
Newfoundland.....	2,150	39,247.87	2,855	96,860.20	4	60.00	416.60
Bahamas.....	97	1,505.63	325	4,184.41	.....	.....	19.40
Trinidad and Tobago.....	89	1,404.63	432	8,377.31	1	10.00	17.00
Anstro-Hungarian.....	39,929	746,662.43	5,286	210,017.07	185	2,672.56	9,039.80
Luxemburg.....	63	2,203.28	13	1,014.05	1	30.00	23.90
British Guiana.....	84	1,249.57	279	2,724.56	.....	.....	15.40
Total.....	1,055,989	16,341,837.86	300,917	5,283,375.70	3,264	44,106.28	202,281.30

NOTE.—The business done with the British Colonies of the Bermudas and South Australia since the beginning, on January 1, 1893, of a direct exchange of money orders between those countries and the United States is included in the figures showing the money-order transactions with Great Britain in the above table.

Country.	Amount of increase or decrease as compared with 1891-92.		
	In orders issued.	In orders paid.	In fees received.
Canada.....	\$128,635.94	*\$11,526.46	\$1,714.40
Great Britain.....	281,277.45	3,794.02	3,828.10
Germany.....	203,819.50	75,134.37	2,330.25
Switzerland.....	*401,605.10	*145,004.08	*5,001.00
Italy.....	13,395.46	*6,060.82	96.75
France.....	40,307.04	11,317.60	484.35
Jamaica.....	432.42	10,909.06	2.60
New Zealand.....	2,196.04	6,348.74	24.20
New South Wales.....	683.37	*2,587.12	*5.20
Victoria.....	1,153.42	3,433.10	9.20
Belgium.....	32,278.52	14,197.20	370.95
Portugal.....	*18,402.05	*8,746.37	*200.20
Sweden.....	158,527.63	21,427.17	1,946.45
Tasmania.....	*1,065.35	*856.42	*10.80
Windward Islands.....	1,427.16	*65,458.90	18.50
Japan.....	20,292.52	*5,857.51	218.90
Cape Colony.....	759.27	661.11	7.40
Hawaii.....	3,975.87	*3,445.70	40.20
Queensland.....	*461.00	*188.28	*6.00
Leeward Islands.....	1,107.04	*10,483.62	15.00
Norway.....	48,053.62	*4,611.00	567.90
Netherlands.....	3,173.29	*2,387.11	39.55
Denmark.....	29,538.67	2,307.22	326.30
Newfoundland.....	2,536.23	33,242.03	26.80
Bahamas.....	173.86	*769.75	3.30
Trinidad and Tobago.....	1,283.03	8,144.04	15.70
Austria-Hungary.....	664,703.61	189,443.05	8,043.10

* Decrease. Each amount not marked with an asterisk (*) represents an increase.

Luxemburg exchange did not go into operation until January 1, 1893. British Guiana exchange did not go into operation until October 1, 1892.

As compared with the transactions of the previous year there was an increase in the number of international orders issued of 72,523, or 7.37 per cent, and in the amount of international orders issued of \$1,221,566.31, or 8.08 per cent; also an increase of 13,503, or 4.65 per cent, in the number of international orders paid and repaid, and an increase of \$94,094.83, or 1.80 per cent, in the amount of international orders paid and repaid. The fees received for international orders issued exceeded by \$14,958 the fees received during the year ended June 30, 1892, an increase of 7.99 per cent. The average fee received was 19.16 cents, being .12 of a cent more than the average fee received during the preceding year.

The average amount of the international orders issued was \$15.48, as against \$15.37 for the previous year.

The total volume of international money-order business, as represented by the issues, payments, and repayments of international money orders, showed an increase in the number of such transactions of 86,926, or 6.75 per cent, and in the amount thereof of \$1,315,661.14, or 6.46 per cent.

The total value of money orders issued in the United States for payment in European countries exceeds largely the amount of orders issued in those countries for payment here, and the balances against the United States resulting from this exchange of international money orders are paid by means of bills of exchange purchased from reliable banking houses in New York City offering the lowest rates on the days when purchases are made. The total amount paid during the last fiscal year for bills of exchange bought for this purpose was \$11,278,996.62. The remittances received by this Department during the same period from the postal administrations of foreign countries in settlement of balances due by them on money-order account was \$294,903.97

DUPLICATE MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES.

Duplicate money orders are issued by the Department, in pursuance of the provisions of law, in case of the loss or destruction of the originals, and when the latter are not paid within one year from the date of their issue, or bear more than one indorsement. Duplicates are likewise issued in favor of the remitters of money orders which were drawn payable to persons or concerns conducting schemes which the Postmaster-General, under authority of section 4041 of the Revised Statutes, has pronounced fraudulent. Table B, of the appendix, shows the number of duplicate domestic orders issued during the last fiscal year for each of the various reasons above mentioned, the total number being 29,024, or 2,176 more than the number issued in the previous year.

Duplicate postal notes are issued upon return of the originals in lieu of notes which have not been paid within a period of three months from the last day of the month of issue. The number of duplicate postal notes issued was 9,316, an increase of 878.

Duplicates in lieu of lost international money orders were issued by this office during the year to the number of 1,365, being 90 more than in the previous year. (See Table C in the Appendix.)

Authorizations were issued during the year for the repayment to remitters in foreign countries of 2,434 international money orders, and 3,510 authorizations were granted to postmasters in this country for the repayment of international orders issued in the United States.

DRAFTS AND TRANSFERS.

To provide against delay in the payment of money orders at offices at which the amount of issues exceeds the payments, the postmaster is required to transfer from the postage funds, and when these are insufficient or unavailable, drafts on the postmaster at New York City are furnished by this office to the postmaster upon proper application therefor; and where it is found that the payments continuously, or frequently, exceed the receipts, a letter of credit with the postmaster at New York, subject to renewal from time to time, as it becomes exhausted, and a supply of blank drafts, are furnished to the postmaster.

The total amount of the drafts paid by the postmaster at New York during the year was \$12,960,737.67.

Occasionally it is found convenient to transfer sums of money-order funds to the postal account. Notice of every transfer is sent to the Department and an account thereof is kept. All transfers from the postal funds are repaid by this office by the deposit of an equivalent sum from the money-order funds with the United States Assistant Treasurer at New York to the credit of the Treasurer of the United for the service of the Post-Office Department. Such deposits are made as soon as practicable after the close of each quarter, upon receipt of a statement from the Auditor of the balance found to be due by the money order to the postal account.

The following statement, furnished by the Auditor, shows the total amounts transferred to and from the money-order account during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893:

Amount transferred to money-order account	\$1,485,044.07
Balance due postal account June 30, 1892.....	246,846.59
	<hr/>
Amount transferred from money-order account.....	1,731,890.66
	691,719.60
	<hr/>
Balance due postal account June 30, 1893	1,040,171.06

Of this balance due postal account \$88,850.38 was deposited on July 21, 1893, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States for the service of the Post-Office Department.

REMITTANCES OF SURPLUS MONEY-ORDER FUNDS.

The working capital of the money-order system is made up of funds which accrue from unpaid money orders and postal notes, and all surplus funds, that is to say, funds which are not at once required at the receiving offices for the payment of money orders and postal notes, must be daily remitted, except when the amount is less than \$50, to some other post-office designated as a depository for such funds, there to be used, if necessary, in the transaction of money-order business, and if not required, to be again sent to some other depository, until eventually the actual surplus reaches the postmaster at New York. The total amount of such remittances made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, was \$118,324,286.11.

LOST REMITTANCES, ETC.

There were referred to the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department for adjudication under the provisions of the acts of March 17, 1882, and May 9, 1888, by which the Postmaster-General is empowered to allow postmasters credit for losses of money-order funds in transit, or otherwise, when incurred through no fault or negligence on their part, 180 cases of such alleged loss, being 16 less than the previous year. In 117 of the cases the claims of the postmasters amounting to \$9,732.16 were allowed; in 38, amounting to \$2,518.13, the claims were disallowed; and the remaining 25 cases, involving \$1,081.09, were withdrawn, it having been ascertained after the filing of the claim that no loss actually occurred.

ERRONEOUS PAYMENTS OF MONEY ORDERS.*

One hundred and sixty-six claims for reimbursement on account of the alleged improper payment of money orders were referred to the Department for investigation during the year, amounting to \$2,723.58. Of this number 53 orders, of the value of \$603.61, were found upon investigation to have been properly paid. The value of 21 orders, amounting to \$483.54, was recovered from the persons to whom payment had been improperly made. In 37 cases, in which the orders amounted to \$602, the paying postmasters or clerks, for failure to exercise due precaution in the payment of the orders, were required to make the amount good to the true payees. In the case of 3 orders, amounting to \$45.25, the payees, on account of contributory negligence, were held to be responsible for and required to bear the loss. In 6 cases, aggregating in amount \$240, the Department assumed the loss. The remaining 46 cases, amounting in all to \$749.18, were undergoing investigation by post-office inspectors at the close of the year.

During the last fiscal year only 67 orders were actually paid or repaid to the wrong persons. In other words, only one wrong payment occurred out of every 203,423 of the payments and repayments of domestic and international money orders made within that year.

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DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.

* * * * *

The number of pieces of original dead mail matter sent to the Dead-Letter Office for treatment during the year was 7,131,027, an increase of 349,847 pieces, or a little more than 5 per cent over the receipts of

the previous year. It is believed that this increase in dead mail matter will be found to be much less than the ratio of increase in the number of pieces consigned to the mails for transmission during the same period.

* * * * *

The whole number of pieces of mail matter, including those on hand from the previous year, treated in the Dead-Letter Office was 7,320,038.

Of this number 5,408,945 were ordinary unclaimed letters; 204,445 were addressed to hotels; 218,180 were returned from foreign countries; 50,941 were addressed to initials only, to fictitious persons, or fraudulent firms, and were, therefore, undeliverable; 7,106 were domestic registered; 633,957 were of foreign origin, and 182,050 were ordinary letters, without inclosures, which had been returned to the writers, but failing of delivery were again sent to the Dead-Letter Office for final disposition. Of the letters classed as unmailable, 1,144 contained articles not transmissible in the mails; 91,234 were either entirely unpaid or prepaid less than one full rate, 2 cents, as required by law, and were held for postage; 400,832 were misdirected or only partially addressed; 35,918 were without any address whatever, and 2,040 were classed as miscellaneous.

There were also 83,246 parcels of third and fourth class matter received.

Of the letters and parcels opened and recorded, 29,017 contained money amounting to \$42,064.33; 30,496 contained drafts, notes, money orders, etc., with a face value of \$2,298,688.12; 3,804 contained postal notes, value \$5,418.45; 40,840 contained paid notes, receipts, legal and other papers of a miscellaneous character; 37,735 contained photographs; 160,129 contained postage stamps; 83,246 contained articles of merchandise, books, etc., and 5,964,581 were without separate inclosures and were returned to the writers, when practicable; otherwise, destroyed without record.

There were restored to owners 17,510 letters containing \$29,231.08; 28,688 containing drafts, notes, money orders, etc., with face value of \$2,156,243.97; 3,485 postal note letters, value \$4,948.26; 35,614 containing miscellaneous papers; 28,008 containing merchandise, books, etc.; 27,599 containing photographs; 146,555 containing postage stamps, and 1,639,000 without separate inclosures of value, the remainder being either not returnable or in process of restoration.

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DIVISION OF CORRESPONDENCE.

The duties appertaining to this division consist chiefly of answering the miscellaneous correspondence received from postmasters and the public, not expressly belonging to other divisions.

The questions submitted generally involve a proper construction of the postal laws and regulations with reference to the duties of postmasters in the management of their offices, and to the rights and privileges of individuals under the postal system.

Among the most important questions coming before this division are those of the right of certain individuals or business firms to receive mail matter addressed to other individuals or firms; the delivery of mail addressed to minors, pensioners, deceased persons, and others; violation of the franking privilege; the use of the United States penalty envelope, and many others of like important nature.

To this division is also assigned the correspondence arising under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, concerning "green goods" or alleged "counterfeit money," under which the Postmaster-General may—

Upon evidence satisfactory to him that any person is using any fictitious, false, or assumed name, title, or address, in conducting, promoting, or carrying on, or assisting therein, by means of the post-office establishment of the United States, any business scheme or device in violation of the provisions of this act, instruct any postmaster at any post-office at which such letters, cards, or packets addressed to such fictitious, false, or assumed name or address arrive, to notify the party claiming or receiving such letters, cards, or packets, to appear at the post-office to be identified; and, if the party so notified fail to appear and be identified, or if it shall satisfactorily appear that such letters, cards, or packets are addressed to a fictitious, false, or assumed name or address, such letters, postal cards, or packets shall be forwarded to the Dead-Letter Office as fictitious matter.

In pursuance of the authority above quoted the Department has, since the passage of the act, instructed postmasters to require identification before making delivery of mail directed to 1,401 different names and addresses, that is, names adopted by "green goods" dealers under which to conduct their unlawful business. The manner in which the business is conducted so as to be profitable to the said dealers is so well known that I need not refer to it here. So vigorously have the provisions of the act been carried out that the "green goods" dealers do not now undertake to receive replies to their circulars through the mails, but avail themselves entirely of the facilities afforded them by telegraph companies to make appointments with persons who may desire to purchase their goods. Thousands of sealed circulars are mailed monthly, addressed to persons whose names and addresses have been obtained from various sources; and, so well known are the circulars when mailed at the larger offices in quantities that the Department has authorized the stamping upon the envelopes thereof a warning to the addresses in the following terms:

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

The person receiving this letter is warned against swindlers, who falsely pretended to deal in counterfeit money. If this letter relates to that subject hand it to postmaster, who will forward to P. O. Dept., Div. of Correspondence, Washington, D. C.

* * * * *

Very respectfully,

FRANK H. JONES,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Hon. W. S. BISSELL,
Postmaster-General.

REPORT OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Washington, D. C., November 6, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General for the year ended June 30, 1893:

MAIL SERVICE IN GENERAL.

The annual rate of expenditure for mail transportation on June 30, 1893, was—

For 18,650 star routes, aggregating 249,859.05 miles in length.....	\$5,758,819.83½
For 136 steamboat routes, aggregating 11,264.18 miles in length....	433,070.88
For 2,529 railroad routes, aggregating 166,952.37 miles in length...	25,716,605.85
For 216 railway post-office car routes, aggregating 35,152.91 miles in length.....	3,193,589.45
For 6,615 railway post-office clerks.....	6,733,410.00
For 7,295 mail-messenger routes, aggregating 5,726.52 miles in length	1,223,411.21
For 2,212 special-office routes, aggregating 20,030.31 miles in length.	41,338.99
For mail equipments.....	301,137.18
For necessary and special facilities.....	196,614.16
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Total inland mail service.....	\$43,597,997.55½
For foreign mail service:	
Aggregate cost.....	\$1,380,904.65
Less for intermediary service to foreign countries.....	180,087.98
	<hr/>
	1,200,816.67
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Total inland mail service.....	\$44,798,814.22½

Summary of all classes of inland mail service in operation June 30, 1893.

Number of routes.....	30,831
Length of routes..... miles..	453,832.83
Annual rate of expenditure.....	\$43,597,997.55½
Number of miles traveled per annum.....	381,499,085.75
Rate of cost per mile traveled..... cents..	11.42
Rate of cost per mile of length.....	\$96.06
Average number of trips per week.....	8.08

Comparison with the report for June 30, 1892, shows:

Increase in routes..... number..	989	Per cent.	=3.31
Increase in length of routes..... miles..	6,241.90		=1.39
Increase in the annual rate of expenditure.....	\$2,262,625.30½		=5.47
Increase in distance traveled per annum..... miles..	18,411,390.74		=5.07
Increase in rate of cost per mile traveled of 4 one-hundredths of a cent, equal to.....			0.35
Increase in the rate of cost per mile of length.....	\$3.71		=4.01
Increase in the average number of trips per week of 28 one-hundredths, equal to.....			3.58
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Number of contracts drawn in duplicate during the year.....	7,270		
Increase over the preceding year of.....	669		
<hr/>			
Proposals received during the year under the general advertisement.....	75,362		
Under the bulletin advertisement.....	15,548		
<hr/>			
Total.....	90,910		
* * * * *			

STAR SERVICE AND ITS METHODS.

In the carriage of the star-route mails our aim has been to acquire celerity, certainty, and security, coupled with an increase in frequency as rapidly as the extent of the mails would warrant it. This policy during the past year has resulted in an increase both in the number of routes and in the frequency of the trips, added to an advance in the character of the service itself.

The miscellaneous advertisement, which was formerly issued in the spring, was discontinued last year, and all new service that became necessary—not included in the general advertisement—was established, from time to time, by means of the bulletin advertisement under the act of July 26, 1892, to which reference was made in my last report. Thus a great deal of new service, which before the passage of that act was necessarily deferred until the beginning of the following fiscal year, has since then been promptly provided as the occasion for it arose, to the greater satisfaction of the public, at the same time facilitating the work of this office.

In my last report the views of the bureau concerning the true policy of the Department in the acquiring of improved star service were very fully explained; and it is in place to note here that, following in the course heretofore outlined, it is believed there has been an improvement in this most important branch of the postal transportation service, and the continuance of the existing methods will surely result in making the service more and more efficient.

Renewed thought has been given to the suggestion, so often made, that professional bidding be interdicted; and my judgment becomes stronger that to abolish professional trafficking in mail contracting would lead to the building up of a system of local combination and corruption that would be far more iniquitous than can possibly arise from professional bidding, provided the statutes and regulations already applying to star contracting are rigidly enforced. It is a fact that there are many features of the present system which are objectionable; nevertheless, it is possible to reduce to a minimum these faults, and to dispose of dishonest professionals by a strict enforcement of the laws. There should be no willingness to compromise with defaulting contractors; and as contractors and their sureties get to understand that plausible excuses and the pressure of influential friends will not be entertained they will be brought to realize that the carriage of mails is a sacred trust, and that a contract entered into is something more than a game of chance, and trifling with it means pecuniary loss and perhaps imprisonment. It is within the power of the Department to accomplish a fairly good star-mail service simply by the rigid enforcement of the terms specified in the body of every contract that is executed; and I hold that it ought not to be released from the execution of every such stipulation. The communities to be served have a right to the service stipulated for, and sentiment should have no part in the transactions between the Department and contractors. If the star service is any better now than it was a year ago, as I confidently believe it to be, its improvement can be attributed mainly to the fact that contractors are realizing that their failures will not be passed upon slightly.

During the past year there came to my notice certain transactions on the part of a class of unprincipled speculative contractors in connection with their dealings with their subcontractors, which impressed me with the necessity of taking further action for the protection of subcontractors for carrying the mails. The act of May 17, 1878, provides for the subletting of mail service, and makes it the duty of the contractors to file their subcontracts in this office in order that pay-

ments may be made by the Department directly to the subcontractors. In a great many cases, however, no subcontracts were filed, the Department would have no knowledge that any existed, payments would be made by the Department to the contractor, and he would use the money for his own purposes and fail or refuse to pay his subcontractor. Such dishonest practices can not be too severely condemned. They are not only a disgrace to the contractor, but bring the Department itself into disrepute in the minds of the subcontractors.

A great many complaints reached this office and every effort in its power was made to secure to the subcontractors the money which they had earned. If they had copies of their subcontracts in their possession, which they could file in this office, orders were made for their payment out of any money that might be due the contractor, as provided by the lien law of May 4, 1882, but if no copy of the subcontract was held by the subcontractor, or if there was no money to the credit of the contractor in the hands of the Department, it was impossible to afford the subcontractor relief.

Believing that this evil could be remedied by a strict enforcement of the act of May 17, 1878, I decided to serve notice on all contractors that before settlements would be made with them in the future they must file their subcontract in every case, or satisfy this office that none had been executed.

* * * * *

MERCHANDISE TRANSPORTATION THROUGH THE MAILS.

It is not improper, in connection with the consideration of the estimates and increased cost of mail transportation by railroad carriers, to dwell for a moment on the desire, in some sections of the country, that there should be a consolidation of classes 3 and 4 so as to admit of the application of the rate of 1 cent for 2 ounces, or 8 cents per pound, to merchandise, instead of 1 cent for 1 ounce, or 16 cents per pound. I believe the action of the last Congress in declining to sanction this consolidation and reduction was wise, for the reason that it would have added greatly to the cost of conducting transportation without a corresponding gain to the public.

In this country the ordinary mails have grown so rapidly, and the reaching out into new settlements with the mail service is so important, that it has been found very difficult to give material consideration to the transportation of more than a very limited extent of merchandise mail matter. The less we have had to provide for the less difficult it has been to maintain, efficiently, the rest of the service.

If it should be deemed best, however, to enlarge upon this class of service, it is essential that some years advance notice be given the Department to prepare its equipment, and to arrange for the additional railroad car space and the changes that will become necessary to enable star and messenger contractors to provide for the carriage of the increased quantities of matter with celerity, certainty, and security; otherwise all the mail service is liable, for a time, to be crippled. To enlarge upon the merchandise feature of the mail service involves new and stronger equipment and brings with it an additional cost for every form of transportation we employ, without, in my judgment, promoting corresponding advantages.

* * * * *

Yours respectfully,

J. LOWRIE BELL,
Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Hon. WILSON S. BISSELL,
Postmaster-General.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF RAIL- WAY MAIL SERVICE.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE,

Washington, D. C., October 23, 1893.

SIR: I have much pleasure in transmitting herewith statements, tables, and exhibits, showing in detail the work performed by and the condition of this service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893; also in inviting your attention to certain recommendations for the betterment of the service and the improvement of the condition of those employed in it, and trust they may meet with your approval and earnest support.

EXTENT OF THE SERVICE.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, the mails were being carried on 166,952.37 miles of railroad in the United States. Postal clerks were employed in the distribution of the mails on 146,666.24, service on the residue, namely, 20,286.13 miles, having been performed by means of closed pouches carried by lines upon which postal clerks had not been assigned to duty.

EQUIPMENT OF RAILWAY POST-OFFICE LINES.

The rolling stock of railway post-office lines consisted of 545 whole cars in use and 141 in reserve, 1,844 apartment cars in use and 529 in reserve, making a total of 3,059 cars under the control of the Department.

EXTENT OF THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE AND FORCE EMPLOYED.

On the 30th of June, 1893, there were 1,116 railway post-office lines in operation. These lines covered 146,666.24 miles of railroad, upon which 6,082 postal clerks were employed in the distribution of mails. In addition thereto, there were 36 steamboat lines, upon which 45 regular and 2 acting clerks were employed, making a total of 6,129 clerks performing duty.

Those at work on railroad lines traveled, in crews, 152,979,607 miles; those employed on steamboat lines, 1,752,062; these together received, handled, and distributed 9,772,075,810 pieces of mail matter in transit, exclusive of 446,449,469 pieces which were redistributed and prepared for immediate city delivery. They also received, receipted for, recorded, and properly dispatched 16,487,241 registered packages and cases and 1,302,466 through registered pouches and inner registered sacks.

To the 162,576.04 miles of railroad service in operation July 1, 1892, 4,376.33 of new service were added during the fiscal year covered by this report, being an increase of 2.69 per cent.

The lines upon which clerks were employed increased 2,583.11 miles, or 1.80 per cent.

The mileage of closed-pouch lines increased from 18,492.91 on June 30, 1892, to 20,286.13 on June 30, 1893, being an increase of 1,793.22, or 9.16 per cent. The annual mileage of this class of service on June 30, 1892, was 21,369,285, and on the corresponding date 1893, 23,413,901, an increase of 2,044,616, or 9.52 per cent. The number of pouches of

closed mails exchanged daily increased from 20,741 to 23,880, being an increase of 3,139, or 15.13 per cent.

On June 30, 1892, there were 6,417 clerks in the service, and on the same date of 1893 there were 6,645, an increase of 228, or 3.55 per cent. The number of clerks at work on railroad lines increased from 5,861 on June 30, 1892, to 6,082 on June 30, 1893, and the annual distance traveled in crews from 147,571,944 to 152,979,607 miles, an increase of 216 clerks and 5,407,663 miles traveled.

The number of clerks employed on steamboat lines decreased from 48 on June 30, 1892, to 45 on June 30, 1893.

The entire clerical force of the service was assigned to duty as shown in the following table:

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Employed on railroad lines.	Employed on steamboat lines.	Detailed to transfer duty.	Detailed to office duty.	Total.
1893	6,082	* 45	267	251	6,645
1892	5,861	* 48	262	246	6,417
Increase	221	† 3	5	5	228

* Exclusive of two acting clerks.

† Decrease,

* * * * *

CONCLUSION.

It is gratifying to state and to know that the records justify the statement that the railway mail service is in better condition to-day than it has been at any time since its organization. In equipment, in the efficiency of its employes, in the facilities, help, and storage accommodations furnished by carriers, and in the moral and physical qualities of its clerks it has reached a point of excellence which was contemplated, but never realized, in the past. There is still much room for improvement, particularly in increasing the frequency of service by clerks upon lines that have outgrown the present service and the establishment of railway post-office service on lines that are at present dependent upon closed-pouch service, which does not permit quick interchange between intermediate post-offices. There is also great need of increased space on many lines now carrying more mails than can be properly and promptly distributed in apartment cars. Much can be done to better these conditions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, if the appropriations asked for herein are granted, but if the estimates are cut down to any considerable extent it will be necessary to bend our efforts and resources in the direction of maintaining the present service.

* * * * *

Very respectfully,

JAMES E. WHITE,
General Superintendent.

Hon. J. LOWRIE BELL,
Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

REPORT OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER- GENERAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., October 25, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statements, with the appended tables and other papers, as the report of this office for the year ending June 30, 1893:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The postal revenues for the year, and the total actual expenditures, are as follows:

Ordinary postal revenue, consisting of—	
Letter postage paid in money (made up principally of balances due from foreign postal administrations).....	\$72,305.81
Box rents.....	2,492,336.60
Fines and penalties.....	22,347.08
Sales of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards.....	72,359,213.59
Receipts from unclaimed dead letters.....	12,537.57
Miscellaneous receipts.....	21,127.12
Total ordinary postal revenue.....	74,982,867.77
Receipts from money-order business.....	914,663.39
Total revenue from all sources.....	75,896,933.16
Expenditures:	
Actual amount of expenditures for the service of the year ending June 30, 1893 (this amount includes all expenditures made on account of the year up to three months after its close).....	81,074,104.90
Excess of expenditures over receipts.....	5,177,171.74
If the amounts earned during the year for transporting the mails by the subsidized Pacific Railroad companies, which amounts, instead of being actually paid by the Post-Office Department, have been certified, under the requirements of the law, to the Secretary of the Treasury for credit in favor of these companies in their accounts with the Government, were added to the above, the total of these certifications being.....	
.....	1,617,845.83
The deficit in the postal revenue would be.....	6,795,017.57
And if to this there were added the outstanding liabilities on account of the service of the year, the estimated amount of these liabilities being.....	
.....	471,212.00
The aggregate postal deficiency would be.....	7,266,229.66
Not taking into account the outstanding liabilities or the earnings of the subsidized Pacific railroads, the following comparisons with the statistics of the year ending June 30, 1892, are presented:	
Total receipts for 1892.....	\$70,930,475.98
Total receipts for 1893.....	75,896,933.16
Increase for 1893.....	4,966,457.18
Per cent of increase.....	7.00
Total expenditures for 1892.....	\$76,323,762.29
Total expenditures for 1893.....	81,074,104.90
Increase for 1893.....	4,750,342.61
Per cent of increase.....	6.22

Total deficiency for 1892.....	\$5,393,286.31
Total deficiency for 1893.....	5,177,171.74
<hr/>	
Decrease for 1893.....	216,114.57
Per cent of decrease.....	4.17
* * * * *	

DEAD-LETTER FUND.

The money taken from dead letters for which no owners could be found, and that realized from the auction sale of unclaimed articles accumulated in the Dead-Letter Office, aggregated \$13,894.92.

This money was disposed of as follows, viz:

Amount received.....	\$13,894.92
Amount in current funds deposited in the Treasury at Washington, D. C.....	\$13,547.72
Amount realized from the sale of foreign and uncurrent funds by the postmaster at New York and deposited with the assistant treasurer at New York.....	347.20
<hr/>	
Total amount deposited.....	13,894.92
Amount of loss sustained from sale of uncurrent funds, from counterfeits, and from mutilated minor coin.....	32.41
<hr/>	
	13,894.92

NOTE.—The report of the Auditor states the receipts from dead letters for the year to have been \$12,537.57, or \$1,357.35 less than that shown above, as the total amount deposited. This arises from the fact that the Auditor includes in his statement the receipts from October 1, 1892, to July 31, 1893, while the report above covers the receipts for the year ending June 30, 1893.

SPECIAL-DELIVERY SYSTEM.

The statistics of special-delivery business during the year are shown in the following statements:

First. The total number of pieces of matter received for special delivery at all the letter-carrier offices was 2,869,370, of which 2,219,277 were transmitted through the mails from place to place and 650,093 were local or drop letters.

Second. The total number of these pieces delivered by special-delivery messengers was 2,715,800, or nearly 95 per cent, leaving 153,570 as the number delivered by letter-carriers or other salaried employes, including such pieces as it was found impossible to deliver specially.

Third. The average number of special-delivery messengers employed at the letter-carrier offices was 1,495.

Fourth. The average time consumed at letter-carrier offices in the delivery of special-delivery matter after it reached the respective offices of destination was nineteen minutes.

From the foregoing figures, and from the report of the Sixth Auditor, the following statement is made up, showing the special-delivery business for the whole country:

Total special-delivery pieces actually delivered on which messengers' fees were paid.....	3,207,409
Number of pieces delivered by salaried employes on which no fees were paid or that failed of special delivery.....	168,284
<hr/>	
Aggregate of special-delivery pieces.....	3,375,693
Percentage of increase on business of the previous year.....	21.9
<hr/>	
Amount of special-delivery stamps used on matter received.....	\$337,569.30
Amount of compensation to messengers.....	256,592.71
<hr/>	
Profit to the Government on special-delivery business.....	80,976.59

The growth of the special-delivery service annually is shown by the following statement:

Increase in—	Per cent.
1887	24.0
1888	17.7
1889	11.9
1890	10.2
1891	23.2
1892	21.4
1893	21.9

Special-delivery statistics from all the free delivery offices for the year will be found in Table No. 17, appended to this report.

* * * * *

Yours, very respectfully,

KERR CRAIGE,
Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Hon. WILSON S. BISSELL,
Postmaster-General.

REPORT OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 1, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the following statement of the operations of this Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893. The divisions at present assigned to the Bureau are those of appointments, bonds and commissions, and post-office inspectors and mail depredations; and the report outlines to a large extent their work under my immediate predecessor.

* * * * *

The following tables give a complete record of the operations of the division:

OPERATIONS OF THE APPOINTMENT DIVISION.

Post-offices established and discontinued, postmasters appointed, and the increase or decrease as compared with the previous year.

Post-offices.	June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892.	1893.		
Post-offices established during the year	4,105	2,621	.....	1,484
Post-offices discontinued during the year	1,318	1,337	.....	19
Whole number of post-offices	67,119	68,403	.....	1,284
Net increase over previous year	2,790	1,284	.....	1,506
Number of Presidential offices	3,156	3,360	.....	204
Number of fourth-class offices	63,963	65,043	.....	1,080

Post-offices established and discontinued, postmasters appointed, etc.—Continued.

APPOINTMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Appointments.	June 30,		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892.	1893.		
On resignations and expirations of terms.....	7,248	9,151	1,903	.....
On removals.....	1,205	3,661	2,456	.....
On offices becoming Presidential.....	235	263	.....	27
On deaths of postmasters.....	801	597	.....	204
On establishments of post-offices.....	4,105	2,021	.....	1,484
Total.....	13,594	16,238	4,359	1,715

Total appointments during the year.....	16,238
Total offices discontinued.....	1,337
Number of names and sites changed.....	1,563
Total cases acted upon.....	19,138

* * * * *

In twelve of the States there are 100 or more Presidential offices, as follows:

New York.....	282	Michigan.....	160
Pennsylvania.....	245	Kansas.....	124
Illinois.....	236	Texas.....	124
Iowa.....	180	Missouri.....	122
Ohio.....	180	Indiana.....	118
Massachusetts.....	168	Wisconsin.....	111

Of the above, New York has 12 offices of the first class; Pennsylvania, 10; Illinois, 7; Iowa, 7; Ohio, 8; Massachusetts, 10; Michigan, 4; Kansas, 3; Texas, 6; Missouri, 3; Indiana, 5, and Wisconsin, 3.

* * * * *

There was 5,546 complaints received by this office of matters pertaining to the registered mail. 5,378 of which were referred to inspectors for investigation and 168 were treated by this division directly. Of these complaints 5,546 were based upon registered letters or first-class matter and 229 upon packages, third and fourth class matter; 2,317 of the complaints were of rifling or abstraction of the contents of the letter or package, and 2,708 were of absolute loss of letter or packet and contents; 140 reports of registered-package envelopes received without the corresponding letter or packet were noted; 67 complaints were of detention; 157 were of delivery to the wrong person or to some person other than the addresses; 44 were of tampering without actual loss; 19 were of carelessness of some employé named; 33 were of improper dispatches, and 61 complaints were not classified. The number of complaints received is 483 less than were received last year. This is of itself a pleasing thing to note, as it indicates that the registry service has been better than last year, that there have been fewer accidents in which loss to registered mail occurred, and that the fidelity of the persons handling it has been greater, for there can be no question that the public is just as ready to complain, and the amount of business done by the registry system has not fallen off. Therefore the conclusion is inevitable that the service has been better.

Of the complaints received 3,923 have been investigated. In 2,577 of the cases no loss was found to have occurred, and in 1,346 cases loss was found to have resulted. In the former class 1,334 complaints were found to have been made without cause, as the articles alleged to have been lost were ascertained to have been delivered without loss. Eight cases of improper addresses and 38 of improper dispatch caused the com-

plaints. Three hundred and eighty-one complaints were traced to the carelessness of postal employes, who were duly admonished and warned against a repetition of their negligence. In these cases no loss occurred to anyone concerned. One case of unavoidable delay was reported, but no loss resulted. Thirty-five complaints were improperly made of lost or missing registered matter. It was found that articles in these cases were sent in the ordinary mail or not mailed at all. One hundred and fifty-nine cases of complaint in which no loss occurred were unclassified. It is curious to note the cases of rifling reported. Six hundred and twenty-one of these were investigated, and in 547 of them the claim of rifling was found to have been falsely made; either the contents (if inclosed) were received, or else the inclosure was admitted to have been left out of the article registered. In 74 cases the rifling was found not to have taken place while the article registered was in the custody of the postal service.

* * * * *

Of the 1,346 cases in which loss was ascertained to have occurred and the complaints to have been well founded, 562 are traceable to the dishonesty and carelessness of postal employes, and 784 to causes outside the service. It is to be regretted that any losses should be due to the delinquencies of the persons who handle registered mail and who should be above reproach, but, as has been remarked already, we can not get perfection in any class of employes. Small salaries, long hours, and the feeling that the loss will not be felt are temptations that seem irresistible to many. In 75 cases where losses occurred, the amount involved was voluntarily made good to the loser by the person at fault, without the intervention of the Department. In 214 cases the loss was found to have occurred by the accidental breaking of the envelope of the letter or packet, and the inclosure, generally coin or merchandise, to have escaped and become loose in the mail bag, and to have been subsequently forwarded to the Dead Letter Office. Upon being traced into that Office and properly identified, they were returned to the rightful owners. In 403 cases the amounts lost were recovered either from dishonest persons, or, under disciplinary rules of the Department, were collected from the parties responsible for the loss, and the losers reimbursed. Thus actual loss, where no recovery could be made or when no trace of the article lost could be found, was ascertained to have occurred in only 654 cases.

* * * * *

ORDINARY CASES.

The great bulk of the work of the Post-Office Department, and that part of it which comes nearest every patron, is the handling of the ordinary (unregistered) mail. It is this which is used by everybody, great and small, old and young, rich and poor, the busy and the idle. Each wants his or her letters to go safely and speedily to their destination, and the standard of the Department is so to contrive that nothing intrusted to its care for transmission shall be lost or even delayed. Anything short of this indicates bad and faulty service. It is hoped that this will be borne in mind by the public. Should irregularities occur it is hoped that they will be reported at once to the nearest postmaster or post-office inspector, or to the chief post-office inspector, in order that they may be inquired into and the proper remedy applied. If the remedy is not in this office the matter will at once be brought to the attention of that branch of the Department immediately charged with matters of that character. Unless complaints are received the only conclusion can be that everything is going well.

There were 58,860 complaints received during the year relating to the ordinary mail. These were reports of missing letters and packages. Of the former, 31,337 were reported, and of the latter 27,523. This is 3,721 more than were received last year, but the number is not incommensurate with the growth of the service; 25,230 of the letters were stated to have contained inclosures of value, and 6,107 made no report of inclosures. It was found that in 5,959 of the complaints there had been no loss or no cause for complaint. Many letters are misdirected or not addressed at all, many are only partially addressed, so that they can not be sent forward to their destination, and this gives rise to complaints. While the Department is doing its best for its patrons it is only just and proper to request of the patrons due care on their part to avoid mistakes. Another matter to which attention has often been directed, not only by this office but by the Dead-Letter Office and the Railway-Mail Service, is the proper preparing of packages for the mail. It is hard usage to which they will be subjected of necessity, and too great care can not be given to tying and wrapping parcels for transit in the mails. Broken boxes and torn wrappers without contents or address and the yearly sales of unidentified matter testify to the fact that greater heed should be given to this caution. The tabulated statement of complaints received will appear annexed hereto as Exhibit E.

* * * * *

Very respectfully,

R. A. MAXWELL,

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., November 25, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following summary of the business transacted by the Interior Department during the fiscal year ending June 30 last, together with a brief reference to some of the more important events which have occurred since that time.

To the jurisdiction of this Department is assigned Public Lands, Indian Affairs, Pensions, Patents, the Census, the Geological Survey, the Educational Bureau, the Bureau of Railroads, the Territories, National Parks, certain Eleemosynary Institutions in or near the District of Columbia, the distribution of public documents, the work of the Architect of the Capitol, and the Nicaraguan Canal, so far as the Government interests therein are concerned.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office presents completely the work of that Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC LANDS.—During the year 1,404,958.82 acres were disposed of by cash sales. 10,396,727.22 acres by miscellaneous entries; also 89,457.95 acres of Indian lands were disposed of, aggregating 11,891,143.99 acres.

The total cash receipts from various sources for the year amounted to \$4,479,734.14.

ISSUE OF PATENTS FOR LANDS DISPOSED OF.—The number of agricultural patents issued during the year was 43,684, granting, approximately, 6,989,440 acres. Mineral and mill-site patents were issued to the number of 1,623, and coal patents to the number of 104.

There were certified or patented on account of railroad land grants 1,726,179.95 acres, as follows:

Union Pacific Railway Company:		
Kansas	48,794.83	
Nebraska	314.47	
	<hr/>	49,109.30
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company:		
New Mexico		312,386.73
Central Pacific Railroad Company:		
Utah		75,382.16
Central Pacific Railroad Company—Oregon Division:		
California		187,275.55
New Orleans Pacific Railway Company:		
Louisiana		70,807.36
Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company:		
Mississippi		39,810.52
Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad Company:		
Florida		255,560.32
Oregon and California Railroad Company:		
Oregon		292,486.90
Southern Pacific Railroad Company:		
California		71,553.11
Northern Pacific Railroad Company:		
Minnesota	2,055.84	
North Dakota	210,397.78	
Washington	148,469.54	
Oregon	422.75	
	<hr/>	361,345.91
Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company:		
Colorado		116.71
Dubuque and Sionx City Railroad Company:		
Iowa		200.00
Hastings and Dakota Railroad Company:		
Minnesota		9,905.38
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway Company:		
Iowa		240.00
Total		<hr/> 1,726,179.95

EDUCATIONAL AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT SELECTIONS.—Patents were issued to the several States under the swamp-land grants for 308,779.52 acres, and on account of grants for educational and other purposes, for 552,242.29 acres.

Indian lands were patented, during the year, aggregating 455,737.28 acres.

SURVEYS OF PUBLIC LANDS.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the following surveys were accepted, after an examination in the field, careful comparison of the surveying returns with the reports of the examiners, and inspection of the plats and field notes in this office:

States and Territories.	Acres.	States and Territories.	Acres.
Arizona	399,719	North Dakota	3,482,548
California	150,170	Oregon	707,848
Colorado	636,464	South Dakota	1,665,729
Idaho	182,193	Utah	179,696
Minnesota	1,312,084	Washington	597,457
Montana	2,292,870	Wyoming	895,903
Nevada	685,051		
New Mexico	686,455	Total	<hr/> 13,784,187

The appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, for the survey and resurvey of the public lands, approved by act of Congress of August 5, 1892, was \$375,000, of which \$75,000 was authorized to be applied to the examination of surveys in the field, etc.

After deducting \$75,000 for examination of surveys in the field, the amount of the appropriation for public surveys applicable to all surveying districts was \$300,000; which amount, together with the appropriation of \$125,000 for the survey of land grants to railroads, was apportioned as follows:

District.	Public lands.	Railroad land grants.	District.	Public lands.	Railroad land grants.
Arizona.....	\$10,000	\$16,000	New Mexico.....	\$15,000	\$5,000
California.....	10,000	10,000	Oregon.....	20,000	15,000
Colorado.....	15,000	.....	Utah.....	5,000	5,000
North Dakota.....	20,000	5,000	Washington.....	45,000	19,000
South Dakota.....	25,000	.....	Wyoming.....	35,000	.....
Idaho.....	30,000	10,000	Reserve fund.....	20,000	20,000
Minnesota.....	10,000	.....	Total.....	300,000	125,000
Montana.....	35,000	15,000			
Nevada.....	5,000	5,000			

In the general instructions issued for the year ending June 30, 1893, it was provided that the fund for examinations should be retained under the direct control of the office, and expended, in the main, for the maintenance of a corps of competent examiners, to be detailed according to the exigencies of the service in the several surveying districts. Preference was given in this matter to the surveying of townships occupied in whole or in part by actual settlers. It was further suggested that townships contiguous to those for which evidences of settlement had been submitted, should also receive attention in the manner stated, more particularly when said townships were situated within the range and progress of settlement, embraced agricultural lands, and were liable to be occupied by actual settlers in the near future.

SURVEY OF BOUNDARY LINES.—The survey of the boundary line between the States of North and South Dakota, which was partially executed at the close of the last fiscal year, has since been completed and accepted. The entire length of the line is 360 miles, 45 chains, and 35 links.

BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOUTH DAKOTA AND NEBRASKA.—The survey of the boundary line between South Dakota and Nebraska was let by contract to Joseph H. Jenkins on June 19, 1893, and since that date he has received the requisite special instructions and has entered upon the performance of the work.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.—A survey of the southern and eastern boundary of the Yellowstone National Park, in Wyoming, and the lines of the public forest reservation east, south, and adjoining the park, was directed June 30, 1891. The contract for this work was awarded to Philip M. Gallaher, United States deputy surveyor.

This work is now in progress, and under the terms of the contract and limit of the appropriation, must be completed prior to July 1, 1894.

MAPS.—The original drawing of the map of the United States was revised and corrected up to date and an edition of 16,224 copies printed.

Tracings of the maps of Utah, Minnesota, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Montana have been forwarded to the Forbes Lithograph Manufacturing Company, of Boston. It is proposed during the coming year to publish editions of the maps of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa.

A uniform system of scales, lettering, and conventional signs has been recently adopted, and will be applied to all maps issued.

PRIVATE-LAND CLAIMS.—The following table shows the number of private-land claims disposed of during the year:

California private-land claims patented	1
New Mexico private-land claims patented	2
Missouri, Florida, and Louisiana private-land claims patented.....	31
Claims of Missionary Associations patented.....	10
Patents to villages of Mission Indians (California)	2
Oregon and Washington donation patents	14
Indian claims patented.....	2,932
Entries with certificates of location finally approved.....	182
Claims in Louisiana satisfied with scrip, act of June 2, 1858.....	38

The scrip issued in satisfaction of the above 38 claims in Louisiana has been confirmed by that State. Unlocated claims amount to 27,318.17 acres.

CONTESTS.—The Commissioner's report shows the condition of the work in the contest division to be nearly up to date, there being but 191 undecided appealed cases on hand, and 1,015 decided, but not finally closed.

Of the unappealed cases, there were 4,116 examined and closed during the year, leaving a balance of 550 undecided cases on hand.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.—The adjustment of the following railroad and other land grants has been approved by the Department, viz:

Name of road.	Approved.
Sioux City and St. Paul.....	June 22, 1887
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha.....	Feb. 12, 1887
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	May 29, 1887
Grand Rapids and Indiana.....	July 29, 1887
Missouri, Kansas, and Texas.....	Aug. 2, 1887
Coos Bay Military Wagon Road.....	Feb. 1, 1892
Bay de Noquet and Marquette.....	Oct. 3, 1892
Mobile and Girard.....	Apr. 24, 1893
Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Pacific.....	May 18, 1892

Other claims have been submitted and are now under consideration, and the Commissioner reports progress in several more.

The number of acres of land embraced in lists of selections under railroad grants awaiting examination at the close of the fiscal year is 29,687,475.06 acres; the wagon-road selections pending aggregate 313,406.37 acres, making a total of railroad and wagon-road selections pending at the close of the fiscal year of 30,000,881.43 acres.

In making restoration under the forfeiture act of September 29, 1890, all the unpatented lands lying opposite the unconstructed and forfeited

portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Oregon, excepting a moiety lying within the constructed Cascade branch of said company's road, were, with the approval of the Department, ordered restored to entry. The restoration included certain lands lying within the grants, by acts of July 25, 1866, and February 25, 1867, to the Oregon and California Railroad Company and The Dalles Military Road Company.

During the past year several decisions have been rendered by the United States Supreme Court affecting the rights of land-grant railroads. The result of these decisions will be the restoration to entry of a large quantity of land, but, as questions affecting the status of this land are still pending, restoration will necessarily be deferred until said questions shall have been determined.

RIGHT OF WAY TO RAILROADS, CANALS, DITCHES, AND RESERVOIRS.—There are 424 railroad companies claiming right of way over the public land under the general right of way act of March 3, 1875, or special acts. The articles of incorporation of 17 of these companies have been approved during the past year.

Under sections 18 to 21 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (which granted the right of way over the public lands for the construction of canals, ditches, and reservoirs), 109 applications have been received, of which 59 were made by individuals and firms, and 50 by corporations. These cover 138 reservoirs and 169 canals and ditches.

This branch of the work is steadily increasing, and the importance of the law is manifest in inducing the construction of irrigating canals, ditches, and storage reservoirs, causing the arid lands to become productive and their settlement extended, and thus increasing the wealth and resources of the country.

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.—During the year, 82 agents were employed in the investigation of fraudulent entries and otherwise protecting the public lands from illegal appropriation and timber trespass. Their investigations further included applications for permission to cut timber on public lands, under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, and applications to cut timber upon forest reserves under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095-1103).

Seven hundred and eighty-nine cases were referred to the agents for investigation, hearings were ordered in 96 cases, 385 were held for cancellation, 358 cancelled, and 1,269 were examined and passed.

Final action was taken in 2,418 cases, and there are now pending in the division (June 30, 1893) 2,422 cases.

TIMBER TRESPASS.—Ninety-two cases of timber depredations have been reported during the year, involving public timber and the products therefrom to the value of \$195,692.46, recoverable to the Government.

The amount involved in propositions of settlement accepted by the office, and compromises effected under section 3469, U. S. Revised Statutes, is \$11,503.24; and the amount recovered through legal proceedings so far of record (the United States attorneys' reports for various

districts not having been received up to the date of preparing this report) is \$43,049.42; the total amount recovered during the year on account of depredations upon the public timber is \$54,552.66.

On the 1st of July, 1893, so far as reported by the United States attorneys, there were pending in the United States courts 105 civil suits for the recovery of \$839,880.26, the value of timber alleged to have been unlawfully cut from public lands. There were also pending 227 criminal prosecutions for the act of cutting or removing timber in violation of law.

SWAMP-LAND GRANTS.—During the past year claims for land in place under the swamp-land grants amounted to 118,785.32 acres, which increases the aggregate selections since the passage of the swamp-land grants to 80,390,326.45 acres. Claims for cash and land indemnity were received and recorded on the basis of 44,513 acres.

Lists of swamp lands, embracing 282,646.90 acres were approved by the Secretary of the Interior, making the total quantity approved since the dates of the grants 59,802,960.39 acres.

Patents and certified lists covering 249,854.09 acres were issued during the year.

Claims of the States to swamp lands in place were rejected during the year on 777,845.72 acres, the largest quantity rejected in any year since the dates of the grants.

Claims of the States for swamp-land indemnity, under the acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, were acted upon in a large number of cases, but only \$416.22 were allowed, on 440.31 acres, as cash indemnity, making a total of \$1,599,781.48 paid to the several States since the passage of the indemnity acts.

Claims for swamp-land indemnity were rejected during the year on 295,194.63 acres. The greater part of these rejections were to clear the records of improper selections, so as to better determine what legal claims remain unadjusted, and to facilitate the final settlement of proper claims.

SCHOOL AND EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.—The selections pending on June 30, 1893, aggregate 1,474,625.05 acres, an increase of 381,456.53 acres over those pending a year previous. This work is mostly of a current character, and its increase in volume is attributable to the large number of selections made by the six States admitted in 1889 and 1890.

SCHOOL LAND IN OKLAHOMA.—Section 36 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1053), provides:

That the school lands reserved in the Territory of Oklahoma by this and former acts of Congress may be leased for a period not exceeding three years for the benefit of the school fund of said Territory by the governor thereof, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

A full history of the preliminary work of carrying out the above law was given in the report of the General Land Office for the year 1892.

For the year ending June 30, 1893, leases to the number of 561 have been approved and forwarded to the governor for delivery to the lessees.

In addition to this, the governor was authorized, on May 28, 1893, to proceed with the leasing of the school lands in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country opened for settlement in April, 1892.

The report of the governor for the calendar year ending December 31, 1892, shows the receipts to have been \$27,350.70, and the expenditures \$1,873.95.

This work is now greatly increased by the opening to settlement of the Cherokee Outlet.

The Commissioner recommends the enactment by Congress of supplemental or amendatory legislation placing the leasing of these lands and property acquired out of the funds derived therefrom, exclusively under the control of the Territorial legislature, and I heartily concur in the recommendation.

PUBLIC TIMBER.—A careful examination and comparison of the provisions of the several laws for the protection and preservation of the public timber, and the acts authorizing the use of the same, discloses the utter inadequacy of legislation thus far enacted to provide for the legitimate procurement of public timber to supply the actual necessities of the people dependent thereon, to aid and promote settlement, and to develop the natural resources of the public lands, or to properly protect and preserve the forests for the conservation of the water supply and the needs of the future.

PUBLIC FORESTS.—During the year, nine additional forest reservations have been created, under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1095), authorizing the President to set aside and reserve public lands bearing forests.

There are now fifteen of these reservations, embracing an estimated area of 13,053,440 acres.

Several proposed reservations have been examined by special agents and are now awaiting consideration by the Land Office or by this Department, and a number have been petitioned for by settlers and residents of the localities suggested, and yet no provision exists for the protection of these reservations from trespass or from fire.

I recommend the passage of legislation which may lay the foundation for a wise, comprehensive forestry system to be applied to the timber upon the public lands and to the forest reservations. The passage of a bill allowing the sale of such timber as can be properly removed would furnish a fund sufficient to inaugurate a thorough system of inspection; but the creation of a forestry commission in connection with the Land Office, looking toward the education and use in this work of men thoroughly suited for it, is already needed.

The fact that timber is still plentiful should not blind our eyes to its present rapid removal, and to the condition which will confront the country a few years hence. This great product can meet all the demands of the public, and yet by proper care be preserved undiminished if some of the wise regulations deemed necessary in other countries are applied here.

CHEROKEE OUTLET.—A most important work of the General Land Office has been performed since June 30, 1893.

By the act of March 3, 1893, provision was made for the disposal of the lands known as the Cherokee Outlet. The tract of land made subject to disposal under said act embraced an area of 6,500,000 acres. The act of Congress changed, in some respects, the provisions of the original negotiation with the Indians, and before the Department could take steps to open the land it was necessary to await approval by the Indians of the terms of the act of Congress, and the formal execution of the contract in pursuance thereof. The contract was signed on the 17th day of May, 1893.

Among the provisions of this act is one not found in any act heretofore passed providing for the disposal of lands in Oklahoma Territory, which reads as follows:

No person shall be permitted to occupy or enter upon any of the lands herein referred to, except in the manner prescribed by the proclamation of the President opening the same to settlement.

It is apparent that this provision was inserted for the purpose of permitting some method to be adopted which would prevent the lands from being occupied by parties who had not the qualifications required to entitle them to enter the same.

The President's proclamation, which was issued August 19, 1893, contained regulations prescribing the manner of entering upon the lands, which were in substance as follows:

Nine booths were to be established, five on the northern and four on the southern border of the Outlet, and placed in charge of officers to be detailed from the General Land Office, three at each booth. The booths were to be opened for business on September 11, 1893, at 7 a. m., and kept open for ten hours on each business day thereafter until discontinued by order of the Department.

Each party desiring to enter upon and occupy the lands to be opened was required to appear at one of the booths, and there make a declaration in writing before one of the officers in charge, showing his or her qualifications to initiate a claim on said lands, whereupon a certificate was to be given to the party, permitting him or her to enter upon the lands after the day and hour when they were to be opened to settlement, as set forth in the President's proclamation, and the officers of the United States were expressly charged to permit no party without a certificate to occupy or enter upon any of the lands until after the discontinuance of the booths.

Four forms of declarations were provided, designated as forms A, B, C, and E. Form A was for use by a party intending to make a homestead entry; form B, for a party intending to file a soldier's declaratory statement; form C, for a party who intended to file a soldier's declaratory statement as agent for the soldier, and form E, for a party intending to settle upon a town lot. Two forms of certificates were to be issued, designated as forms D and F. Form D was to be issued to

parties making declarations upon forms A, B, and C, and form F to parties making a declaration upon form E.

It is well to remember that the act of Congress required the lands to be disposed of under the homestead and town-site laws only, and although many methods of procedure were suggested as desirable in order to prevent conflicting claims and contests, no method could be adopted which would infringe upon the homestead and town-site laws. The method adopted appeared to be the only practicable one which would not have conflicted with some provision of those laws.

A number of special agents of the Department arranged the necessary preliminaries for the opening, and 45 clerks from the General Land Office were detailed to take charge of the booths.

The rush of applicants for certificates was unprecedented, the returns from the several booths showing that they numbered over 100,000, greatly in excess of the expected number. This rush was caused in part by the extensive advertising of the railroad companies and by the reports published in the public press, which contained misleading statements as to the quantity and quality of the lands, and as to the necessary qualifications to make entry.

As soon as it was found that the force at work could not supply all of the applicants with booth certificates, additional help was employed. More booths were constructed at the points where crowds were the largest, and when the hour for opening the land to settlement arrived, all who had appeared at the booths and been found entitled to receive a certificate permitting entry upon the lands, had been supplied therewith.

That hardships were incurred by applicants was an unavoidable result, when so large a crowd, far in excess of the land to be obtained, was preparing to rush madly upon it. No care of the Department could have lessened the intense heat, or have prevented the stifling dust. The scarcity of water was due to the fact that an extended drought had dried up many of the usual sources of water supply, and when crowds to the extent of over 20,000 gathered in the neighborhood of a single booth, it was impossible to place all the booths at locations suited for entry, and also to find a sufficient water supply.

It is believed that aside from these hardships the plan adopted was carried to a successful conclusion, and that it prevented, to a large extent, the wrongful occupancy of land by people who were not entitled to settle thereon, which marked the first opening of the land now included in Oklahoma, and which is referred to in the report of the Secretary of the Interior dated November 15, 1889.

It is gratifying to know that the governor of Oklahoma, who was upon the ground, with all the facts before him, states in his report that "the booth system has done a vast amount of good in keeping out illegal claimants, and will long continue to do so. The difficulty experienced in registering at the booths was far overbalanced by the check it was upon fraud."

It should also be remembered that Congress had made no appropriation to meet the expenses of opening the Strip, and the limited amount that could be advanced from the contingent fund of the Department for that purpose prevented preparations beyond those which seemed absolutely necessary.

The hour of opening was fixed at 12 o'clock noon September 16, 1893, and an area exceeding that of some of the States was then added to the public domain.

THE CHEROKEE INDIAN ALLOTMENTS.—The act of Congress providing for the purchase of the Cherokee Outlet also provided for allotments to be made to not more than 70 Indians on account of improvements already placed upon the land to be opened. This provision of the act was brought to my attention on the 5th of April last. The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Belt, differed from the Assistant Attorney-General, Mr. Shields, as to the extent of the privilege thus accorded to the Indians claiming improvements. I agreed with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the act did not limit the allotment to the improved lands, but I endeavored to restrict selections to lands joining the improved lands. A subsequent thorough examination of the act, together with the Journals of the Senate and House, led Assistant Attorney-General Hall to advise me that the allotments were to be made by the Indians, and that the only power of the Secretary to control the selection grew out of the provision of the act which required final approval of the selections by the Secretary.

I endeavored, but without success, to dissuade those representing the Indians from seeking to select town sites for speculation.

Believing that the settlers should have a fair chance to select town lots, and that purchasers of Indian allotments ought not to be permitted to speculate at the expense of settlers, I could not consent to approve the allotments at places where town sites were located. Two remedies were open; one to reject the allotments, the other to locate town sites at places distant from the points where the land had been selected for the Indian allotments. The rejection of the selections which had been made by the Indians was calculated to cause delay in opening the land to settlement. A carefully prepared profile of the localities satisfied experts in the General Land Office that the town sites could be located at points several miles distant from the proposed allotments without detriment to the town sites. I thereupon approved the allotments, but fixed the places for town sites in such a way as to defeat, if possible, the schemes of those who were speculating in Indian allotments.

The Government towns have rapidly filled with people, and yet in several instances the railroad companies made war upon these towns, and have exerted their influence in favor of the towns sought to be built up by speculators who purchased Indian allotments.

In one instance a railroad company has declined to stop its trains at a Government town containing over 5,000 people, while it seems pre-

pared to make liberal outlays for the town containing but little over 1,000 inhabitants held by the speculators.

A bill has been introduced in Congress, the purpose of which is to compel railroads in Territories to treat with fairness the people upon the line of the roads, and to prevent the possibility of discrimination in favor of speculative interests. I recommend the passage of legislation which will protect in this regard the people now occupying the Government towns in Oklahoma.

While the opening of the Strip last September was relieved of many difficulties by the regulations legally made, yet it must be confessed that the manner of entry was not satisfactory.

A number of small but valuable tracts of land will be ready for settlement within the next two years. It is impossible for the Department to prevent trouble without additional legislation, and as a substitute for the present system, I recommend the adoption by Congress of some plan which, by auction, lottery, or otherwise, may determine in advance, the ownership of each particular section of these new lands which are to be opened to settlement.

All the provisions applicable to limitation of quantity of land and to time of occupancy now contained in the homestead laws might be preserved, if the selection was determined by award to the highest bidder at an open sale. No man ineligible to make a homestead entry should be allowed to bid.

I do not press a particular plan, but I do urge that something of this character should be done; otherwise the Department may not be able to prevent occurrences substantially similar to those of last September.

LEGAL WORK.

More than half the time of those in the office of the Assistant Attorney-General is devoted to appeals from the General Land Office. I will, therefore, refer to their work in this connection.

The following table shows the number of decisions, miscellaneous matters, and opinions prepared from November 1, 1892, to October 31, 1893:

From November 1, 1892, to March 4, 1893:	
Decisions	657
Miscellaneous matters	522
Opinions of Assistant Attorney-General	34
From March 4, 1893, to June 30, 1893:	
Decisions	500
Miscellaneous matters	275
Opinions of Assistant Attorney-General	42
From July 1, 1893, to October 31, 1893:	
Decisions	680
Miscellaneous matters	301
Opinions of Assistant Attorney-General	23
Total:	
Decisions	1,777
Miscellaneous matters	1,098
Opinions of Assistant Attorney-General	99

During the past six months, many important questions have been settled by the decisions of this Department, establishing precedents which will control in a large number of cases now pending.

RAILROAD GRANTS.—In August, 1888, the Department rendered a decision in the case of Guilford Miller *v.* Northern Pacific Railroad Company, holding that as the sixth section of the grant to this company provided for a withdrawal of land upon the filing of map of general route, which became effective upon the approval thereof, that the Executive Department was without authority to approve a second or amended map, and that a withdrawal made thereunder was without legal force or effect. The effect of this decision was to hold that said company was not entitled to the benefit of the second withdrawal made upon its amended map of general route for that part of the road lying between the Columbia River and eastern boundary of the State of Washington.

A large number of cases were decided under this authority, and motions for review in all of said cases were filed within the time required by the rules of practice, in which the Department was asked to review and overrule the decision in the case of Guilford Miller. These motions have been pending before the Department, undisposed of, since 1888.

In the case of Charles Cole *v.* Northern Pacific Railroad Company, one of the cases above referred to, a decision was made in July last, affirming the ruling of the Department in the case of Guilford Miller, so far as it held that said company was not entitled to the benefit of the withdrawal made upon its second or amended map of general route, and that said withdrawal was without legal force or effect.

The settlement of this question will enable the Department to dispose of a large number of cases involving claims to lands lying opposite this portion of the company's road, upon which action has been suspended awaiting a decision thereon.

ADJUSTMENT OF GRANTS.—In August, 1887, Secretary Lamar, being impressed with the importance of a prompt and speedy adjustment of the several railroad grants, and believing that the continued holding in reservation of large belts of lands within indemnity limits for the benefit of the railroad companies retarded the work, issued orders revoking withdrawals of indemnity lands in all cases where such withdrawals rested solely upon executive authority and action. Where the withdrawals were made by legislative authority and direction, they were afterwards revoked by acts of Congress. In the order of revocation of August 13, 1887, it was directed that the lands included within said limits be restored to the public domain, except such lands as may be covered by approved selections; and as to lands covered by unapproved selections, filings and entries might be received, subject to the right of the company to show that the land is subject to such selection.

Prior to 1879 it seems to have been the practice of the General Land Office to allow selections of indemnity lands without requiring

any specification of losses. On November 7 of that year, a circular was issued requiring losses to be specified in all cases; but, on May 28, 1883, instructions were issued to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, allowing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to make selections without designating the specific loss, leaving it to the General Land Office to finally ascertain and designate the lands lost in place. This was believed to be the best course to secure a speedy adjustment of this grant, but it failed to accomplish the result; and on August 4, 1885, a circular was issued requiring the particular deficiency for which indemnity is claimed to be specified in all cases before an indemnity selection should be allowed; and where indemnity selections had theretofore been filed without specification of losses, the companies should be required to designate the deficiencies before further selections would be allowed.

Lists of selections are now pending in the General Land Office, made prior to the order of revocation, which do not designate the specific loss for each tract selected. Being impressed with the necessity for some positive action in the premises, in order to facilitate the adjustment of the grants and to protect the rights of adverse claimants, I directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to call upon all railroad companies having pending indemnity selections, to revise their lists within six months from date of notice, so that a proper basis will be shown for each and all lands now claimed as indemnity, the same to be arranged, tract for tract, in accordance with departmental requirements, and that all tracts formerly claimed, for which a particular basis is not assigned in the manner prescribed, at the expiration of said six months, be disposed of under the terms of the orders restoring indemnity lands, without regard to such previous claim.

ATTORNEYS PRACTICING BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT.—When I came into office I found a rule in force prohibiting any former employé in the Government service from appearing as attorney, counsel, or agent in the prosecution or defense of any case that was pending in the Department at the time of such employment, within two years after such employé had ceased his connection with the Government service. This rule was predicated upon section 190 of the Revised Statutes, which prohibits any “officer, clerk, or employé in any of the Departments to act as counsel, attorney, or agent for prosecuting any claim against the United States which was pending in either of said Departments while he was such officer, clerk, or employé, nor in any manner, nor by any means, to aid in the prosecution of any such claim within two years next after he shall have ceased to be such officer, clerk, or employé.”

Upon a careful consideration of this question, I became satisfied that the phrase “claim against the United States,” as employed in said section, must be construed to mean a money demand against the United States, and that the inhibition did not apply to the prosecution of cases before the land department, in which the claimant was seeking

to acquire title to a tract of public land under the general land laws, in which no money demand was involved. I therefore held that a former employé in the Government service was not by reason of such former employment prohibited from appearing before this Department as attorney, counsel, or agent in behalf of any claimant in the prosecution of a claim for a tract of public land.

DISQUALIFICATION OF REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS.—In the case of *Emblen v. Weed* (16 L. D., 28) it had been held that a local officer having a pecuniary interest in a cause, was not disqualified from sitting and taking part in the trial of such cause, for the reason that each of said officers is required to take part in the consideration of all cases coming before them, and no provision is made for a change of venue or for the designation of any other officer to hear and determine such cases.

Notwithstanding the failure of the statute to provide for the hearing of such cases, I was satisfied that any ruling authorizing a party having an interest in any matter in controversy to participate in the trial and to control the judgment in such cases, was contrary to every legal principle, and could not stand the test of judicial investigation. Upon a motion for review, I reversed this decision, and held that a local officer having a property interest in any matter in controversy coming before the local office for which he was appointed, was disqualified from hearing and determining such cause (17 L. D., 220).

The failure of the law to make provision for designating some official to hear and determine causes arising in the local land offices, in which either the register or receiver, or both, are disqualified from acting, by reason of their interest in the matter in controversy, induced me to call attention to the necessity for legislation upon the subject, and a bill is now pending before Congress to supply this deficiency.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A fair examination of the work of this Bureau for the last fiscal year, furnishes proof in support of the wisdom of the policy which for the past few years has controlled the administration of Indian affairs. Slowly, but steadily, these wards of the nation are being advanced to a condition suited for citizenship. The expenditures necessary are large, the labor required is great, but the responsibility can not otherwise be fulfilled. It is a mistake to suppose that the number of Indians is rapidly decreasing. On the contrary, the last census shows over 250,000, and tribal wars and wars with the whites having ceased, they are increasing rather than diminishing in number.

Much good is being accomplished by the allotment of land in severalty. True, some of those who thus accept homes are careless, and fail to properly utilize the benefits conferred, but others are working successfully upon their farms, and are adapting themselves to the changed conditions.

The school house is beginning to have a marked effect upon the race. Over 21,000 children were entered as scholars during the past

fiscal year and have been carefully trained in the habits and customs of civilized life, as well as instructed in those branches taught in common schools.

It should not be expected that all these children will retain, when returned to their savage parents, the habits and manner of life which they were required to adopt while attending school, but the education and the influence which they carry to their homes is having a gradual effect which will be certain in its result.

AGENTS.—Under the provisions of the Indian Appropriation Act of July 13, 1892, a large number of Army officers have been detailed as Indian agents. The ideal agent is the man who, capable and honest, comes to the work freed from any purpose other than the zealous discharge of his duties. There will always be men residing in the neighborhood of Indian reservations who, to a greater or less degree, live upon the successful execution of schemes connected with the Indians, and there will be local interests sure to conflict with the rights of the Indians upon the reservations. The agent must be free from bias in these matters, and, where civilians have been appointed, an effort has been made to obtain men at a distance from the reservations to which they are assigned. I cordially approve the views of the Commissioner urged in support of the wisdom of this policy. The agent should be selected on account of his fitness, and he should be retained solely because of his proficiency in the service. It will be the earnest effort of the Department to bring promptly to your attention the name of any agent who fails to reach a high standard, and to ask for his removal.

ESTIMATE FOR APPROPRIATIONS.—The estimate submitted of appropriations for the Indian service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, amounts to \$6,931,756.61. This is \$193,639.83 less than the sum appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

EDUCATION.—The following tables give the enrollment and average attendance at Indian schools from 1887 to 1893:

TABLE.—Enrollment and average attendance at Indian schools, 1891 to 1893.

ENROLLED.

Kind of school.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Government schools:							
Training and boarding	6,847	6,998	6,797	7,236	8,572	9,634	11,185
Day	3,115	3,175	2,863	2,963	2,877	3,481	3,513
Total	9,962	10,173	9,660	10,199	11,449	13,115	14,698
Contract schools:							
Boarding.....	2,763	3,234	4,038	4,186	4,282	4,262	4,240
Day.....	1,044	1,293	1,307	1,004	886	839	616
Boarding, specially appropriated for.....	564	512	779	988	1,309	1,344	1,297
Total	4,371	5,039	6,124	6,178	6,477	6,445	6,153
Public day schools						190	243
Mission schools not assisted by Govern- ment; boarding and day pupils						157	44
Aggregate	14,333	15,212	15,784	16,377	17,926	19,907	21,138
Increase					1,549	1,981	1,231

TABLE.—Enrollment and average attendance at Indian schools, 1891 to 1893—Continued.

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

Kind of school.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Government schools:							
Training and boarding	5,276	5,533	5,212	5,644	6,749	7,622	9,098
Day	1,896	1,929	1,744	1,780	1,661	2,084	2,131
Total	7,172	7,462	6,956	7,424	8,410	9,706	11,229
Contract schools:							
Boarding	2,258	2,694	3,213	3,384	3,504	3,585	3,463
Day	604	786	662	587	502	473	342
Boarding, specially appropriated for	486	478	721	837	1,172	1,204	1,111
Total	3,348	3,958	4,596	4,808	5,178	5,262	4,916
Public day schools						106	160
Mission schools not assisted by Govern- ment						93	28
Aggregate	10,520	11,420	11,552	12,232	13,588	15,167	16,333
Increase					1,356	1,579	1,166

Six new training schools have been opened since the last annual report, viz: at Pipestone, Minn.; Mount Pleasant, Mich.; Flandreau, S. Dak.; Tomah, Wis.; Perris, Cal.; and Fort Shaw, Mont. The first four originated with Congress. Perris is the only boarding school ever furnished for the Mission Indians in California. The Fort Shaw school is in a vacated military post.

There are now twenty nonreservation training schools, as shown in the following table:

TABLE.—Location, average attendance, capacity, etc., of nonreservation training schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893.

Name of school.	Date of opening.	Number of employés.	Rate per annum.	Capacity.	Enroll-ment.	Average attend-ance.
Carlisle, Pa	Nov. 1, 1879	72	167	*800	840	731
Chemawa, Oregon	Feb. 25, 1880	31	175	300	336	248
Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.	Dec. 18, 1883	21	.....	150	157	153
Chilocco, Ind. T.	Jan. 15, 1884	42	167	† 300	236	224
Genoa, Nebr.	Feb. 20, 1884	40	167	400	414	340
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Aug., 1884	52	175	300	269	222
Haskell, Kans.	Sept. 1, 1884	48	167	500	606	538
Grand Junction, Colo.	1886	17	175	120	102	98
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Oct., 1890	33	175	175	173	118
Fort Mojave, Ariz.	Oct., 1890	22	167	150	131	118
Carson, Nev.	Dec., 1890	23	175	125	122	80
Pierre, S. Dak.	Feb., 1891	19	167	180	147	120
Phoenix, Ariz.	Sept., 1891	26	175	130	121	105
Fort Lewis, Colo.	Mar., 1892	20	.....	300	94	63
Fort Shaw, Mont.	Dec. 27, 1892	24	.....	250	171	136
Perris, Cal.	Jan. 9, 1893	12	167	120	113	90
Flandreau, S. Dak.	Mar. 7, 1893	12	.....	150	98	86
Pipestone, Minn.	Feb., 1893	12	167	75	61	38
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	Jan. 3, 1893	11	167	100	59	36
Tomah, Wis.	Jan. 19, 1893	12	167	75	93	77
Total				4,700	4,316	3,621

* With outing system.

† When improvements under way are completed.

A detailed statement of the operations of the schools will be found in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The schools are organized with a general superintendent and, as a rule, under the immediate control of local superintendents, the latter being aided by teachers and assistant teachers. The local superintendents have been placed within the classified service. Many of them are bonded officers, and have entire responsibility for everything connected with their schools, including financial management and property interests.

The Commissioner states that the ordinary civil-service examination does not furnish a proper test of the fitness of applicants for these positions. I fully agree with him in this view. So far as I know, it is not the practice under any well-regulated school system to select superintendents through competitive examination. The mere technical knowledge which furnishes capacity to stand a civil-service examination, fails entirely to demonstrate the qualities required of an efficient school superintendent.

Executive ability, force, character, capacity to manage, ardor, enthusiasm—such qualities are worth infinitely more in a superintendent than mere technical information. They are of a higher order than mere routine knowledge. These officers should be selected without regard to politics. They should be chosen by the general superintendent, not necessarily from applicants, but after careful inquiry among school men to find those who have already passed examinations for lower positions, and who, as teachers, have shown ability suited to the work.

The evil result of obtaining superintendents through a civil-service examination has not so far affected the schools, because, as the letters of the former officers in charge show, as soon as it was determined to bring these places within the classified service all the vacancies were hastily filled to obviate the necessity of obtaining superintendents from the civil service.

Nor should teachers be obtained by the present system of civil-service examination. A plan should be adopted, through conference between the Civil Service Commission and the general superintendent of the schools, providing for examination for teachers to be held in various localities by the local superintendents and by others engaged in school work; but even then the experience of the applicant as a teacher should be estimated, and should count full as much as the mere technical examination which may be provided.

I wish, however, to be fully understood as insisting that these local superintendents and teachers shall hold their positions during competent service, and shall, in no sense, be subject to change on account of politics or official caprice. Their tenure of office should be as permanent as if they were within the classified service.

A system of day schools upon reservations has been established somewhat after the plan of the common schools of the country. By means of these schools the children are prepared to enter at a more

advanced stage the boarding and other schools. These day schools have their advantages, in that the influence of education is exerted more immediately upon the families of the scholars because of the daily contact between them.

The report of the Commissioner shows the progress that has been made in allotting lands to the Indians, as follows:

ON RESERVATIONS.—To the following Indians the patents issued last year have been delivered:

Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Oklahoma.....	3, 294
Citizen Pottawatomies in Oklahoma.....	1, 363
Absentee Shawnees in Oklahoma.....	561

Patents have been issued and delivered to the following Indians:

Pottawatomies in Kansas.....	115
Seneecas in Indian Territory.....	301
Eastern Shawnees in Indian Territory.....	48
Sae and Fox in Kansas and Nebraska.....	76
Oncidas in Wisconsin.....	1, 500

Patents have been issued, but not delivered, to the following Indians:

Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux in North Dakota and South Dakota.....	1, 339
Medawakanton, etc., Sioux on Devils Lake Reservation, in North Dakota....	776
Tonkawas in Oklahoma.....	73

Allotments have been approved by the Indian office and the Department, and patents are now being prepared in the General Land Office for the following Indians:

Pottawatomies in Kansas.....	150
Pawnees in Oklahoma.....	820
Umatillas, Cayuses, and Walla Wallas in Oregon.....	893
Klamath River Indians in California.....	161

Schedules of the following allotments have been received in the Indian Office, but have not yet been finally acted upon:

Iowas in Kansas and Nebraska.....	142
Nez Percés in Idaho.....	1, 699
Medawakanton, etc., Sioux in North Dakota.....	356
Indians on Siletz Reservation in Oregon.....	536

Work is progressing on the following reservations: Moqui, Arizona; Mission and Hoopa Valley, California; Pottawatomie and Kickapoo, Kansas; Chippewa, Minnesota; Ponca and Otoe, Oklahoma; Warm Springs, Oregon; Lower Brulé, South Dakota; and Yakama, Washington. The work on the Warm Spring and Yakama reservations is nearly completed. It has been much retarded among the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos by the determined opposition of a small faction.

PURCHASE OF CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE RESERVATION.—The deed for the release to the United States by the Choctaws and Chickasaws of the land formerly embraced in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation has been approved, and \$2,942,650 has been paid in pursuance of the act of Congress. While the propriety of this payment

has been much questioned, it had ceased to be a matter for executive consideration, and the law was executed in accordance with its requirements.

KICKAPOO PURCHASE.—Under an agreement, approved March 3, 1893, allotments are to be made in severalty to the Indians belonging to the Kickapoo tribe. Each allotment is to consist of 80 acres. The population of the tribe numbers 325. The area of the reservation is 206,466 acres. The allotment will soon be completed, and will leave 175,000 acres of magnificent land to be opened for settlement. It is claimed that no land heretofore opened surpasses it in value for agricultural purposes.

COMMISSIONS AND NEGOTIATIONS FOR REDUCTION OF RESERVATIONS.—The commission to reopen negotiations for the cession of a portion of the Shoshone Reserve in Wyoming failed to reach an agreement with the Indians.

A bill is now before Congress providing for the procurement of the consent of the Indians for the restoration to the public domain of the Walker River Reservation in Nevada; also, the reduction of the Pyramid Lake Reservation to a greater extent than was contemplated in the agreement made with the Pyramid Lake Indians October 17, 1891, which agreement failed of ratification by the Senate.

The Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1893, provides for the appraisal, by a commission, of such portions of the lands allotted to the Puyallup Indians in Washington as are not needed by them for homes, and of that part of the agency tract not needed for school purposes; also for the sale of the aforesaid lands at public auction after the consent of the Indians thereto shall have been obtained. The net proceeds of the sales of allotted lands are to be placed to the credit of the respective allottees, and the net proceeds of the sale of the agency tract are to constitute a school fund for the tribe.

An agreement, dated October 1, 1892, with the Siletz Indians in Oregon, ceding for \$100,000 about 178,840 acres, was submitted to Congress, but not acted upon.

An agreement with the Nez Percés in Idaho, dated May 1, 1893, for the cession for \$1,626,222 of about 542,074 acres, has not yet been transmitted to Congress.

The same is true of an agreement dated December 31, 1892, with the Yankton Sioux, ceding some 168,000 acres for \$600,000 plus \$20 for each male adult of the tribe.

March 3 last, Congress ratified three agreements made by the Cherokee Commission: the agreement of October 21, 1891, made with the Tonkawas in Oklahoma; the agreement of November 23, 1882, with the Pawnees, by which they ceded all their reservation, subject to allotment of lands in severalty, for \$1.25 per acre; the agreement of December 19, 1891, with the Cherokees, for the cession of Cherokee Outlet, containing a provision for the making of about seventy allotments

thereon. The lands covered by these three agreements were thrown open by Presidential proclamation at 12 o'clock noon, September 16, 1893. They aggregate some 6,361,135 acres.

The Chippewa Commission has succeeded, up to September 1, 1893, in removing 643 Chippewas to the White Earth Reservation; 85 others after removal returned to their former homes. Allotments of 80 acres each have been made at White Earth to 2,209 Indians.

A commission has appraised certain grazing and timber lands of the Round Valley Reservation, Cal., at a valuation of \$115,938.26, and the improvements thereon at \$12,250. These lands are to be disposed of at public sale, the proceeds to be placed to the credit of the Indians.

The agreement concluded with the Turtle Mountain Chippewas for the cession of a large tract in North Dakota failed of ratification by the last Congress. Until this is ratified, nothing can be done in the way of allotting lands and permanently settling these Indians.

COMMISSION TO TREAT WITH THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.—The act of Congress approved March 3, 1893, provides for the appointment of three commissioners to enter into negotiations with the Cherokee Nation, the Choctaw Nation, the Chickasaw Nation, the Muscogee or Creek Nation, and the Seminole Nation, for the purpose of extinguishing the national or tribal title to any land within the Indian Territory now held by any and all of such nations and tribes, either by cession of the same, or some part thereof, to the United States, or by the allotment or division of the same in severalty among the Indians of such nations and tribes respectively as may be entitled to the same, or by such other methods as may be agreed upon between the several tribes and nations referred to, or each of them, with the United States, with a view to such an adjustment upon the basis of justice and equity as may, with the consent of such nations or tribes of Indians, so far as may be necessary, be requisite and suitable to enable the ultimate creation of a State or States of the Union which shall embrace the lands within said Indian Territory.

This important commission has been appointed, and consists of Hon. Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Hon. Archibald S. McKennon, of Arkansas; and Hon. Meredith H. Kidd, of Indiana.

The thickly settled condition of the country immediately contiguous to the Indian Territory has rendered it impossible to keep out intruders. In the Chickasaw Nation alone there are over 49,000 whites and only 3,000 Indians. The Territory is traversed by railroads. The progress of civilization has crossed its borders, and the time must soon come when, for the protection of the people within its limits, the laws of the United States must be made applicable thereto. It is earnestly to be hoped that the commission may be able to reach satisfactory terms of agreement with the respective nations for the purpose of speedily accomplishing a result so much to be desired.

IRRIGATION.—The last Indian appropriation act provides \$40,000 for irrigation on Indian reservations, a portion of which sum is to be

used in sinking artesian wells on the Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and Standing Rock reservations.

A fine artesian well, with a flow of 780 gallons per minute, has been developed at the Pierre school, South Dakota.

The construction of dams, ditches, etc., is in progress on the Crow Reservation in Montana, paid for out of tribal funds.

The Blue Mountain Irrigation and Improvement Company and the Umatilla Irrigation Company, both of Oregon, are to construct irrigating reservoir, ditches, etc., on and across the Umatilla Reservation under acts of January 12, 1893, and February 10, 1891. The Umatilla Indians are to be compensated for lands taken for such purposes and to have the privilege under departmental regulations of utilizing for their own benefit the irrigation facilities thus furnished.

Upon the Navajo Reservation Army, officers have made a careful survey with contour map, showing in detail how a water supply may be developed upon that barren reserve. For the carrying out of their recommendations \$60,000 is now available, and the Commissioner has recommended that a competent man be appointed to superintend the work.

During the last fiscal year the expenditure of some \$42,554 for irrigating purposes was authorized. The principal part of this money was assigned to the Pima Reservation, Ariz.; Yakama, Wash.; Western Shoshone, Pyramid Lake, and Walker River reservations, Nev.; Flathead, Mont.; Fort Hall, Idaho; Ouray Reservation, Utah.

CASH PAYMENTS.—During the year there was paid in cash to Indians other than the five civilized tribes \$3,071,211, of which \$975,147 was paid in return for supplies or services furnished. This latter sum stands for no small amount of labor on the part of the Indians, and is, of course, of vastly greater benefit to the recipients than would be a much larger amount paid to them without exacting any labor in return.

FIELD MATRONS.—The appropriation of \$5,000 will keep only seven field matrons in the service, but, small as is the territory covered and intangible as are many of the results, the work has proved of great value in hastening Indian civilization and putting it upon the right basis, which is the home basis.

During the three years of their employment, field matrons have been assigned to the following tribes: Yakamas, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Mission Indians, Poncas in Nebraska, Mexican Kickapoos, Sioux, Navajoes and Moquis, the aim being to place them mainly among tribes who have received, or are about to receive allotments, and who are endeavoring to adopt new modes of living.

Their duties cover everything connected with domestic work, sewing, care of children, nursing the sick, improvement of house and premises, organizing of societies for mental, moral, and social advancement of old and young, and, in fact, anything which women of good judgment, quick sympathies, fertility of resource, large, practical experience.

abundant energy, and sound health can find to do among an ignorant, superstitious, poor, and confiding people. Kindly house to house visitation, with practical lessons then and there of how to do what needs to be done, is the method employed, coupled with much hospitality and frequent gatherings in the home of the field matron, which home serves always as an object lesson, and often as a refuge.

I cordially endorse the recommendation of the Commissioner for the renewal of the appropriation for field matrons.

SALE OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS.—Much trouble has arisen from the sale of liquor to Indian soldiers, who, in turn, furnish it to Indians on the reservations. Officers commanding military posts have been greatly embarrassed by the excessive drinking of the Indian troops, who, being refused liquor at post canteens, are able to get all the whisky they can pay for from saloons near by. The Indian Office has instructed its agents that Indians enlisted in the Army are still under their charge, as far as the duty of protecting them from degrading influences is concerned. It accordingly directed the agent for the Colville Agency to confer with the United States district attorney for the district of Washington, with a view to having indictments brought against one Fox for the sale of whisky to Indian soldiers. Fox was arrested and the United States jury indicted him on three charges. Although he was acquitted of the charge of selling whisky to the Indian soldiers, the court decided "that Indians enlisted in the Army are still under the charge of an Indian agent, within the meaning of section 2139, Revised Statutes; and that it is unlawful to dispose of spirituous liquors to them." If this doctrine was adhered to, and generally enforced by the courts, it would result in lasting benefit to enlisted Indians, to the Army of which they form a part, and to the Indian service generally.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS CLAIMS.—The matter of the payment of claims arising out of depredations by Indians upon the property of citizens of the United States, and the recent legislation of Congress in relation thereto, is a subject for the gravest consideration; but, as the matter may affect the economic administration of the Government and largely increase the demands upon its Treasury, it would seem not improper to direct the attention of Congress to the subject.

In the earlier days of the Republic, commencing with the act of May 19, 1796 (1 Stat., 472), Congress, in legislating upon the matter of Indian depredations and directing what steps might be taken to demand through our officers reparation from the Indians, guaranteed to the party injured "eventual indemnification." This guaranty was repeated in about the same words in subsequent acts until it was expressly repealed by act of February 28, 1859 (11 Stat., 401).

It is to be observed also that up to the passage of the act of June 30, 1834 (4 Stat., 731), there was no limitation prescribed as against depredation claims; but that act provided that such claims must be

presented to the officers of the Government within three years after the commission of the injury.

Under this legislation a few claims of citizens were paid by the Department, but after the repeal of the "eventual indemnification" clause, Congress, in section 4 of the Indian appropriation act of July 15, 1870 (16 Stat., 335, 360), prohibited the payment of claims for depredations out of any moneys thereby or thereafter appropriated for the expenses of the Indian department for annuities or for the care and benefit of any of the Indian tribes named in said act. And it was declared that no claims for Indian depredations should thereafter be paid without a specific appropriation therefor.

The whole of said section is carried into section 2098 of the Revised Statutes, which is as follows:

No part of the moneys which may be appropriated in any general act or deficiency bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses incurred in Indian affairs, to pay annuities due to or to be used and expended for the care and benefit of any tribe or tribes of Indians, shall be applied to the payment of any claim for depredations that may have been or may be committed by such tribe or tribes, or any member or members thereof. No claims for Indian depredations shall be paid until Congress shall make special appropriation therefor.

From time to time since the foregoing legislation, Congress has made further enactments in regard to the investigation of and report upon these depredations claims by the Secretary of the Interior, and has made appropriation to aid in said investigations. But otherwise the law remained substantially as it was upon the passage of the act of July, 1870, until the enactment of the more recent legislation as contained in the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 851).

By this act, jurisdiction is conferred upon the Court of Claims to "inquire into and finally adjudicate"—

1. All claims of citizens of the United States for depredations by Indians belonging to any tribe or band in amity with the United States;
2. All cases which have been examined and allowed by the Indian Department;
3. Also, all cases authorized to be examined by the Secretary of the Interior, under the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stat., 376), and subsequent acts.

By the second section all questions of limitations, as to time and manner of presenting claims, are waived, and no claim is to be excluded because not heretofore presented to the Secretary of the Interior or other officer or Department of the Government. But no claim accruing prior to July 1, 1865, "shall be considered by the court unless the same shall be allowed, or has been or is pending, prior to the passage of the act, before the Secretary of the Interior, Congress, or some officer authorized to inquire into such claims."

Judgments are to be rendered for all claims examined and allowed by the Secretary of the Interior, under the provisions of the act of

March 3, 1885, unless claimant or the United States elect to reopen and try the case before the court.

The court shall determine the value of the property taken or destroyed, "and, if possible, the tribe of Indians or other persons by whom the wrong was committed, and shall render judgment in favor of the claimant *against the United States*, and against the tribe of Indians committing the wrong, *when such can be identified.*"

Judgments rendered against any tribe of Indians shall be deducted and paid—

First, from the annuities due said tribe.

Second, if no annuities are due, then from other funds due the tribe arising from the sale of their lands.

Third, if no such funds are due or available, then from any appropriation for the benefit of the tribe other than for their current and necessary support and education.

Fourth. If no such annuity, fund, or appropriation is available, then the amount of the judgment shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States and charged against annuity, funds, or appropriation which may thereafter become due from the United States to such tribe.

The Attorney-General is to report to Congress a list of all final judgments against the United States which, if not otherwise paid, are to be appropriated for out of the Treasury.

It will be seen by this sketch of the legislation on the subject that the experiment of "eventual indemnification" of the earlier days was repudiated and abandoned in 1859. Doubtless Congress was induced to take this action by the increasing number of claims being presented, notwithstanding the three years' limitation against them established by the act of 1834. But after the lapse of thirty years Congress seems again to have radically changed its policy on this subject, striking down the barriers of limitations, and so legislating as practically to make the United States primarily liable for most of the alleged deprivations.

The judgment is to be rendered "against the United States, and against the tribe of Indians committing the wrong, when such can be identified." Thus, whether the Indians be identified or not, invariably the judgment, if there be one, is to go against the United States. How often will it be possible to make this identification? Such acts are usually committed, not by tribes, but by a few marauders, by stealth, under cover of darkness, or under circumstances which almost preclude the possibility of obtaining such evidence as would be sufficient to enable the court to fix the liability.

Under the law, it is sufficient for the claimant to show that the act was done by "Indians," without troubling himself to identify them as belonging to any particular tribe or band. Why, then, should he put himself to that trouble when, by omitting to do so, the United States must become his debtor and paymaster? Already, I learn, unofficially,

that judgments have been rendered against the United States where identification of the tribe was not satisfactorily shown.

Certainly the claimant is in no way benefited by producing satisfactory evidence on this point; for it will not strengthen his case to prove the loss was occasioned by any particular tribe, if he prove it was done by "Indians." The only effect of such proof would be to enable the Government ultimately to indemnify itself out of the funds of the particular tribe after the judgment is paid, which is primarily entered against it. And the sense of patriotism, or of justice to the Government, is hardly strong enough among the class who represent these claims to induce them to do more than is necessary for their own personal interests.

But apart from this legal question the effect of such legislation, if it has any effect, would be to deprive the Indians, in many instances, of a means of support.

Experience has taught that this class of Indians must be controlled and furnished with means of support or else exterminated, for with the limitations necessarily imposed upon them they can not exist under present conditions without aid. Should the appropriation intended for their support be consumed by the payment of deprecation claims, principles of economy and the instincts of humanity would demand a second appropriation to meet their needs, and it is therefore apparent that under the existing legislation the payment of these claims will eventually devolve upon the Government. And should this legislation remain upon the statute books, with the facilities it affords for depleting the National Treasury, it is not an exaggeration to say that the claims would easily absorb many millions of dollars.

Should the Treasury be subjected to this strain? This is the question submitted.

ELECTION TROUBLES IN THE CHOCTAW NATION.—The domestic strife which has existed for the past twelve months in the Choctaw Nation has been so serious that the public have heard from it frequently through the press. The Choctaws have long been considered one of the most conservative and quiet of the Indian nations, but the bitterness engendered during the campaign for the election of Principal Chief, held during the month of August, 1892, grew so intense that a civil war has been prevented only by the interference of the United States and the presence of troops. It is needless to determine which side is in the right. Wilson N. Jones was declared elected by the duly constituted authorities. The friends of his opponent, Jacob B. Jackson, were charged with committing many outrages.

The effort of the Choctaw government to apprehend and to punish these men, all of whom were members of the Jackson party, and the methods adopted to accomplish this end produced the intense state of excitement which caused the Jackson men to rise in arms, and Governor Jones to call out his militia for the purpose of suppressing them. The

men under arms were induced to return to their homes and the militia were disbanded. On the 17th of June, nine men charged with murder, who had surrendered to the authorities in September, 1892, were convicted and sentenced to be shot. It was believed by the Department that the execution of these men would serve to intensify the bitterness and produce another uprising, it being claimed by the friends of the men that it was impossible for them to obtain a fair trial in the courts controlled by the opposing faction.

The treaty between the Choctaw Nation and the United States provides that the United States shall interfere for the purpose of protecting the Choctaws from domestic strife. In pursuance of the obligation placed upon the Department by this provision of the treaty, an Indian inspector was sent to confer with Governor Jones and to advise all reasonable clemency on the part of the Choctaw government towards the men sentenced to be shot. So far the suggestions of the Department have been followed and the convicted men have been granted new trials. A willingness has been expressed by those in authority to have these cases transferred for trial to the United States court. A bill is now pending before Congress extending the jurisdiction of the United States court in the Indian Territory so as to include the right of removal of all cases, where local prejudice is shown, without regard to the citizenship of the parties. I recommend the prompt passage of such legislation.

CHIPPEWA AND MUNSEE INDIANS IN KANSAS.—Recommendation is renewed that Congress be asked to grant authority to issue patents in fee to the allottees of the several tracts, or to those assigns whose conveyances have been approved by the Department, and that such lands as are vacant or abandoned, including their school and mission lands and the tract on which the school house was located, be appraised and sold by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the net proceeds arising from the sale to be funded for the use and benefit of those members of said tribes born since the allotments were made or who have never received an allotment.

EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEES IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The suit instituted by the Attorney-General some years since in the United States circuit court for the western district of North Carolina to establish a clear title to the lands in that State claimed by the Eastern Cherokees has been postponed till another term of the court.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES IN MONTANA.—There is an unsettled condition of affairs among the Northern Cheyennes in Montana, owing to the encroachments by white settlers upon their reservation, and also upon certain nonreservation lands long claimed and occupied by that tribe. The Commissioner recommends that Congress should enact such legislation as will put the Indians in possession of their entire reservation, and authorize the purchase of the lands of those settlers who have acquired rights thereon prior to its establishment by Executive order on October 1, 1884, and the removal of all other white settlers therefrom,

and a change of the eastern boundary line so as to enlarge the reservation.

A bill to this effect was introduced into the Senate at the last Congress, but it was not passed.

THE SOUTHERN UTES.—Want of action upon the agreement concluded with the Southern Utes November 13, 1888, has had an unfavorable effect upon the Indians, prevents the work of allotment, and creates a general disinclination to agricultural pursuits or home-making except of the most temporary character.

PENSIONS.

PENSION ROLL.—By the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, it appears there were on June 30, 1893, 966,012 pensioners borne upon the rolls of the 18 pension agencies, being 89,944 more than were carried on the rolls at the close of the last fiscal year. These pensioners are classified as follows:

Widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers	17
Army invalid pensioners	360,658
Army widows, minor children, etc	107,622
Navy invalid pensioners	4,782
Navy widows, minor children, etc	2,583
Survivors of the war of 1812	86
Widows of soldiers of the war of 1812	5,425
Survivors of the Mexican war	14,149
Widows of soldiers of the Mexican war	7,369
Survivors of Indian wars (1832 to 1842)	2,544
Widows of survivors of Indian wars (1832 to 1842)	1,338
Army nurses	284
Act of June 27, 1890:	
Army invalid pensioners	365,084
Army widows, minor children, etc	77,838
Navy invalid pensioners	12,119
Navy widows, minor children, etc	4,114

The total amount expended for pensions during the fiscal year was \$156,740,467.14.

The amount due 5,961 pensioners June 30, 1893, who were not paid for want of time, and who were to be paid out of the funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1894, is \$1,309,945.29.

The Commissioner estimates that the appropriation of \$165,000,000 for the fiscal year 1894, will be ample. It is almost certain that several millions will be turned back into the Treasury.

The estimates for the fiscal year 1895, \$160,000,000, have already been submitted.

PENSION LAWS.—The Commissioner recommends a codification of the pension laws, with such slight changes as will make them harmonious. At present they consist of many separate acts, framed with little reference to each other, and often giving rise to perplexing questions in the settlement of claims for accrued pensions, etc.

WORK OF THE BUREAU.—Precedence is no longer given in the Bureau to cases under the act of June 27, 1890, but claims for pension under the prior laws, for disabilities of service origin, are now adjudicated in their order, where the evidence is complete. So far from holding back this class of claims, I agree with the Commissioner that they should have precedence as being older and more meritorious.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION DIVISION.—An intelligent corps of special examiners is of the highest importance, not only for the discovery and prevention of frauds, in which they annually save the Government many times the amount of the expense incurred, but for the discovery and bringing to light evidence which will aid honest and deserving claimants in establishing their claims. Their sole duty and aim is to get at the real facts of every case examined; and all examinations of witnesses relative to particular claims are made after notice to the claimants, who may participate therein, and may themselves procure witnesses for examination.

The work of this division has largely increased, and its force should be augmented. An additional appropriation of \$300,000 has been asked for the present fiscal year for the per diem and expenses of special examiners.

LAW DIVISION.—The Law Division is charged with very important duties, including all matters relating to the standing and conduct of attorneys and claim agents and their fees; all questions of law arising in the Bureau, and upon appeals to the Secretary of the Interior, and all cases of fraud or improper practices brought to light by the special examiners, or otherwise. The chief of the Law Division and his principal assistants are men of superior ability and attainments, and are well deserving of higher compensation than they are now receiving. It seems but just that they should have salaries corresponding with those of the principal officers of the Medical Division.

CERTIFICATE DIVISION.—Certificates issued during the fiscal year:

The total number of certificates issued.....	192,188
The aggregate of persons added to the rolls.....	123,634
The total number dropped from all causes.....	33,690

First payments were made upon 184,494 claims, amounting to \$33,756,549.38.

First payments were made upon 127,986 original claims, amounting to \$26,815,608.89.

First payments upon old law increase claims, and additional claims under the act of June 27, 1890, amounted to \$4,081,284.76.

The average value of all original payments during the year was \$209.52. Average of same under act of June 27, 1890, was \$170.36.

The average annual sum paid to the 966,012 pensioners on the rolls was \$130,510,179.34, and the average annual value of each pension was \$135.10. There remained at the close of the year, in the hands of agents and in the Treasury, an unexpended balance of the appropriation, \$2,437,371.40.

During the past five fiscal years certificates have been issued as follows:

1888.....	113, 173	1891.....	250, 565
1889.....	145, 298	1892.....	311, 589
1890.....	151, 658	1893.....	192, 188

LAND WARRANTS.—During the year there were issued 11 bounty-land warrants; 298 claims for land warrants were rejected, and 113 such claims were pending at the close of the year.

SURVIVORS AND WIDOWS OF FORMER WARS.—Fifteen widows and two daughters of veterans of the Revolution constitute the pension roll of that war. Eighty-six survivors of the war of 1812 constitute the remnant of that list.

THE ANNUAL VALUE OF THE DROPPED-PENSIONERS' ROLL.—The annual value of the 33,690 pensioners dropped from the roll was \$4,878,146.21.

PENSION FRAUDS.—The report of the Commissioner calls attention to the fact that wholesale frauds were discovered by the work of intelligent special examiners at Norfolk, Va., and in New Mexico and Iowa. In the first two instances mentioned, hundreds of fraudulent pension claims had been allowed by the Bureau upon testimony manufactured and forged by the claim agents, and other hundreds of like claims from the same claim agents were pending in the Bureau.

In the Iowa case, the claim agent had secured control of several local medical boards. This was usually accomplished through insidious methods, as by having the claimant, a brief time before examination, go to the member of the board for prescription or treatment, paying his fee and repeating this practice so often that the surgeon could not fail to understand that the real object was to give him additional pay from the claimant to induce a high rating for his client. The Commissioner promptly dismissed the examining boards, and the agents and some of the examining surgeons are now being prosecuted.

The stoppage of payment of illegal pensions in these three places alone has saved the Government an amount annually nearly equal to the expense of the entire force of special examiners. When it is remembered that this work of the examiners has been in progress for but six months, and that the payment of the pensions would have continued for an average of nearly twenty years, the immense saving to the Government can be realized.

Besides, these pensions were being obtained through fraud, and how can public money be better spent than to prevent dishonesty?

ACT OF JUNE 27, 1890.—Under this act, aside from the requisite services and honorable discharge, there is but one condition that can give a right to pension, viz:

A mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support.

On the 15th day of October, 1890, Order 164 was issued by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Assistant Secretary. It directed that specific disabilities should be rated under the act of June 27, 1890, as they would have been rated under the schedules then in force for disabilities of service origin, up to \$12 per month. The medical referee stated in answer to an inquiry that under this order the capacity of claimants to perform manual labor was not considered in adjudicating their claims.

On January 7, 1893, Assistant Secretary Bussey, in the application of Henry W. Weike for pension, officially construed the act of June 27, 1890, and held that to entitle the applicant to pension the disability must be of a character to incapacitate from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to produce inability to earn a support. While this was the clear language of the act of Congress, Order 164 had caused its erroneous disregard by the Pension Bureau. A copy of the decision in the Weike case will be found in the appendix.

On May 27, 1893, in the Bennett case, this question was again before the Secretary's office. The decision in the Weike case was affirmed, and the Commissioner was directed to have an examination made to determine what pensions had theretofore been allowed under the second section of the act of June 27, 1890, in disregard of the terms of said act, and in conflict with the ruling of the Department in the case of Charles T. Bennett. A copy of the decision in the Bennett case, and the order setting aside Order 164, will be found in the appendix.

In pursuance of this order, a board of revision was formed of the ablest and most experienced men in the Pension Bureau, with instructions to examine the cases allowed under the act of June 27, 1890, and to cull out such as had no legal basis to rest upon. In cases where it was believed that the pensions could not be sustained, and another medical examination was thought necessary, the payment of the pensions was ordered to be suspended pending investigation. This was done by the Commissioner of Pensions in pursuance of the uniform practice of the Bureau as it had existed almost from the organization thereof.

The pensioner was not dropped from the rolls, but payment of his pension was suspended, and the usual sixty days notice was given to the pensioner in which he could ask for a medical examination, or supply further evidence of his right to a pension. The examination of his proof having disclosed that he was not entitled to a pension, he was told that the payment of his pension was suspended until he could put on record a case which would authorize payment according to the terms of the act of Congress.

It was found that many thus suspended were able to supply the proof, when notice was given that proof was required; and to these, payment was at once resumed. The former practice in regard to suspensions

was also modified in cases where the proof on file disclosed the fact that the pensioner was entitled to some rating, although not to the rating which had been allowed him. A copy of this order will be found in the appendix.

BOARD OF PENSION APPEALS.—The work of this board comes under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Secretary. Its duties involve the investigation of such cases as are appealed from the decisions of the Commissioner of Pensions. While, theoretically, the Secretary passes upon all these applications for review, for years it has been impracticable for him even to read and sign the decisions. They are prepared by the members of the Board of Pension Appeals, and with the exception of cases involving some new principle of importance, are approved and returned to the Commissioner of Pensions by the Assistant Secretary.

A full presentation of the work of the Board of Pension Appeals will be found in the report of the Assistant Secretary contained in the appendix.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The report of the Commissioner of Patents upon the business of the Patent Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, shows that, including applications for patents for inventions, for designs, reissue patents, for registration of trademarks, labels, and prints, and for caveats, the total number of applications received was 45,938; number of patents granted, 23,471; trademarks and prints registered, 1,885; patents withheld for nonpayment of final fee, 3,679; letters patent expired, 13,672.

The total receipts were \$1,288,809.07 and the expenditures \$1,111,444.22, leaving a surplus of \$177,364.85 to be turned into the Treasury and increasing to \$4,279,805.94 the amount in the Treasury to the credit of the patent fund.

Comparative statement.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
June 30, 1889.....	\$1,186,557.22	\$999,697.24
June 30, 1890.....	1,347,293.21	1,081,173.56
June 30, 1891.....	1,302,794.59	1,145,502.90
June 30, 1892.....	1,268,727.35	1,114,134.23
June 30, 1893.....	1,288,809.07	1,111,444.22

Number of applications for patents, including reissues, designs, trade-marks, labels, and prints—

June 30, 1889.....	39,702
June 30, 1890.....	43,810
June 30, 1891.....	43,616
June 30, 1892.....	43,544
June 30, 1893.....	43,589

Applications awaiting action on the part of the office—

July 1, 1889.....	7, 073
July 1, 1890.....	6, 585
July 1, 1891.....	8, 911
July 1, 1892.....	9, 447
July 1, 1893.....	8, 283

The Commissioner states that, while impressed with the necessity of strict economy in the administration of his office, he has found that the proper development of the patent system demands two important additions to the resources of the office, in order to properly assist the applicant to secure his patent and to serve the public by preventing the issue of duplicate or otherwise invalid patents.

In the interest of applicants he proposes to establish a classification division for the purpose of philosophically classifying the 533,077 patents already issued, together with the entire mass of foreign patents and printed publications constituting the field of search in the case of every application for patent, and he recommends that the following force be provided for this work: One chief of division, at \$2,750 per annum; 2 first assistant examiners, at \$1,800 each; 2 second assistant examiners, at \$1,600 each; 3 third assistant examiners, at \$1,400 each; 36 fourth assistants, at \$1,200 each; 4 clerks, 2 at \$1,200 and 2 at \$1,000 each; 2 copyists, at \$900 each; and 2 assistant messengers, at \$720 each. Incident to the proper inauguration of this policy, he also recommends the increasing of the appropriation for the scientific library to \$10,000.

The Commissioner further proposes in the interest of the public to provide a systematic method of examination of industries to which patents pertain as they actually exist in the country at large. Patents now go to issue upon the result of searches among books and documents, and the disparity is often wide between industries as there exhibited and as actually conducted in factories and in commerce. To carry this policy into effect it is necessary that some part of the examining force be detailed temporarily to acquaint themselves in a practical way with the industries to which the work of their respective divisions relates, and an appropriation for this purpose of \$1,250 is recommended.

An appropriation of \$750 is also urged as necessary to provide for the transportation of patents and publications to foreign countries and to permit of the acceptance of foreign exchanges; the declination of valuable exchanges often becomes necessary, owing to lack of funds to pay for the transportation of the same.

The increase of the issue of the Official Gazette of the Patent Office is suggested, in order that it be furnished free to small libraries other than public libraries, when they are accessible to mechanics, inventors, or students. The present law, act of May 18, 1872 (17 Stat., 131), requires that the libraries should be free in order to have the Gazette

free, and this excludes nearly all maintained by associations, trades, and business establishments for the benefit of those connected with them. The necessity for the amendment of the law is apparent.

Attention is called to the fact, of which mention has been made in previous reports, that there are seventy-six copyists in the Patent Office receiving a salary of but \$720 per annum, whereas the lowest salary paid copyists in the other bureaus of the Department is \$900. It is submitted that such discrimination is unjust and unwise, and has the effect of causing the loss, from time to time, of trained employés, who seek transfers to other bureaus in which, for the same service, they will receive \$900.

The Commissioner adverts to the overcrowded and congested condition of the office as an obstacle to the transaction of public business, repeatedly brought to the attention of Congress by his predecessors, and concludes that—

With the growth of the office it is worse to-day than ever before in the history of the system. The crowding of the employés and the defects of ventilation, light, and heat are such as are not tolerated in private business establishments and would not be permitted by any factory inspector in a State having factory laws. In my judgment it is not only a public loss, but a daily wrong to the employés of the Government. It will never be righted, nor can the public business be transacted with reasonable dispatch, until this Bureau is accorded the exclusive occupancy of the Patent Office or until a new and commodious Patent Office building is authorized and built.

There can be no doubt that additional buildings must be constructed for the Department of the Interior. The Patent Office should occupy alone the building erected for it, while the other bureaus, with the exception of the Pension Bureau, should be provided with suitable permanent quarters.

CENSUS.

The Census had already been in progress for so long a time when, during the month of March, it came under the control of the present administration that, at first, it was deemed wise to leave its conclusion to the former management. On the 31st of July Mr. Porter resigned the office of Superintendent of the Census, and presented a report showing that during the year the following volumes of the final report had been published, and the first two distributed: "Mineral Resources of the United States," and "Wealth, Debt, and Taxation—Part I: Public Indebtedness."

His report also showed the condition of the census on July 31, by the following table:

Titles.	Number of pages.		
	Total.	In type.	Plated.
Mineral Industries.....	874		874
Wealth, Debt, and Taxation.....	902		902
Alaska.....	294		294
Indians.....	886	127	759
Transportation.....	560	108	452
Insurance.....	768	294	474
Vital and Social Statistics.....	791	242	549
Manufactures.....	328	328	
Crime, Pauperism, and Benevolence.....	637	347	290
Churches.....			
Population.....	541	541	
Fish and Fisheries.....			
Education.....			
Agriculture.....			
Farms, Homes, and Mortgages.....			
Compendium, Part I.....	1,098		1,098
Compendium, Part II.....	754	148	606
Total.....	8,433	2,135	6,298

FINANCIAL REPORT.—The total disbursements on account of the Eleventh Census, up to and including July 31, 1893, amounted to \$9,468,582.81, paid from appropriations, as follows:

Expenses Eleventh Census.....	\$7,719,903.59
Farms, homes, and mortgages.....	1,151,157.12
Printing, engraving, and binding.....	597,522.10
Total.....	9,468,582.81
Grand total of pay rolls to July 31, 1893.....	4,116,565.00

Prior to the filing of this report, I had been led to believe that the Census was rapidly approaching completion, and that it would be finished within the time prescribed by the act of Congress, namely, December 31, 1893; but a conference of the chiefs of the various divisions satisfied me that a radical change was necessary to improve the work of the Census, and to bring it to a completion. After careful consideration, and conference with the best statisticians of the country, it was determined that the services of Mr. Carroll D. Wright should be secured to close the work. Congress promptly authorized his assignment, while filling the office of Commissioner of Labor, to perform the additional duties of Superintendent of the Census, and he was so appointed. Congress also extended the time for the completion of the Census to July 1, 1894.

I now feel all confidence that every effort is being conscientiously made to bring the Census to a close, and to render it as useful as possible when finished.

A recent report from the Commissioner of Labor in charge shows the following summary of work in the Census Office from August 1 to October 31, 1893:

Summary of work in Census Office, August 1 to October 31, 1893.

ADMINISTRATION.

Employés:

Number on clerical roll August 1, 1893.....	1,050	
Dismissed, resigned, and died	187	863
Appointed and reinstated.....		122
Total October 31, 1893		985
Special agents on roll August 1, 1893	34	
Transferred to clerical roll, dismissed, and resigned....	17	
Total October 31, 1893.....		17
Total number of employés October 31, 1893		1,002

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Balance to credit of appropriations August 1, 1893:

Expenses Eleventh Census.....	\$461,246.45	
Farms, homes, and mortgages	179,369.97	
Printing and binding	2,597.80	\$643,214.22

Disbursements August 1 to November 4, 1893:

Expenses Eleventh Census.....	210,040.58	
Farms, homes, and mortgages.....	25,676.55	
Printing and binding	1,098.79	236,815.92

Balance to credit of appropriations November 5, 1893:

Expenses Eleventh Census.....	251,205.87	
Farms, homes, and mortgages.....	153,693.42	
Printing and binding.....	1,499.01	406,398.30

NUMBER OF PAGES IN PROOF.—The exact progress of the work from July 31 to October 31—three months—is best represented by bringing the pages of plated proof at the two dates into direct comparison, as shown in the following statement, the additional number of pages presented to plate proof during the period being 1,805:

Census reports and compendium.

Report on—	Number of pages plated.		
	August 1.	November 1.	Increase.
Total increase.....			1,805
Mineral industries.....	Complete.		
Wealth, debt, and taxation, I.....	Complete.		
Wealth, debt, and taxation, II.....			
Alaska.....	Complete.		
Indians.....	759	759	
Transportation.....	452	452	
Vital statistics.....	549	644	95
Insurance.....	474	768	294
Manufactures.....			
Crime, pauperism, and benevolence.....	290	869	579
Churches.....			
Social statistics.....			
Population.....		539	539
Fish and fisheries.....			
Education.....		150	150
Special classes.....			
Agriculture.....			
Farms, homes, and mortgages.....			
Compendium, I.....	Complete.		
Compendium, II.....	606	754	148

THE COMPLETION OF THE CENSUS.—A careful examination of all the work contemplated by the act providing for the Eleventh Census warrants the statement that nearly all, if not all, the principal reports called for can be put into the hands of the printer before the expiration of the present limit; that is, June 30, 1894. More than half of the reports will be completed some months prior to that date. The report on Population and that on Farms, Homes, and Mortgages may be delayed beyond the limit. Changes made in the report on Manufactures will undoubtedly enable the office to complete that part of its work late in the spring of 1894.

All text of forthcoming reports will be limited to the analyses of the statistics presented, with proper comparisons of the past with the present. While this will not shorten the time much, it will condense the reports to statistical bases and is in line with the oft-repeated policy of the Census Office, that the Eleventh Census should be purely a statistical census.

An effort is being made to bring out at an early day the reports on the three great and leading divisions of the census—population, agriculture, and manufactures.

THE COST OF COMPLETING THE CENSUS.—The present force is as large as can be economically employed. As the census draws to a close the highest grade of clerical service is required, and many clerks who were perfectly competent during the cruder parts of the tabulation, now prove to be incompetent when the best arithmetical skill is required. It is also difficult to distribute a large force when the final tabulations and revisions and compilations are being made, but the present force can be maintained for several months.

The appropriation now available will allow this up to the 1st of February, 1894, when additional appropriations will be absolutely necessary. For the clerical work of the census a new appropriation, something less than \$400,000, will be ample to complete it. Specific statements can be made later on, and which will show more clearly the exact sum necessary.

Extra provision will have to be made for the printing and binding of the final results of the census. It will also be necessary to provide for the binding of the original returns of the Eleventh Census. The cost of binding the returns of the Tenth Census was about \$2 per volume. As the schedules employed in 1890 were much smaller than those in 1880, the cost need not exceed from \$1 to \$1.25 per volume, but the number of volumes will aggregate nearly 18,000. Provision should be made at an early date for binding this number of volumes of original returns.

In all probability, therefore, the completion of the Eleventh Census will require, in round numbers, further appropriations to the extent of \$500,000. Of course, should Congress order large numbers of any specific reports, especial provision will be made for printing them.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The money appropriated for the work of the Geological Survey for the fiscal year 1892-'93 was \$376,000, while for the preceding year it was \$596,000. This reduction of \$220,000, or about 37 per cent, necessitated extensive reorganization and curtailment of work. Such reorganization was promptly effected after the passage of the annual appropriation bill, and the Bureau adjusted to the new condition. The adjustment was so arranged as to impair the efficiency of the Bureau as little as possible.

Little change was necessary in the topographic branch of the work, and the surveys carried on as in former years yielded 91 manuscript atlas sheets, covering 26,000 square miles, situated in 21 States and Territories. In the geologic branch, the energies of the force were almost wholly given to completing office work on field observations already made and data gathered. This resulted in the completion of a large number of geologic atlas sheets ready for publication, and in the arrangement of a large amount of geologic notes ready for either publication or for permanent preservation in the archives of the Survey.

In the paleontologic branch, the same general policy was pursued. Substantially no field work was done, and the work of such paleontologists as were retained in the Survey was given to the study and arrangement of the collections and material already gathered. Work in chemistry was confined similarly to the absolutely essential routine analyses needful in connection with the work of the geologists. The work on the physical characteristics of rocks and in terrestrial physics which has been carried on almost from the organization of the Survey, and which has yielded many interesting and valuable results, it was found necessary to discontinue.

In the accompanying report of the Director of the Geological Survey, will be found a summary of the work done and the results achieved by this laboratory, and a summary of the work accomplished by the paleontologic branch, showing their relations to the other work of the Survey and their economic importance to the great industries of the country.

The value to scholars, engineers, miners, and to commerce of the work carried on by the Geological Survey is attested by the growing demand for its maps, memoirs, and reports, and by the increased value of the mineral product of the country, which has increased at a much higher rate than the increase in population, largely aided, it is believed, by scientific direction and official research.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The Commissioner of Education reports that he gave much time during the past year to the work of preparation for the international congresses upon education held at Chicago in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition. This work consisted in collecting by correspondence and from documents in the Bureau the names of many thousand educationists in all parts of the world, and in forwarding to them invitations to attend the congresses; also in the preparation of an elaborate programme of topics to be presented by papers and discussions. The Commissioner considers these educational congresses and the educational exhibits at the World's Fair to be of unusual significance, in view of the changes in educational systems now in progress throughout the world. He has provided for a careful study and report of the educational exhibits.

A summary of the work of the Bureau shows, among many other items, 18,271 letters, 18,049 circulars, and 27,525 statistical forms sent out, and 125,395 documents distributed; 8,959 home and foreign journals and reviews examined, and 20,773 college catalogues assorted. The educational library possesses 52,790 books and 130,000 pamphlets.

The statistics of the last year not being yet available, a comparative showing of the pupils, teachers, and expenditures of the public schools of the United States for three previous years is given, as follows:

Years.	Pupils enrolled.	Teachers.		Total expenditures.
		Male.	Female.	
1889-'90	12,722,581	125,525	238,897	\$140,506,715
1890-'91	13,048,282	123,287	245,098	148,738,251
1891-'92	13,203,786	121,551	374,431	155,982,942

Two Annual Reports and eleven other documents, aggregating 5,387 printed pages, were sent within the year to the Public Printer for publication.

The process of putting in operation the act of Congress of August 30, 1890, in aid of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, was completed within the year, and all the States and Territories coming within the purview of the act were recommended in June for certification as entitled to the installment of the fund for the next fiscal year. A tabulation of the financial reports of the presidents of the institutions benefited shows among other items the amounts received by each from the United States land grant of 1862, from the experiment-station act of 1887, and from the additional endowment act of 1890, in comparison with the amount received from the State and other sources.

The administration of education in Alaska has been as successful as could be expected with a reduced appropriation (\$40,000 in lieu of \$50,000 allowed the previous year). The assistant agent was sent on a

tour of inspection of schools throughout southeastern Alaska, while the general agent prosecuted the experiment of introducing domesticated reindeer into the Arctic regions, for which purpose Congress had made an appropriation of \$6,000. The few deer placed at Unalaska and the herd of 175 at Port Clarence (with funds subscribed by private parties) were found to have thriven during the winter, showing an increase of 79 fawns and only 11 deaths. Port Clarence is a good harbor just south of Behring Strait, selected as the reindeer station by reason of its nearness to Siberia (whence the animals are obtained), its abundant pasturage, and its convenience as a distributing point. Here a comfortable house was built, and during the past winter a number of Alaskan boys were instructed in the care and management of the deer by two Siberian herders, and were taught in school by the two white teachers, who also served as superintendents of the station. This past summer 127 additional deer were imported, and the total of the herd is now 345. Great hopes are based on this experiment as a possible plan for stocking Arctic Alaska with food, providing means of transportation, and furnishing the natives a considerable list of articles of commercial value.

By reason of the decrease of the appropriation for education in Alaska, heavy reductions were made in the amounts allowed to contract mission schools; the salaries of teachers were generally reduced, and three public schools were suspended (those at Klawack, Kake, and Karluk). The still greater reduction in the appropriation for the current year (\$30,000) is regretted. A reversal of this policy and a restoration of the annual grant to \$50,000, the amount allowed for three consecutive years, is strongly urged by the Commissioner.

BUREAU OF RAILROADS.

The report of the Commissioner of Railroads contains full information respecting the condition for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, of the several railroad companies coming under the jurisdiction of his office.

AUTHORITY CONFERRED BY THE ACT OF JUNE 19, 1878.

The Commissioner explains the functions of his office, under the act establishing it, and calls attention to the neglect of certain of the land-grant railroad companies to make reports in accordance with the prescribed forms.

The most important function of the office is the ascertainment of the amounts due the Government by the several bond-aided railroad companies under the provisions of the Thurman act. The beneficiaries under this act are the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Western Pacific, Central Branch Union Pacific, and the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad companies.

A history of Pacific railroad legislation is given, with information concerning the issues of bonds and grants of land to the railroad companies whose roads are in whole or in part west, north, or south of the Missouri River, the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers being fixed as the dividing line.

MEANING OF NET EARNINGS.—The most important question in litigation, arising under the Thurman act, *i. e.*, as to what constituted "net earnings" within the meaning of the law, was finally held by the Supreme Court to exclude expenditures for new construction and new equipment. (99 U. S., 402.)

LITIGATION PENDING.—The suit of the Union Pacific Railway Company to recover amounts collected from it on account of the earnings from the bridge across the Missouri River between Council Bluffs and Omaha, is pending in the Court of Claims, the contention of the company being that, as the bridge was not constructed by the aid of bonds, it is not subject to the requirements of law with respect to the payment of a percentage of net earnings. It is also contended that the Government is not entitled to a percentage of the net earnings derived from the operation of its Pullman association cars.

In assuming the contrary the Commissioner is sustained by the decision of the Supreme Court in *United States v. The Union Pacific Railway Company* (99 U. S., 419), wherein the court held the net earnings "must be regarded as embracing all the earnings and income derived by the company from the railroad proper, and all the appurtenances and appurtenances thereof, including its ferry and bridge at Omaha, its cars and all its property and apparatus legitimately connected with its railroad." Under this decision the net earnings from the sources mentioned have been included in the amounts found due from that company.

CONDITION OF THE PROPERTIES.—The Commissioner, by personal inspection, found the condition of the properties of the Union and Central Pacific railroad companies to be good. The books and accounts of the bond-aided companies were examined by the book-keeper and the amounts due the United States carefully ascertained. Full statements of the financial condition of the companies are contained in the report.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Union Pacific Railway Company, including the Kansas division, shows an increase in net earnings over the previous year of \$658,184.19. The amount found due the United States under the act of 1864 (Kansas division) and the act of 1878 (Union division) was \$42,081.27 in excess of the previous year.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The net earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for 1892 show a falling off of \$570,019.89 as compared with 1891; the requirement for 1892, under the act of 1878, being \$36,467.94 less than for 1891. This is due to the decreased earnings of the aided portion of the road.

SIoux CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—By reason of an increase of \$106,825.22 in the amount expended for new equipment, the net earnings of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company were reduced to \$26,385.32, which, being insufficient to pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds, the 5 per cent of net earnings under the acts of 1862 and 1864 are not due the United States. (*United States v. Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company*, 99 U. S., 492.) One-half the amount of Government transportation for the year, however, viz, \$14,407.03, is due the United States.

CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company shows an increase in net earnings over 1891 of \$107,745.56, and a corresponding increase in the amount found due the United States, under the acts of 1862 and 1864, of \$13,330.79.

RECOMMENDATIONS.—In explaining that the debts of the companies are steadily increasing under the operation of law, the Commissioner calls attention to the fact that the Thurman Act is applicable only to two of the bond-aided roads, instead of to all, which latter is made the subject of a recommendation, as follows:

I recommend that section 4 of the act approved May 7, 1878, otherwise known as the "Thurman Act," be amended so as to embrace within its provisions all of the Pacific railroads which have received from the United States bonds in aid of construction.

He also recommends that accounts for transportation services rendered the Government, including the carriage of the mails, be transmitted through his office to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury; the object being to lodge all information respecting the bond-aided roads in some *one* Bureau.

He also recommends the appointment by the President of a commission with full power to settle the indebtedness of the bond-aided companies to the Government.

The Commissioner's report is accompanied by four appendixes and six tables, giving full financial and statistical information with regard to the bond-aided and land-grant railroad companies coming under the supervision of his office.

REPORT OF GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS.

The report of the Government directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company, taken in connection with the report of the Commissioner of Railroads, is of importance. The directors report, as the result of personal examination, that the physical condition of the system is excellent. The condition and character of the motive power has never been so good, nor the freight and passenger equipment so extensive.

Notwithstanding this enlargement of the business capacity, and the improvement of the traffic facilities of the railway, the directors report a considerable decrease in earnings for the fiscal year. (The report of the

Commissioner of Railroads, in respect to earnings and expenses, was for the calendar year and for the bond-aided portion of the road only). The report upon the entire system is as follows:

	1892.	1893.	Difference.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Earnings	\$44,547,640.39	\$44,240,713.27	.....	\$306,927.12
Expenses.....	28,521,110.25	28,695,792.20	\$174,681.95	.....

The directors mention the creation by the company, in September, 1891, of a collateral trust, for the purpose of relieving itself from the pressure of its large and unmanageable floating debt, for which purpose substantially all the bonds, stocks, and other available assets of the company were transferred to the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., as trustees. By the terms of the indenture of trust it was provided that collateral trust notes, properly certified by the trustees, might be issued to the extent of \$24,000,000; and that these notes should be applied to the payment or extension of the existing floating debt, which, at the time of the creation of the trust, amounted to about \$20,000,000. The total amount of collateral trust notes issued was \$18,710,000. The estimated value of the property and assets covered by the pledge was \$42,000,000.

The amount of the outstanding collateral trust notes, which had been canceled and retired at the date of the directors' report, was \$7,280,000, and the amount of notes outstanding \$11,430,000; this reduction having been effected by the sale of a portion of the collateral security. The security still held by the trustees has been recently appraised by the company as follows:

Bonds (estimated market value).....	\$17,503,514.60
Stocks (estimated market value)	7,160,396.07
Total	24,663,910.67

The directors caution those interested, however, from inferring from the foregoing statement that the trustees disposed of securities amounting in value to \$17,000,000 in order to cancel and retire \$7,000,000 in notes. The difference between the estimate of to-day and that of September, 1891, including both the securities sold and the allowance made in the decreased market value of the securities, is still on hand. The directors are satisfied that a prudent administration of the trust will result in the payment of all the notes outstanding and leave a considerable equity applicable to other requirements of the company.

The directors call attention to the approaching maturity of the debt due by the company to the United States (for full details of which see Table No. 1, published as an appendix to the Report of the Commissioner of Railroads), and renew the recommendations, so frequently

made by their predecessors, for a prompt and complete adjustment of the financial relations between the company and the United States.

Their report was filed before the road was placed in charge of receivers. Since that time the interests of the Government have been under the care of the Department of Justice.

THE TERRITORIES.

NEW MEXICO.

The report of the governor states that there has been no material change in the population. The only substantial increase by way of immigration has been in localities favorable to irrigation enterprises, notably in Eddy, Chaves, and San Juan counties, and on the Maxwell grant, in Colfax County.

The total assessed valuation of the property of the Territory is \$41,602,198.41. The debt of the Territory on August 29, 1893, was \$911,712.27.

The total entries at the several land offices for the year ended June 30, 1893, covered 15,627,348.97+ acres. During the same period 2,343 miles of Government lines were surveyed and established, 376 plats made, 95 mineral locations surveyed, and 2,000 claims for survey of small farms, under the "small holdings" clause of the land-court act, were filed in the office of the Surveyor-General.

The court of private land claims has been busily engaged considering the numerous Spanish and Mexican land grant cases, establishing absolutely valid titles to just grants, and restoring to the public domain large areas improperly claimed. A recapitulation of the work of the court August 31, 1893, shows 262 cases filed for land in New Mexico; grants confirmed for land, 23; grants rejected, 7; cases appealed to Supreme Court by claimants, 4; by United States, 4; estimated total number of acres claimed, 1,558,875; estimated total confirmed, 739,595; cut and rejected, 819,280. The necessity of immediate surveys of the grants confirmed by the court and the small holdings passed upon by the Surveyor-General is dwelt upon.

AGRICULTURE.—Irrigation prospects, on which so much depends in New Mexico, are exceedingly promising. Not only are vast works being constructed for saving and utilizing large bodies of water now going to waste, but especial attention is being given to the cultivation of new products, such as sugar beets and canaigre, the latter being a valuable tanning agent, averaging from ten to twenty tons per acre.

Five years ago the Pecos Valley was a barren plain occupied by a half dozen cattle raisers; to-day it is a prosperous farming region, with a population of over 17,000 persons and two flourishing towns. The splendid system of irrigation in vogue in this region has brought about this wonderful development. The storage system to save the flood

and storm waters, which is nearly perfected has a capacity of over 15,000,000,000 cubic feet, the canals covering 500,000 acres, chiefly in New Mexico.

Sixty thousand acres of land in this valley have already been disposed of to farmers, and 20,000 are now actually under cultivation, yielding five cuttings of alfalfa per year of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons per acre per cutting. Hundreds of orchards and vineyards have been planted and are already beginning to yield abundantly. Last season in the famous Mesilla Valley, Southern New Mexico, many orchards yielded \$10 per tree, and this year the yield is so large that even at current prices the returns will be much greater.

STOCK-RAISING.—Stock-raising, owing to the severe and continuous droughts of the past, has greatly decreased, but during this summer the abundant rains over the whole Territory have caused marked improvement. In Eddy there has been quite a development in raising high-grade stock, over \$200,000 worth of blooded horses and cattle having been imported into that country during the past year and a half.

MINES AND MINING.—Many mines in the Territory have closed down in the past year, owing to the decrease in the value of silver and lead and the great stringency in the money market.

The Territory possesses splendid undeveloped resources, consisting of industrial minerals and precious stones. These in the near future will yield great revenue.

There are large beds of bituminous coal situated in nearly every county, and there is an extensive body of anthracite coal near Cerrillos, in southern Santa Fe County. The quantity of coal mined during the past year at Gallup, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, 292,650 tons; at Blossburg and Raton, Colfax County, 244,955 tons; at Cerrillos, Santa Fe County, 18,747 tons; at Monera, Rio Arriba County, 20,000 tons; at Carthage, Socorro County, 49,529 tons.

In the southern part of Santa Fe County, in the county of San Miguel, and in several other places are to be found large deposits of gypsum. In Dona Ana County, on the San Augustin Plains, there exists the largest deposit of this mineral known in the world, of an exceedingly pure character. Carbonate and sulphate of soda, kaolin and fire clays, and alum beds are also to be found in New Mexico.

Diligent prospecting has revealed many new deposits of precious stones, among these being turquoises of great merit, and this industry bids fair to become one of the chief economic resources of New Mexico. Among the precious stones may be mentioned the so-called Montana sapphires, garnets, milk and fire opals, peridots, a great variety of fine agates, besides petrified woods, fit for inlaying, mosaic work, or jewelry. Gold and silver quartz, valuable for fine work in jewelry, are produced from various mines.

INDIANS.—The condition of the Indians remains about the same.

The recommendation made by Governor Prince in his last report that the Jicarilla Apache Agency be made a separate and independent agency is renewed.

The two potent causes cited as responsible for the deterioration of the Navajoes are, first, the succession of very dry seasons, which have caused poor crops, a greater scarcity of forage, and consequent loss of many sheep and ponies by starvation during the winters, a poor yield of wool, and the low prices received; second, the traffic in whisky. The development of a water supply upon the reservation is urgently recommended to relieve the first source of trouble, and the appointment of special detectives or deputy marshals to secure the arrests and convictions of prominent lawbreakers engaged in selling liquor to the Indians is given as the second remedial agent.

EDUCATION.—The public schools of the Territory are steadily improving. The report of the superintendent for the year ending December 1, 1892, shows an enrollment of 23,151 pupils, with an average daily attendance of 15,832; the number of teachers employed is 557, and there are 532 school districts. The school session averages four and one-half months. The private and religious institutions of learning are reported to be in a flourishing condition.

LEGISLATION.—The last legislature passed a law providing for a county court in every county where the county seat has a population of 2,000 or more; the court to have exclusive jurisdiction in all civil causes arising in the county, except cases where the sum involved does not exceed \$300, and to have concurrent jurisdiction with all justices of the peace in civil and criminal cases; and that cases now on the docket of the district court may, upon request of either of the parties, be transferred to the proper county court. Provision is made for jury trials and the preservation of testimony, and that the records and dockets of such courts be kept in the same manner as provided for district courts.

The approval of this act by Congress is strongly urged, as it will tend to relieve the congested condition of the dockets of the district courts, which have become so crowded that cases seven years old are pending therein. One provision of the act, however, is pronounced to be unwise, namely, the provision that in the first instance the judges shall be appointed by the county commissioners, and after that elected. It is claimed that in view of the present condition of society in the Territory, better and more competent judges can be obtained if they are appointed by the governor, and therefore it is considered advisable to change the act of confirmation in this respect.

ARIZONA.

The governor in his report estimates the population at 65,000, of which 11,000 are Mexicans, mostly native born; 1,200 Chinese, and

about 5,000 belonging to other nationalities. There are 35,700 Indians who are not included in the above enumeration.

The taxable property of the Territory is assessed at \$28,486,183, the valuation of land being \$1.50 per acre; cattle, \$7.61 per head; horses, \$24.18; sheep, \$2; and railroads, per mile, \$5,490. The total debt, including municipal, county, and Territorial, is placed at a fraction over \$3,000,000, of which \$1,500,000 was funded under act of Congress during the year in 5 per cent bonds, effecting a saving of \$32,000 annually to the Territory through the reduced rate of interest. There remains \$1,500,000 of this debt to be refunded.

PUBLIC LANDS.—During the year 143,730 acres of land were entered for settlement and improvement and are being reclaimed to agriculture by irrigation.

RECLAMATION OF LANDS AND IRRIGATION.—The settlement and cultivation of lands have been principally in the valleys, on the line of flowing streams. Not more than 10,000 acres have been successfully cultivated in the Territory without the aid of irrigation, such land being located in the valleys of high altitude.

There are 851 miles of irrigating canals, serving some 573,500 acres of land. In addition to the above there are a number of extensions of canals, constructions of reservoirs, and new canal systems in progress, which, when completed, will give in the aggregate 557 miles of canals, carrying water sufficient to reclaim over 2,044,000 acres of arid land.

THE ARID REGION.—Given the necessary means of irrigation, it is estimated that 10,000,000 acres of land in Arizona can be reclaimed. Several plans are suggested for the accomplishment of this purpose, but the policy recommended as the most conservative and practical is the ceding by the Federal Government of the arid lands to the Territory, with such limitations as to their disposal as might be deemed advisable.

It is urged that if the arid lands were under the control of the Territory they could be utilized for securing of capital necessary for their reclamation, by granting each alternate section or less of lands reclaimed as a bonus to the investors.

AGRICULTURE.—The soil of the valleys and mesa lands is full of vitality, and under the influences of irrigation yields astonishing results, two crops a year being not uncommon in many sections. Hay, especially alfalfa, is cut from four to six times annually, and cereals give a yield of from 30 to 60 bushels per acre. The horticultural interests are also being developed on a large scale and with remarkable success.

RAILROADS AND COMMERCE.—There are 1,104 miles of railroad in operation in the Territory, the Prescott and Phoenix road having constructed 60 miles during the year. When completed, this road will unite northern and southern Arizona. The total customs duties received during the year from imports at Nogales, Ariz., was \$60,673.71, which is an increase of \$10,675.26 over that of the previous year. Greater protec-

tion is needed for the customs district, as it is believed a large amount of illicit trade is carried on through portions of the line which it is impossible to protect with the small force of inspectors provided. The smuggling complained of is chiefly that of Chinese and opium.

STOCK RAISING.—Owing to a drought, extending over a period of the last two years, there has been a loss of from 50 to 60 per cent of range stock. The loss was in a measure aggravated by the heavy overstocking of ranges. The recent rain, however, has given cause for much encouragement in this industry for the present year. The extent and character of grazing lands, areas, rainfall, forage grasses, breeding, increase, etc., are referred to and the grant of a legal tenure to grazing lands by Congress urged. The sheep industry gave a wool cut of 10,000,000 pounds for the year.

MINES AND MINING RESOURCES.—During the year there has been great depreciation in the silver-mining industry, the output of silver being \$287,426 against that of 1881, which was \$6,278,893. This was the largest output for any one year. The closing of silver mines, however, has stimulated the gold-mining industry in a most satisfactory degree. The output for last year was over \$1,000,000, and during the next year, it is confidently believed, the gold output will reach from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000. The copper output for the year was 38,000,000 pounds. The total value of gold, silver, and base bullion given to the country by Arizona during the last 17 years is placed at \$94,293,648.

FOREST AND LUMBER.—The timber region of the Territory is located chiefly in the northern and central parts of Arizona, and covers an area of 10,750 square miles. It is estimated that the total quantity of pine timber fit for commercial purposes is 10,000,000,000 feet. The output of lumber for last year is estimated at 12,000,000 feet.

EDUCATION.—Arizona's public-school system, established in 1871, is fully abreast of the most advanced educational ideas.

Last year, there were 275 teachers employed in the public schools of the Territory. There are 214 school districts, with 15,463 children of school age, of which 9,997 are enrolled on the school list. The total amount paid in salaries was \$140,712.21, and the total expenditure of maintaining the schools for the year was \$205,810. The total value of school property is \$329,419.49. There are also a number of denominational schools.

The Territorial Normal School, the University of the Territory, the School of Mines, and the Agricultural College are prosperous and well patronized. A Territorial Reform School was established by the last legislature for the confinement, discipline, education, employment, and reform of juvenile offenders in Arizona.

INDIANS.—The condition of the Indians, all things considered, is quite satisfactory. The Apache depredations are things of the past, largely owing to the policy adopted during the last administration of Mr. Cleveland of removing the criminal and disturbing elements

among these Indians from the Territory to distant points of the country. Lack of water for farming purposes is the greatest drawback on all the reservations, and liberal appropriations are recommended to supply this want, and thus enable the Indian to become self-sustaining by his own toil.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.—There are 7,134 Indians of school age; the population available for schools is 4,280 and the children enrolled in schools 1,202. Of this number 799 are enrolled in Arizona schools and 403 outside of the Territory. The school accommodation of the Territory for 1893 is 1,070.

These training schools have given excellent results, especially in industrial training, making good domestics of the girls and first-class farm help of the boys. The policy of sending Indian children out of Arizona to the East to be educated is questioned on the ground of health and for other reasons. The very heavy cost of transportation to and from their homes and the fact that the system of industry, especially farming, is entirely different in Arizona from that which obtains east of the Mississippi Valley, are mentioned as additional objections.

TRIAL OF INDIANS.—The trial of Indians under Territorial law has, it is claimed, proved a failure, because the Federal Government has failed to reimburse the county governments of the Territory, which have expended large sums in the prosecution of Indians; and officers, under advice from their superiors, have grown negligent in arresting and punishing Indian offenders. Should the feeling become prevalent on the various reservations that law will not be enforced, a condition of affairs might arise which would materially impede the progress of the Territory and injure the Indian.

THE COLORADO RIVER.—The improvement of the Colorado River in the interest of the western section of Arizona, as well as portions of Nevada and southeastern California, is urged.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Arizona has no public buildings erected by the Federal Government, yet the customs duties and revenues collected in the district of Arizona last year reached the sum of \$85,000.

Not less than \$16,000 is paid annually for the rent of Federal offices. It would be economy for the Government to make appropriations for the erection of necessary buildings, as the annual rental now paid would be a most liberal interest on a sufficient sum to construct them.

PRIVATE-LAND CLAIMS.—The delay in the settlement of title to private-land claims under the Mexican Government is nearing a termination. The creation of a Court of Private Land Claims, with jurisdiction to determine these titles at once, removed this vexed question from the legislative or political to the judicial branch of the Government, where the law and the facts affecting the same could be more carefully and deliberately considered and the sacred treaty obligations determined by courts of judicial learning rather than Congressional committees. There are twenty-one of these claims in Arizona, containing an area, according to the claimants, of about 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 acres.

HEALTH AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.—There is probably no section of the country which possesses climatic conditions more favorable to the restoration and preservation of health, especially for those suffering from pulmonary troubles, as Arizona, especially in its southern portions.

UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES.—The undeveloped resources of Arizona are boundless. Her mountains are threaded with gold and silver veins, large deposits of iron, silver, and lead, and other metals.

An important industry in the course of development, and one which it appears will yield fabulous returns, is the production of canaigre or the tanning root, which is indigenous to this soil and climate.

The demand for this plant for tanning and other chemical purposes is so great that it can not be met by the supply, a fact which suggests its cultivation as one of the most important industries of this region. It is authoritatively stated that the cultivation of canaigre will give a profit of \$100 an acre.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.—The progress of the Territory during the year in social condition has been marked. There have been more homes established and families permanently located, especially in the Salt River Valley, than during any previous year. The increased strength of churches, reform organizations, and fraternal societies has been most gratifying.

STATEHOOD.—The report makes a strong plea for statehood, and claims for Arizona the population and taxable property to entitle it to the right of self-government.

UTAH.

The census of 1890 gives the population of Utah as 207,905. The governor in his report for the year 1893 estimates the population of the Territory as 240,805, an increase of 32,900. The population of the mining districts has decreased during the past six months because of the decline in the price of silver, while in other parts of the Territory it has increased.

The assessed value of real and personal property and improvements for 1893 is \$108,860,111; and the assessed value of property in incorporated cities and towns is \$94,533,352, being an increase of \$7,333,270.47 over that for 1892. The indebtedness of cities and towns for 1893 is stated to be \$2,098,030, which is a decrease of \$17,648 from the preceding year. The residences erected in incorporated cities and towns, reported during fiscal year, are 182, valued at \$218,850, and the number of business houses erected therein during said period is 42, valued at \$179,500. Returns have not been received from Salt Lake City, Ogden, Provo, and Logan, the four principal cities of the Territory, but it is safe to say that hundreds of fine public and private buildings have been erected in those cities, and that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in their construction.

The number of horses and mules assessed in the Territory for the year 1893 is 92,096, and the assessed value of the same amounts to \$2,818,895; number of cattle, 259,925, assessed value, \$2,678,055; and number of sheep, 1,374,836, value \$2,648,128.

Forty-two banks of Utah show the following state of their business June 30, 1893: Capital, \$5,693,643; deposits, \$9,237,726. During the past year 36 miles of railroad extensions have been constructed, which, added to the previous mileage, makes an aggregate of 1,327.94 miles now in operation within the Territory.

The number of entries at the United States Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, is 1,719, being an average of 348,788.90, and amounting to \$94,717.48. The total business of the land office at Salt Lake City, from its opening in March, 1869, to the end of the past fiscal year, is as follows: Acreage, 6,245,869.20; amount, \$1,469,941.75.

The mineral product for 1892 is reported as \$16,276,818.03.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—The rapid increase of population, business, and wealth of the Territory necessitates the erection of public buildings at Salt Lake City and Ogden, and the passage of bills for their erection is urgently recommended. The old capitol building at Fillmore should be granted to the Territory.

TERRITORIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The Reform School, located at Ogden, is doing good work; also the Insane Asylum at Provo, which had \$100,000 appropriated for its maintenance during 1892 and 1893.

The University of Utah, at Salt Lake City, is permanently established, and doing well, but the present situation is too near business centers, and it is recommended that the institution be removed to a quieter location, where a larger tract of land can be secured. The report urges the early passage of the act now pending in Congress granting to the Territory a portion of the Fort Douglass Military Reservation for university purposes.

INDIANS.—The Indians of the Territory are all quiet and peaceably disposed. The number upon the Uintah and Uncompahgre Reservations is about 2,000, and the number of acres within the reservation aggregates about 4,000,000. The lands included within this reservation are some of the most fertile and well watered lands within the commonwealth. As the acreage per capita for the Indians is so unnecessarily large as to be entirely beyond reason, it is recommended that early provision be made for the allotment in severalty of suitable quantities of such land to the Indians, and that the remainder of the lands be then thrown open to the public for settlement. Any further removal of the Indians from Colorado or elsewhere to Utah would be a grave injustice and impediment to the progress of the Territory, and ought not to be considered, much less permitted.

EDUCATIONAL.—The school lands, as a rule, are unoccupied and unproductive, and of little value without irrigation.

The University and Agricultural College are maintained by direct

appropriations from the general fund; beside these, general school taxes aggregating \$360,000 are annually paid, apportioned proportionately to the school population, and expended to support free public district schools. During the past two years Salt Lake City and Ogden alone have expended \$750,000 raised on bonds, to erect free school houses; and hundreds of other districts have expended large sums for similar purposes, while the several churches have erected many magnificent colleges.

AGRICULTURE.—The agricultural lands of the public domain are being settled as fast as irrigation can be procured, but as the cost of constructing canals is heavy, the settlement will necessarily be slow.

UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES.—There are within the Territory, mountains of the richest iron and copper ores, vast beds of coal, sulphur, and other valuable deposits, which only need the touch of capital and access to railways to bring into the markets of the world untold treasures.

LEGISLATION.—The practice of polygamy has been abandoned by the church and the people. Polygamous marriages are forbidden by the authorities of the church. The People's (or Church) Party has been dissolved and the conditions existing in the Territory are now in nowise different from those in vogue in the States of the Union.

The Territory has a population of about 240,000, and an assessed taxable valuation of \$109,000,000. From a careful study of the conditions in this territory I can see no reason why the privilege of statehood should be longer withheld, and I cordially support the application of Utah for admission to the Union.

UTAH COMMISSION.—The Utah Commission reports that the important changes respecting the registration of voters and the time and manner of holding elections approved by the Territorial assembly March 10, 1892, are working a material saving in time and money to the electors and taxpayers.

The Industrial Christian Home Association having ceased to use the grounds and buildings provided by certain acts of Congress, approved August 4, 1886, voluntarily delivered possession of the premises on July 1, 1893, to the Utah Commission as a board of control, and the Commission on August 1st transferred its official quarters thereto. The building is a large and handsome one, and the report states that it has room enough to accommodate all the Government offices in Salt Lake City, except the post-office and the courts, and if thus used would be the means of saving several thousand dollars annually in the way of rents. By the removal of some partitions abundant room could be provided for the two houses of the Territorial assembly, as well as for the public offices. It is recommended that a small appropriation be made to keep the building in repair.

The Commission states that it found itself very much embarrassed

when the time to begin the revision of the registration lists for the November, 1893, election came on, in consequence of the legal proposition presented by the proclamation of President Harrison of the 17th of February, 1893, granting amnesty and pardon to that class of the Mormon people who were, by the eighth section of the act of Congress of March 3, 1887, denied the right of registering and voting. After considerable reflection the following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, a difference of opinion appears to exist as to the efficacy of the amnesty granted by ex-President Harrison to relieve sexual offenders in Utah from prior disabilities to vote; and

Whereas, in the interest of the elective government that doubt ought to be solved in favor of the man: Therefore,

Resolved, That any person in the Territory otherwise qualified to vote, and who has abstained from committing any such sexual offense since November 1, 1890, ought, in the opinion of the Commission, for the reason aforesaid, to be permitted to register.

It is stated that some of the most eminent lawyers and jurists of the Territory are of the opinion that a strict construction given to the acts of Congress and the opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the above question, would operate to the continued disfranchisement of this class as electors, and it is recommended that Congress pass upon this important subject, because as a legal proposition it is yet unsettled.

A succinct history is given of the origin of the Commission, its organization, the opposition originally manifested toward it by the people of Utah, and the changed conditions since, under which the obstacles thrown in the way of the proper discharge of its duties are passing away.

It is stated that early in 1891 the Mormon or People's party formally and absolutely dissolved its organization. Soon after, the Gentile faction informally and partially followed this example. It furnished the material out of which the new parties in the Territory, Democratic and Republican, were formed, and which must, in the early future, absorb the remains of the Gentile faction. The new parties are now competing for the palm of local political ascendancy. Each is asking Congress for Territorial home rule, or statehood, but notably neither is asking by either of those measures, during their pendency, the discontinuance of the Utah Commission.

The number of officers appointed by the Commission since the date of its last annual report, for the purpose of properly carrying into effect the election laws, aggregates, including those remaining to be appointed with reference to the approaching November election, 2,667.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—The Commission, in contemplation of the importance of securing the future against the return of the evils of polygamy, urgently recommends that an amendment to the Federal

Constitution be adopted, inhibiting polygamy and empowering Congress to prescribe the conditions of marriage and divorce and the manner of authenticating each.

OKLAHOMA.

The report of the Governor of Oklahoma gives most encouraging accounts of the rapid growth and prosperity of the Territory. Fine cities with electric lights, waterworks, and all modern conveniences have been built. The total population for 1890 is given as 60,416; that for 1892, 133,100; and for 1893, 151,213. The number of people on the Cherokee Strip for the year 1893 is estimated at 100,000.

The immigration of colored people from the South has very largely stopped, and now the number in the Territory is not great.

The total assessed value of property in Oklahoma is reported as \$11,485,162.45 for the year 1892, and \$13,951,056.38 for 1893.

The report states that there are at present but two trunk lines of railroad in the Territory, with a short line, the Choctaw Railroad. Several other lines are projected but have not yet been built. The total valuation of railroad interests is given as \$349,082.

There are 6 national banks in Oklahoma, each having a capital stock of \$50,000, and 24 private banks, with capital stocks ranging from \$10,000 to \$50,000. Of the 6 national banks, 5 have made reports showing a combined capital stock of \$250,000; deposits, \$685,547.87; loans and discounts, \$322,573.68. Reports made by 7 of the 24 private banks show an average capital stock of \$24,000 with average deposits \$31,000, and average loans and discounts of \$30,000.

The financial statement of Oklahoma Territory, according to the latest report of the Auditor, made April 1, 1893, is as follows: Warrants issued to April 1, 1893, \$47,184.89; warrants redeemed to November 30, 1893, \$19,863.59; amount due on assessed valuation (\$11,485,142.45) for 1892, \$34,455.54; amount due from insurance licenses, \$1,500; total due Territory for 1892, \$35,955.54; deduct total standing indebtedness April 1, 1893, \$27,321.30; balance in favor of Territory, \$8,634.24.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The public-school system is in a flourishing condition. There are very few school districts without comfortable school houses, and in most instances no bonded indebtedness burdens them. Very nearly \$100,000 in cash and notes have been received from leasing the school lands. The suggestion is offered that should Congress make an appropriation for the benefit of the schools to be established in the Cherokee Strip, it would be money well spent.

COLLEGES.—The Territorial University, located at Norman, is supported by a one-half-mill tax, which will amount to about \$8,000 per year. It has made an excellent start, a new building having just been completed for the institution.

The normal school at Edmond has also just completed a fine building. The Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater is the

best endowed of any of the schools of the Territory, and bids fair to do most excellent work.

Each of the above institutions has in attendance about one hundred students, with new ones constantly coming, and it is the aim to have these colleges correspond with the high school, making a complete system of education from the lowest to the highest grades.

AGRICULTURE.—The Territory is admirably adapted to growing almost every kind of plant, the soil and climate being unsurpassed. Wheat this year made a very fine yield, averaging about 20 bushels to the acre all over the Territory. Some pieces are reported as yielding 62 bushels to the acre. The soil yields good crops of corn and oats, averaging about 40 bushels to the acre. The entire Territory is reported to be well adapted for fruit-raising. Stock-raising will be one of the principal occupations in the future.

MINING.—Exhaustless deposits of salt and gypsum are reported; and coal has been found at various places, and some iron ore; but no mines have as yet been opened. There is a very fine quarry of flagging and building stone in the Cherokee Strip near Arkansas. Many of the buildings in the cities of Oklahoma are built of native stone.

MANUFACTURING.—Manufacturing is in its infancy, but offers great inducements to capital.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS.—Society, which at first was disorganized, is now in a much better condition. Russianism is fast on the wane and will soon be a thing of the past. The churches are expending in home-mission work not less than \$60,000 per annum.

INDIANS.—The allotment of lands in severalty is earnestly recommended as the best solution of the problem of civilizing the Indians.

THE CHEROKEE OUTLET.—The report of the Governor states that 115,000 booth certificates were issued to intending settlers on the lands in the outlet. It shows that the booth system has done a vast amount of good in keeping out illegal claimants and will long continue to do so; the difficulty experienced in registering at the booths having been far overbalanced by the check it placed upon fraud. In spite, however, of all that faithful officials could do, there were a number of "seoners" who took possession of some of the best lands and lots, and it is urged that no effort be spared to bring them to justice.

The eastern part of the Cherokee Outlet is exceedingly fertile and will soon make a very wealthy community. Several fine towns have been built and large and permanent buildings are in process of erection.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—As yet no public buildings have been erected by the Territory for the public officers, and it is recommended that such be constructed at an early date. Very few of the counties have county buildings at present, and the Federal Government has no public buildings of any consequence.

The soil of Oklahoma is rich, the resources great, and the development marvelous. It is to be hoped that at an early day this Territory may assume the responsibilities of statehood.

ALASKA.

The governor of Alaska reports increased activity in the gold-mining industry during the past year, many new claims having been located, and new mines opened with gratifying results.

The efficient measures inaugurated by the Government to prevent the wasteful destruction of fish in Alaskan waters are bearing good results. The continued rains during the present season have so swollen the streams that the usual catch could not be taken, and the pack will not be quite up to the yearly output.

But 7,500 seal skins were taken by the North American Commercial Company, lessees of the islands of St. Paul and St. George, during the season of 1893.

MILITIA.—The militia organization in Alaska is in a state of disintegration, the migratory habits of the people preventing such an organization from becoming permanent. Militia soldiers could only be used as home guards, or for police duty in the immediate vicinity of their organization. To be of service to the Territory at large, each organized company would be under the necessity of having and maintaining steamboat transportation for their full complement of men, there being no roads or land travel possible in the country. In consequence of the above-mentioned difficulties the civil government of the Territory can only rely upon the United States Navy; its coöperation, however, is assured, as the man-of-war *Pinta* is at the command of the governor.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—The present construction of the law prohibiting the importation, manufacture, or sale of intoxicating liquors in Alaska has given rise to a large traffic in smuggled liquors, mostly from British Columbia, which the custom-house offices can not prevent and have not the means to suppress. It is recommended that either the law should be changed or the revenue officers provided with the means to enforce its provisions.

INDIAN POLICE.—The employment of Indian police by the Government has a tendency to establish confidential relations between the two races. The native policeman takes great pride in the performance of his duty and has proven himself to be honest, prompt, and efficient in preventing the sale of liquor and preserving peace and good order amongst his people.

His influence has also been exerted for good in the way of having the Indian children attend the Government schools.

EDUCATION.—During the past year there were 14 Government and an equal number of contract schools in successful operation in the Territory. Eleven different denominations have established mission schools in Alaska. The Indian training school at Sitka has been in successful operation for a number of years, and has civilized, educated, and qualified for all the avocations of life and good citizenship many native young men and women. A new schoolhouse is urgently needed at

Juneau City for the accommodation of white children. Three other new schoolhouses should be erected next summer. It is urgently recommended by the governor that the appropriation for the education of children in Alaska for the fiscal year 1894-'95 be \$60,000.

INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER.—The laudable work of importing domesticated reindeer into western Alaska, from the tame herds of Siberia, in order to arrest the present starvation of the natives of that region and form the basis of a permanent food supply, is progressing. The money to pay the expense of the first and second purchases of reindeer in Siberia was donated by philanthropic individuals. On March 3, 1893, Congress made an appropriation of \$6,000 for that purpose, which was put to immediate use.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—The several public buildings in the Territory, located at Sitka and Wrangel, have been repaired and put in good order at a nominal cost. One of the log houses at the latter place should be selected and arranged to accommodate the post-office business, as Wrangel is a distributing office for many points in Alaska and British Columbia.

RECOMMENDATIONS.—The governor recommends that Congress, either by joint resolution or by bill, empower the governor of the Territory to appoint a commission of five members, who shall be residents of Alaska, and whose duty it shall be to formulate amendments to the organic act of May 17, 1884, and also to prepare a code of laws, both civil and criminal, for the government of the Territory; which amendments and code of laws shall be submitted to Congress for its approval.

The United States district judge for the district of Alaska and the United States attorney for the district of Alaska should be members of said Commission, to serve without compensation. Clerk hire, however, as well as printing and traveling expenses, should be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, to an amount not to exceed \$1,000.

INSPECTORS OF COAL MINES IN THE TERRITORIES.

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1104), the President was authorized to appoint, at an annual compensation of \$2,000 each, a mine inspector in each organized and unorganized Territory of the United States wherein were located coal mines, the aggregate annual output of which should be in excess of one thousand tons per annum; no appropriation, however, for payment of such salaries was made.

In the act of Congress approved July 16, 1892 (27 Stats., 183), appropriation was made for salaries, etc., of three of such officers, and thereafter appointments were made of inspectors for the Territories of Utah, New Mexico and Indian Territory. Their reports, abstracts of which follow, show gratifying results of the operation of the law:

UTAH.—The report states that there are 24 coal mines in the Territory distributed as follows: Summit County, 10 mines; Emery, 7; San Pete, 3; Iron, 3, and Morgan, 1. Only ten of these mines have an output of 1,000 tons per annum. They are listed, according to their importance, in the following order: Castle Gate, operated by Pleasant Valley Coal Company; Winter Quarters, by same company; Pleasant Valley, by Union Pacific Coal Company; Wasatch, by Home Coal Company; Wilson, by Wilson Brothers; Adam, by Chalk Creek Coal Company; Church, by James Robinson & Co.; Thomas, by Gomer Thomas; Thomas & Daniels, by Hy Thomas & Co.; and Deseret, by Deseret Coal and Coke Company.

A number of changes to the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, for the protection of the miners in the Territories, are recommended in the way of better sanitary arrangements, inspection, etc., attention being called particularly to the subject of shot-firing in fiery or dry and dusty mines.

The report notes the growing importance of the asphaltum industry in Utah, the total production from 1887 to 1892, inclusive, being 7,303 $\frac{462}{1000}$ short tons.

NEW MEXICO.—The mining inspector reports that the sanitary condition of the coal mines of the Territory is much better at the present time than it was one year ago. The total number of tons of coal produced at the different mining districts of New Mexico for 1892 is 580,559. The mine owners thus far have failed to make any returns to the inspector of the coal production for the year 1893, but he thinks it will exceed that of 1892 by several thousand tons.

The total number of persons employed in and around the mines June 30, 1893, is estimated at 1,034; the total amount of capital invested in the coal mines is \$3,571,663.38; total number of fatal accidents, 3; non-fatal accidents, 24; and number of mines in operation, 17; idle, 5; worked out, 2.

Attention is called to certain defects in the existing law for the protection of the lives of miners in the Territory, and various changes therein suggested.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—The mining inspector states that all things considered, the mines in the Territory are in good shape and being kept so, as is evidenced by the few accidents occurring, considering the large number of men employed and the large output of coal. The law is operating satisfactorily, but it is recommended that it be so amended as to require that shot-firers be placed in every mine in the Territory that employs 200 or more miners.

THE NATIONAL PARKS AND FOREST RESERVATIONS.

By the acts of Congress approved September 25, 1890, and October 1, 1890, respectively (26 Stats., 478 and 650), certain tracts of land in California were set aside, by the former as public parks and by the latter as forest reservations.

The tracts so set aside were placed under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, with authority to prescribe regulations for the government thereof and grant leases of land therein, but no appropriation was made to enable the Department to protect said parks.

The land set aside by act of September 25, 1890, was designated by the Department as "Sequoia Park" and that by the act of October 1, 1890, as "Yosemite National Park" and "General Grant National Park," and regulations were promulgated governing the same.

In October of 1890 the Department brought to the attention of the Secretary of War the fact that the great region covered by said acts had been segregated from the public lands, and solicited the detail of officers and troops for the purpose of protecting it. This request was complied with, and the detail of troops for the protection of such parks has been renewed each year to the present time.

Pursuant to authority conferred by section 24 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1103), entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws and for other purposes," the President has, from time to time, by executive proclamation (27 Stats., 947 to 1071), reserved from entry or settlement and set apart as forest reservations certain tracts of land lying in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Oregon, and Washington.

The reservations so created, of which there are about thirteen requiring attention, embrace an estimated area of 11,814,400 acres, and are as follows, to wit:

"San Bernardino," "Sierra," "Trabuco Canyon," and "San Gabriel" in California, "South Platte," "Pike's Peak," "White River Plateau," "Plum Creek," and "Battlement Mesa" in Colorado, "Grand Canyon" in Arizona, "Pecos River" in New Mexico, "Bull Run" in Oregon, and "Pacific" in Washington. They are placed under this Department, but no provision has been made by Congress for their protection.

Numerous complaints have been received by the Department of stock men driving their sheep on these reserves, destroying the herbage and setting fire to the trees; and on the 23d of June, the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office also called the attention of the Department to the necessity for protecting these reserves, urging that details from the Army be secured to look after the same, until Congress could make suitable provision.

Accordingly, the attention of the Secretary of War was directed to the facts in the case, and the request made that, if practicable, officers

of the Army, with a suitable number of troops, be detailed to protect the several reservations.

The Acting Secretary of War declined, however, to make the details desired, basing his refusal upon an opinion of the Acting Judge-Advocate-General of the Army to the effect that the employment of troops in such cases and under the circumstances described by the Secretary of the Interior, not being expressly authorized by the Constitution or by act of Congress, would be unlawful.

These reservations remain, therefore, by reason of such action, in the same condition, as far as protection is concerned, as unreserved public lands and are only afforded such protection from trespass and fire as can be furnished with the limited means at the command of the General Land Office. A bill, however, is now pending in Congress which provides adequate means for the protection and management, by details from the Army, etc., of these forest reservations; it has the hearty approval of the Department, and its early enactment as a law is desirable.

In the opinion of the Acting Judge-Advocate-General the legality of the action of the War Department in the matter of the existing detail of officers of the Army for the protection of the national park created by the act of September 25, 1890, and the forest reservation by the act of October 1, 1890, is questioned; the details being characterized therein as "clearly an oversight on the part of the War Department at the time." Also that "there is no express authorization by the Constitution or by act of Congress for the troops to be used for the purpose of executing the laws relating to these reservations, and it is therefore unlawful to do so."

Such being the case it is quite probable that further details for the protection of said parks will, unless specifically authorized by Congress, be denied by the War Department; and to provide against such contingency it is recommended that some such provision as the following may be enacted by Congress, to-wit:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War, upon the request of the Secretary of the Interior, be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to make the necessary details of troops to protect the national parks and forest reservations established by the acts of Congress approved September twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, respectively, as well as the public lands heretofore or that may be hereafter set apart and reserved as public forest reservations by the President of the United States under the provisions of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, from trespassers or intruders entering the same for the purpose of killing the game, or removing objects of curiosity therein or for any other purpose prohibited by law or regulation, and to remove such persons from such parks and reservations, if found therein.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.—This is a tract of land near the head waters of the Yellowstone River, in the States of Montana and Wyoming; it is 62 miles in length from north to south, 54 miles in width from east to west, and contains about 3,348 square miles; the average altitude is about 8,000 feet.

It appears from the acting superintendent's report that there was a substantial increase of travel through the park during the last season, and that despite the late spring, consequent upon heavy snows, the travel for June of the present year was far better than ever before in that month. The World's Fair doubtless had much to do with such increase, as hotel registers show a large majority of foreigners from every quarter of the globe.

LEASES IN THE PARK.—The question of leases and franchises in the park has been brought prominently to the attention of the Department within the past year. The Yellowstone Park Association has reduced its plant somewhat, but has given general satisfaction to tourists. It has hotels at four points, viz: Mammoth Hot Springs, Fountain, Lake, and Canyon, and lunch stations at Norris, Upper Basin, and the Thumb.

The association also has under its management the Cottage Hotel at Mammoth Hot Springs, for which a lease was originally granted Helen and Walter Henderson. The place is well managed and serves a most useful purpose.

There is need of a good hotel at Norris, as well as at Upper Basin, and they should be constructed without delay. The hotel site at the latter place is the best in the whole basin, but unfortunately is within the legal limit of the Old Faithful Geyser. When the existing law was passed, prohibiting the erection of any hotel within one-fourth of a mile of any geyser or other object of interest, it was the fear of Congress that people or corporations would obtain proprietary rights within the park and charge visitors for the privilege of viewing its wonders. The progress of time has removed all that fear, and the law might well be repealed.

Under the present law the association may only hold 10 acres of land under lease. This much it already has, so it could not, if it would, extend its accommodations.

The law prohibiting the granting of leases for more than 10 acres of ground to a single corporation should also be repealed. If these changes are effected there is a hope for increase in both hotel and transportation accommodations that would add greatly to the pleasure and comfort of tourists.

After an existence of more than twenty-one years the boundaries of the park still remain undetermined by marks. The locating and marking off of its boundaries is of much importance, and the work should be entered upon at the earliest practicable moment and pushed vigorously to completion. The cutting off of any portion of the park ought not be countenanced, as the slightest encroachment upon its limits but opens the door to further dismemberment.

A most disastrous fire occurred near Norris in July, burning over an area 7 miles long and in places more than 2 miles wide; its origin is not definitely known, but it is believed to have been caused either by the

carelessness of the men building roads or of tourists. Other fires have been started, but did no damage; the penalty of expelling campers who have failed to extinguish their fires will hereafter be strictly enforced. Slight additions have been made to the force at some of the outposts, but at least two scouts are needed to cope with the poachers, and a special agent from the Department would be of much service.

The suggestion in last year's report is reiterated, that a company of infantry should be added to the garrison, and that barracks, mess room, and stables should be erected. A hospital in the course of construction is the only change in military quarters within the past year.

A new road immediately north of Norris is nearing completion, and a new road for a short distance down the Gibbon River has been laid out and begun. The road between the Upper Basin and the Thumb has been slightly repaired, but nothing has been done to the causeway along the lake. The new road has been cleared of timber from the Thumb towards Lewis Lake, and will soon be in a condition to drive over; also a short road passing by the brink of the Upper Falls. A driveway has been opened near the Grand Canyon at Inspiration Point.

The hotel service has been very satisfactory.

Numerous applications for permits to carry on transportation business, are constantly made, but few of the applicants are reliable, and the transportation company whose service has been good should be protected in its right to most of the park travel. It can not be regarded as a monopoly, as the rates are fixed by the Department. The vexed question of stop-over privileges has been satisfactorily arranged by stages starting out with a certain percentage of vacant seats ready to pick up travelers who have remained behind on a previous tour. The steamer on Yellowstone Lake continues to give satisfaction; the boat company, to whom such privilege was granted, keeps also small boats and fishing tackle enough to accommodate those who wish to engage in this sport. Authority may hereafter be granted for one or more naphtha launches on the lake.

The vandalism of tourists has greatly decreased, while the regulation forbidding carrying of firearms without permission has been productive of much good.

An incredible quantity of fish has been taken from the lakes and rivers but their numbers are apparently undiminished. The U. S. Fish Commissioner has promised to make plants of the eastern brook trout in Moose and Shoshone creeks.

Of the \$500 allotted from the revenue of the park and expended for policing camping parties, but \$150 remains. The only money allowed for the complete management of the park is derived from leases and aggregates less than \$1,000 per year, an absurdly small sum for the protection of an area larger than the State of Connecticut. This could be remedied effectually by Congress appropriating annually a sum sufficient to properly care for and protect the park.

In the immense area of the park, surrounded as it is by a rough and densely timbered country, it is, with the present force, impossible to give to the large game, such as buffalo, moose, elk, bears, antelope, deer, etc., the protection they should have, and two additional scouts are badly needed.

Poachers continue to give a great deal of trouble and nothing less than a stringent law with severe penalties, can break up the evil. Confiscation of the outfit and ejection from the park, the only penalty under existing regulations, has but little effect, as the outfit is generally worthless.

Notwithstanding these depredations, the number of buffalo, moose, sheep and elk is about the same as last year. Bears are not so numerous. Antelope, deer, beaver, and other small animals are increasing and are very tame. A number of animals were sent to the National Zoölogical Park in Washington last November, and awaiting shipment now are 4 elks, 1 deer, 3 beavers, 1 badger, and 1 porcupine, beside a cage of smaller animals. It would be of great interest to tourists if funds were available for the erection of an inclosure within the park in which to put some specimens of the game animals native to the park and vicinity.

It is recommended that an act be passed defining the boundaries of the park and providing for a complete survey and the proper marking of the boundary lines thereof; that a law be enacted providing a suitable system of government of the park; that the disposal of the funds for the construction of roads and bridges be transferred from the Engineer Corps of the Army to the custody of the acting superintendent of the park; that appropriations with which to complete the road system as approved be made; that appropriations also be made for the cleaning out of dead timber, collecting and keeping wild animals, and in general for preserving, protecting, and beautifying the park; also, that accommodations be provided for a company of United States infantry, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of War and made a part of the permanent garrison in the park.

The Department concurs in the recommendation of the acting superintendent that an appropriation of \$5,000 be made for the purchase of a toll bridge, known as Baronette's bridge, constructed across the Yellowstone River on the wagon road between Mammoth Hot Springs and Cooke City; also, that an appropriation of \$3,000 be made to reimburse one J. C. McCartney for certain buildings and improvements erected and made by him on public land afterward embraced in the Yellowstone National Park, said buildings having been taken and used by the United States.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.—This place is situated in Tuolumne, Mariposa, and Mono counties, California, comprises 42 townships, and covers an area of about 1,512 square miles, being 36 by 42 miles.

Capt. Wood, Fourth Cavalry, acting superintendent, states that

trespassing has been less frequent within the past year, but there have been a few cases of such flagrant violation of the regulations that examples of some severity were made of the offenders, both sheep herders and cattlemen, by ejecting them from the park in such a manner as to effectively prevent repetition of the offence. Incalculable damage is done by the trespassing herds to the young growth which should be fostered to replace the matured forest trees.

Some idea of the necessity for preventing this damage can be gathered when the fact is considered that it takes seven hundred years for the sugar pine to mature, and two hundred and forty years for the fir to attain its extreme age. If herds of sheep are permitted to enter and graze in the park, the military guard might as well be withdrawn and the act of Congress creating it repealed.

Two fires occurred in the park last year; the first evidently spread from the fire left by some careless camping party and did but little damage; the second, however, originated outside of the park in a manner which could not be determined by investigation, and was very serious, burning over an area within the park about 1 mile wide by 3 miles long. It was finally extinguished by driving it against the South Fork of the Tuolumne River.

The fall of snow was unusually heavy last winter. The season has been cool and vegetation about three weeks later than usual.

Mining interests within the park have been very quiet. The owners of some claims in township 3 south, ranges 25 and 26 east, to whom authority was granted by the Department to build a road into their property upon Shadow Creek, have thus far taken no steps towards that end.

An approximate estimate only can be formed of the number of mining claims in this park, that number being probably three hundred or more. In this connection the fact should also be considered that, in addition thereto, there are more than 65,000 acres in homestead, preëmption, and timber claims within the boundaries of the park owned by private individuals.

Former recommendations as to changing the boundaries of the park, whereby the mines within the park would be excluded, are reiterated and renewed, as it is not advisable to have features involving such extensive private interests, in a national park created for the preservation of natural curiosities alone.

There are four toll roads, built under the laws of California and owned by individuals and corporations, leading into Yosemite National Park, three of which find their termini in the Yosemite Valley grant, as follows: First, the Big Oak Flat road, 33 miles long, 20 miles of which are in the park. Its estimated cost is \$46,650, and toll charged about 3½ cents per person per mile. Second, the Coulterville road, 37 miles long, 23 of which are in the park. Its estimated cost is \$85,000, and toll charged 3 cents per person per mile. Third, the Wawona road, 65

miles in length, 25 of which are in the park. Its estimated cost is \$75,000, and toll charged 2 cents per person per mile. And, fourth, the Tioga road, 56 miles in length, 48 of which are in the park. Its estimated cost is \$62,000, and the toll $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per person per mile.

If it is the policy of the Government to purchase these roads and make travel over them free, as California has done of similar roads in the Yosemite Valley grant, an annual appropriation of at least \$12,000 to keep them in repair will be necessary.

It is suggested by the acting superintendent of the park, that if the land is maintained as a national park, a guard of some kind will always be necessary; and until the inhabitants of the mountains and foothills become habituated to the existing regulations, it will be necessary for the cavalry branch of the Army to furnish the guard, the nature of the duties rendering it impossible for footmen to perform them satisfactorily. Under the present conditions, a permanent garrison upon the park is not advisable, but an encampment every year for five or six months at a point on the main traveled road to the valley will accomplish the object of protecting the park.

SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS.—The Sequoia Park is a tract of land in Tulare County, Cal., shaped like a letter Z, and contains about 252 square miles; the General Grant Park is in Mariposa County, Cal., and contains about 4 square miles.

Capt. James Parker, Fourth Cavalry, acting superintendent Sequoia and General Grant parks, reports that there has been no difficulty this year in keeping the parks free from sheep and cattle, or in preventing forest fires. The game in the parks has increased.

Attention is called to the peculiar shape of the park, taking in as it does sections of territory entirely separate, distinct, and inaccessible one from the other, and which increases enormously the difficulties of patrolling and guarding the park. Owing to the peculiar conformation of the park no place exists within its confines where it is practicable to obtain a fair camp for troops, accessible by wagons, and the unusual spectacle is therefore afforded of troops detailed to guard the park being obliged to establish their main camp on land outside of its limits, sometimes owned by private parties, and occupied by the troops at the will and pleasure of the former. The main or supply camp must be established on a wagon road, since by wagons alone the quantities of forage and rations necessary for the troops can be delivered, and this main camp must be established either at or near Three Rivers or near Mineral King, either on the east or west side of the park.

A detachment of troops is necessary to guard the Grant Park, another to guard the northern district, and one to protect the southern district. These outposts, at from two to four days' march from the main camp, are reached by difficult trails and supplied by the pack train.

The troop of 50 men detailed to protect the park is divided into one large detachment and three or four small ones.

The acting superintendent, in his report, calls special attention to the Giant Forests, which occupy an area of about 3 miles square, and contains a dense growth of trees, mainly redwood, giant sequoia, and sugar pine, the trunks of the former being from 15 to 25 feet in diameter. Nearly all these trees tower 300 feet or more above the ground, dwarfing by their majesty even the hills they stand upon. This, perhaps the most magnificent body of timber in the world and the main attraction of the park, is practically inaccessible to visitors, the Government having allowed the road which leads toward it, and which is said to have cost the Kaweah Colony \$30,000 to construct, to fall into ruin. He recommends that an appropriation of \$5,000 be made to repair that road, of \$30,000 for extending it to the Giant Forests, and of \$4,000 for the construction of necessary bridges—a total of \$39,000 being thus required.

The report further states that while the natural wonders of the Yosemite Valley State Park, which is under the control of the State of California, have been made accessible and large sums are annually voted for road-building in the Yellowstone Park, not a cent has ever been spent on Sequoia Park. He recommends the expenditure of \$3,200 in the construction of trails, and \$1,600 for inclosing General Grant Park, a small reservation 2 miles square, with a wire fence, to stop the continual depredations of cattle; and a future annual expenditure of \$3,000 for making general repairs to roads and trails. It is urged that Sequoia Park be enlarged by Presidential order, as was done in 1891 in the case of the Yellowstone Park, by including within it the portion of the forest reserve on the east, and that Sequoia and General Grant Parks be thereafter consolidated under the name of "Sequoia Park."

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.—The report of the Superintendent of Hot Springs shows a gratifying condition of the affairs of that reservation. The Government's interest in the Hot Springs, over which the Department has control, includes the four mountain reservations (Hot Springs Mountain, North Mountain, Sugar Loaf Mountain, and West Mountain), comprising 900.63 acres. These, by the act of June 16, 1880, were forever reserved from sale and dedicated to use as public parks, as were also the unsold Government lots, 156 in number, situated in different parts of the city.

The hot springs, which are 71 in number, and vary in temperature from 77° to 157°, all issue from the west side and base of the Hot Springs Mountain.

FREE BATH HOUSE.—The superintendent reports to the Department that the free baths are well patronized, the average number given daily being about 600. The bathing pools are constructed of solid masonry and concreted, and are in fairly good repair; but the concrete floors in the sweating rooms are in bad condition, and need to be replaced with new floors of better workmanship. The heating apparatus has

never been completed, no radiators ever having been furnished for the second story; neither has the building ever been fitted for gas or electricity.

Much inconvenience is caused by the want of a proper system of hot water and cooling tanks for this house, the present supply being entirely of hot water from one of the hottest springs with no means of tempering it for immediate use. Improvements are recommended for rectifying the trouble.

The efficacy of these baths in curing diseases has been much hampered and hindered by the order permitting their promiscuous use. The capacity of the house is not sufficient to bathe above 300 persons daily, allowing each one sufficient time in the baths and sweating rooms to receive the benefits which the use of this water is supposed to give. Overcrowding by persons who use these baths only as a matter of economy is both unjust and uncharitable to the actually indigent population, for whose protection this house was constructed and is maintained, and they are always present and soliciting this charity from the Government in sufficient numbers to tax the capacity of the house.

ARLINGTON HOTEL.—This excellent structure, erected by a private corporation, under lease authorized by act of Congress, was completed, and opened to the public on March 25, 1893, and contains 300 guest chambers, handsomely furnished. The hotel is provided with all the modern improvements, and the cost of the building and furnishings is given at \$400,000.

BATH HOUSES ON THE RESERVATION.—The Arlington bathing establishment was built in connection and opened contemporaneously with the Arlington Hotel. It has 40 tubs and cost approximately \$53,000.

Other bath houses are the Imperial, constructed of stone, containing 25 bathing rooms, including an electric bath and room for both ladies and gentlemen, and 12 vapor rooms, etc. (cost \$34,000); Lamar bath house, frame building, in good repair, 40 tubs; Ramelsburg bath house, brick building, old, in need of repairs, 18 tubs; Ozark bath house, frame building, in fairly good repair, 22 tubs; Magnesia bath house, frame building, in need of repairs, 30 tubs; Horseshoe bath house, frame building, in need of repairs, 30 tubs; Palace bath house, frame building, refitted and refurnished, 23 tubs; Maurice bath house, frame building, rebuilt and refurnished, 21 tubs; Old Hale bath house, stone, brick, iron, and wood, handsomely fitted up (cost of building \$25,000), 26 tubs; Superior bath house, brick building in good repair, 16 tubs.

BATH HOUSES OFF THE RESERVATION.—The bath houses located off the reservation in the city of Hot Springs, and supplied with hot water from the springs on the reservation, are as follows: Eastman bath house, constructed of brick, in good repair, 40 tubs; Park bath house, brick, in good repair, 40 tubs; Alhambra bath house, brick

(cost \$50,000), in good repair, 40 tubs; New Hot Springs bath house, stone and brick, situated on Fountain street, not yet quite completed (estimated cost, \$35,000), 16 tubs; Rockafellow bath house, frame building, in fairly good repair, 20 tubs; Avenue bath house, situated in Avenue Hotel building, recently refitted, 20 tubs; St. Joseph's Infirmary, used in connection with the infirmary, 4 tubs.

The following list shows the bath houses and bath-house sites on and off the reservation, for which leases have been granted since the passage of the act of March 3, 1891:

Name of bath house.	Date of commencement of lease.	Term.	Lesscs.
<i>On the reservation.</i>			
Superior.....	Sept. 15, 1891	Five years.....	Robert Proctor, L. D. Cain.
Arlington Hotel.....	Mar. 3, 1892	Twenty years.....	S. H. Stitt & Co. (Samuel H. Stitt, Samuel W. Fordyce, Albert B. Gaines).
New Rector.....	do	do	H. M. Rector, Mary E. Fellows.
Maurice.....	Jan. 1, 1892	Five years.....	Charles E. Maurice, Charles G. Converse.
Rammelsberg.....	do	Seven years.....	George H. Buckstaff.
Lamar.....	do	Five years.....	Morris C. Tompler.
Horseshoe.....	do	Three years.....	Albert B. Gaines.
Magnesia.....	do	do	Charles B. Platt.
Ozark.....	do	Five years.....	George G. Latta, Louis H. Carhart.
Imperial.....	do	Fifteen years.....	James L. Barnes, Charles N. Rix.
Palace.....	do	do	Samuel W. Fordyce.
Old Hale.....	Jan. 1, 1893	do	Logan H. Roots, George H. Eastman.
Site B (for colored people).	do	do	Ferdinand Havis.
Site 15.....	do	do	James Mix.
Site 16.....	do	do	William P. Walsh.
Smithmeyer (site).....	Mar. 2, 1893	do	Henry M. Cooper.
<i>Off the reservation.</i>			
St. Joseph's Infirmary.....	Jan. 1, 1892	Five years.....	Sister Mary Aloysius.
Avenue.....	do	Six years.....	Avenue Hotel Company.
Eastman.....	May 12, 1892	Twenty years.....	New York Hotel Company.
Park.....	do	do	Park Hotel Company.
Rockafellow.....	July 1, 1892	Three years.....	Charles N. Rockafellow.
New Hot Springs.....	Jan. 1, 1893	Ten years.....	Mark J. and C. H. V. Smith.
Waverly.....	Mar. 24, 1893	Twenty years.....	Waverly Hotel Company.

The Government's annual income from water and ground rents is estimated at \$16,780, and the regular expenditures, not including fuel and lights, are \$6,400, making the total net income from the hot springs \$10,380, held and expended by the Department in carrying on improvements on the Hot Springs Reservation.

Four other leases, three on the reservation, sites 15, 16, and B, and one off the reservation, the "Waverly," have been granted by the Department, on which no bath houses have yet been erected, and no water supplied or water rent collected; when these become operative (if they should) the Government's net income from the hot springs would be about \$12,500 annually.

IMPOUNDING RESERVOIR AND PUMPING STATION.—The building and machinery of the pumping station are receiving the necessary attention for their proper protection and preservation, and are at present in good condition; the plant has not been in operation, however, since its completion, June 8, 1891, owing to the fact that the bath houses on the reservation are supplied with water by gravity.

The impounding reservoir or pumping station is serving a valuable and useful purpose in collecting and preserving a large body of hot water which can not be collected or made available at a higher level, and which will have to be drawn on to furnish water to houses to be erected under existing leases, which are not yet supplied with water, and also to supply water under such leases as may hereafter be granted.

The Hot Springs Creek Arch, a covered waterway through which the creek runs, was the first improvement made at Hot Springs by the Government. It is in the center of the valley, the chief street of the town, and being a part of the highway itself, continues to serve the useful purpose for which it was constructed.

IMPROVEMENT OF HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.—The report of Lieut. Robert R. Stevens, U. S. Army, in charge, shows that the public work on the Government reservation at Hot Springs, Ark., was inaugurated under instructions of the Secretary of the Interior of May 31, 1892, and had for its object the improvement of these grounds with a view to their application to use as public parks in connection with Hot Springs as a health resort, in accordance with the act setting these lands aside as a permanent reservation.

The funds allotted therefor consisted of a specific appropriation of \$5,000 for parks and roads (act of March 3, 1891), and of the sum of \$75,000 set aside from the indefinite fund for protection and improvement of Hot Springs Reservation (act of March 3, 1877), derived from receipts from sales of public lots in the city of Hot Springs and bath house and hot-water rents.

The work as originally outlined in advance by the Secretary of the Interior, for performance under these allotments, consisted of the development of a systematized plan for the complete improvement of the reservation tracts on Hot Springs, North and West Mountains, and the execution of this plan as far as it related to the grounds which extend over the west side of Hot Springs Mountain and include the section of the hot-water springs and the bath-house sites and lawns. The Lake Reserve, a valley tract of about 10 acres on Whittington avenue, was included under subsequent action of the Secretary of the Interior, and was assigned for improvement as a water park. Sugar Loaf Mountain, a tract of about 129 acres, was, owing to its remoteness from the springs, not included in the improvement plans and estimates prepared in the current work. The different stages of this work consisted of:

First, the survey of the grounds and the preparation of detail maps. Second, the preparation of the engineering, landscape, and architectural plans. Third, the organization and conduct of the work designated for immediate execution under available means.

PRELIMINARY WORK.—The surveys were limited to the sections originally assigned for improvement by the Secretary of the Interior, and

were conducted with reference to the accurate establishment of permanent lines, as well as the preparation of maps of the necessary detail to provide a basis for any landscape or engineering operations which might be found desirable on the grounds. The survey work was commenced June 16, 1892, on Hot Springs Mountain, and continued to completion of the surveys of the tracts on West and North Mountains. They were finished, in the main, about November 1, 1892, work in the mapping department being continued until March 1, 1893.

The plan for the improvement of each mountain was based upon a system adapted to its location with reference to the bathing centers and its special resources as to public accommodation and benefit in connection with the waters of the springs.

WORK PERFORMED.—This involved, in addition to the surveys, the execution of the base lines of the work on the foreground of Hot Springs Mountain, and, up to the date of this report, included the outlining of the main roads and drives over a distance of about a mile, and the improvement of the park along the bath-house front, with a concrete promenade 14 feet wide, and cross-walks of the same material to the bath houses, with electric-car landings at crossings.

Work on hot-water sources and supply included the arching in of about ten hot-water springs, and the removal of exposed supply pipes and their location in covered trenches.

HOT SPRINGS AS A PUBLIC HEALTH RESORT.—The complete improvement of the public grounds of Hot Springs, Ark., and the development of its bathing interests is presented and recommended both as a means of giving full scope to the sanitary resources of its climate and waters, and of developing the value of the important public interests of the reservation.

Condition of the fund allotted for the work.

Total of current allotment..... \$80,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Park improvements, roads, drainage, base lines of parks and
entrances..... \$42,197.64
Water supply, springs, pipes, etc..... 2,778.56

Total expenditures to June 30, 1893..... 44,976.20

Balance then remaining available for completion of entrances and
roads on the foreground of Hot Springs Mountain..... 35,023.80

ESTIMATES.

Improvements required and specially recommended for early provision by
the Department by allotment from receipts of hot-water rents, free bath-
house cooling tanks, protection of springs, pipe trench, etc..... 9,719.44

Submission of estimates of proposed improvements for which appropriations by Congress will be necessary, as recommended by Robert R. Stevens, engineer in charge Hot Springs improvements.

Hot Springs Mountain:

Roads, walks, drainage, fountains, pavilions, electric lights, etc.... \$35,323.85

West Mountain:

Roads, walks, pavilions, shelter buildings, drainage, etc..... 32,656.60

North Mountain:

Roads, etc..... 12,700.00

Lake reserve (about 10 acres) 48,780.00

Hot Springs Mountain (264.93 acres):

Protecting wall along reservation front \$11,557.70

Fountain street creek arch and Casino building 51,000.00

62,557.70

West Mountain (269.4 acres):

Parks, fountains, pavilions, shelter buildings..... 98,384.80

North Mountain (224.74 acres):

Walks, fountains, drainage, pavilions, etc..... 12,730.25

Hot-water supply:

Hot-water reservoirs and pipe conduits 24,574.50

Creek arches:

Arching creek on Whittington and Park avenues..... 19,995.00

Total improvements for future development 347,693.70

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Established by act of March 3, 1855 (10 Stats., 682). Managed by board of visitors (nine citizens of the District of Columbia) appointed by the President. Provided for by Congressional appropriation, the expenditure of which is under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. The institution has an area of 350 acres of land, known as St. Elizabeth, from title of original grant; also outlying agricultural lands of an extent upwards of 450 acres. The hospital buildings for the care of the insane are nine in number, viz: The main hospital building, the west lodge for colored males, the east lodge for colored females, the Howard hall for criminal and homicidal cases, the home for soldiers from the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, the Atkins hall for workingmen, the relief building for chronic cases, the Toner building, an infirmary for the sick, and the Barrows cottage for private female patients; the normal capacity of these buildings is about 1,400 patients. In addition, there are not less than twenty buildings necessary adjuncts in the proper administration of the institution. The estimated cost of the entire property, of which the title is in the United States, is something over a million dollars.

The report of the Board of Visitors discloses the following facts regarding this institution:

Summary of inmates.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining June 30, 1892.....	1,232	365	1,597
Admitted during the year ending June 30, 1893.....	261	84	345
Whole number under treatment.....	1,493	449	1,942
DISCHARGED.			
Recovered.....	57	10	67
Improved.....	46	23	69
Unimproved.....	4	1	5
Died.....	140	41	181
Total discharged and died.....	247	75	322
Remaining June 30, 1893.....	1,246	374	1,620

Three hundred and forty-five is the total number of admissions during the year, and is considerably above the average number of the past ten years, although it has been more than once exceeded during that time; but the number, 1,620, remaining June 30, 1893, and the total number, 1,942, under treatment during the year, are without parallel in the hospital annals. Of the 1,620 persons in the hospital at the end of the last fiscal year, upwards of 800 were from the Army and Navy; the principal remaining classes being the insane from the District of Columbia and the criminal insane whose offenses have been against the United States. It is probable that admissions will continue to exceed discharges, and that for some years to come the number of patients in the hospital must be expected to increase slowly.

The per cent of recoveries was hardly more than one-fifth of the whole number of discharges, including deaths. The number of deaths was 181, or 9.32 per cent of the whole number under treatment.

The average age of those remaining under care has been each year advancing by reason of the preponderance of men from the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, who, as a rule, when broken down with age and mental infirmity, end their days at the hospital. The per cent of mortality, therefore, exceeds that in hospitals whose inmates are drawn from all classes of the community in which they are situated. This will, in all probability, continue so.

The character of the hospital as an asylum for old and infirm soldiers is recognized, and accommodations for them of a home character are proposed on the land lately purchased for their use and occupation, and which has been designated "Goddard Croft."

Two large reservoirs have been built as an added protection against fire, one near the stock barns on the Sheppard farm; the other, a circular brick basin, 90 feet in diameter, with a capacity of over 400,000 gallons of water, is directly in the rear of the main building, contiguous to the steamer house and convenient for use on most of the detached buildings.

Congress at the last session provided for the construction of quarters for the separate care of the epileptic insane. Plans for the pavilions for females have been prepared and contracts made for their erection during the present season. The intention is to provide those for the male epileptics during the coming spring. These, when completed, will afford most satisfactory provision for this unfortunate class, and will add another to the distinct classes of the insane who have been provided for in buildings especially arranged for their treatment, demonstrating the enlightened progress of this hospital in the management of those committed to its care.

The estimates for expenditures of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, are:

Current expenses	\$363,000
General repairs and improvements.....	16,000
Additional accommodations, viz, cottages for workingmen.....	4,480
Special repairs and improvements:	
Rebuilding machine and cabinet shop.....	7,000
For detached kitchen for Toner building.....	2,210
For electric plant.....	10,000
Total.....	402,720

The estimate for current expenses is for support in the hospital, including treatment and clothing, of an estimated average number of 1,650 indigent insane persons who are by law entitled to treatment there, viz: the insane of the Army and Navy, Marine Corps, Revenue-Cutter Service, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, the indigent insane of the District of Columbia, and the United States convict insane. The basis of the estimate is an annual per capita cost of \$220. Congress has for many years divided the amount appropriated for this between the sundry civil and the District bills.

Following the ratio of previous years, the increase in the District appropriation being based on the increase in the number of District patients during the past year, the amount in that bill will be \$96,480, leaving \$266,520 to be provided in the sundry civil bill. Of this it is asked that not exceeding \$1,500 may be used in defraying the expenses of the return of patients to their friends.

Receipts and expenditures for fiscal year ended June 30, 1893.

Receipts from all sources.....	\$450,349.54
Expenditures.....	424,590.00
Balance on hand.....	25,759.54

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

A body politic and corporate created by act of February 16, 1857 (11 Stats., 161). Managed by a board of directors, on which Congress is represented by one Senator and two Representatives. Supported in part by Congressional appropriations and in part by tuition fees. Expenditure of Congressional appropriation

under supervision of Secretary of the Interior, and admission of all beneficiaries subject to his approval. Area of grounds, 100 acres, located in the District of Columbia, 2 acres of which were at organization of institution donated by Hon. Amos Kendall and balance purchased by Congressional appropriation. Title of entire property vested in the United States as trustee. There are seven administration buildings and six dwellings used by corps of instructors. Estimated cost of all is \$500,000.

The report of the president, Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet, sets forth the following statement:

The number of pupils in all classes in attendance since July 1, 1892, was 140; males 93, females 47. Eighty-nine of them were in the collegiate department, representing 23 States, the District of Columbia, and Canada.

Eleven young men and one young woman were graduated from the collegiate department; five young men and one young woman from the normal or post-graduate department.

The directors are urged by the conference of principals and superintendents of schools for the deaf in the United States and Canada, and by the alumni association of the college, to establish a technical department, in which may be afforded the training necessary for the application of the arts and sciences to industrial ends.

The importance of such a school, in which many of the more intelligent deaf-mute youth of the country may have an opportunity to study architecture, practical chemistry, electrical and mechanical engineering, surveying, and such industrial branches as may be found practicable, is strongly urged, and the directors give the assurance that, with the existing buildings and teaching force of the college, but a small additional outlay would be necessary to provide for the technical department.

The directors report that the quarters available for female students and pupils are in a very much crowded condition.

They submit an estimate of \$30,000 for the enlargement of the buildings, to provide for this and the new technical department.

The workings of the institution were quite fully shown in an exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, and at the congresses upon instruction of the deaf, held at Chicago in July, which were largely attended by officers and graduates of the institution.

The receipts from all sources for the fiscal year were \$69,689.92, and the disbursements \$69,543.86.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

A body politic and corporate, created by the act of March 2, 1867. Managed by a board of trustees, on which Congress is represented by one Senator and two Representatives. Supported in part by funds from benevolent societies and in part from appropriations by Congress. No tuition is charged except in medical and law departments, which are in part self-supporting. Expenditure of Congressional appropriation is under supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. Area of ground is about 20 acres, located in the District of Columbia; title of same in trustees. There are five administration buildings and five dwellings used by corps of instructors. Estimated value of entire property is about \$500,000.

The president of the institution reports that the different departments of the university, the industrial, normal, preparatory, collegiate, medical, law, and theological, have been in active and successful operation, with an attendance of 512, and that 97 have completed the course in their respective departments. The students are from the District of Columbia and almost every State and Territory in the Union, while some are from Africa, the West Indies, and Japan.

The appropriation of \$29,500 in the sundry civil act of March 3, 1893, a report as to the use of which is required to be made annually to the Secretary of the Interior, was expended as follows: For part of the salaries of the officers, professors, teachers, and other regular employés of the university, the balance being paid from donations and other sources, \$23,500; for tools, material, wages of instructors, and other necessary expenses of the industrial department, \$3,000; for library, books, bookcases, shelving, and fixtures, \$500; for material and apparatus for chemical, physical, natural history, and laboratory work, \$500; for repairs to buildings, \$1,500; for improvement of grounds, \$500.

Attention is called to the fact that the trustees, by reason of gifts from the benevolent and transfers from their investments, have been able to erect a new hall for the law department and an amphitheater for the medical department. A new structure for library and for anniversary assemblies as well as Sunday services is greatly needed, and the president further urges that Congress appropriate the sum of \$10,000 for such purpose, and that the appropriation of last year for \$29,500 be continued, making in all \$39,500.

EDUCATION OF FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Under the act of June 16, 1880, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cause the indigent feeble-minded children of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia to be instructed in some State institution at a cost not greater than that paid by such State for similar instruction. In pursuance of this authority, there were at the close of the previous fiscal year (1892) 14 feeble-minded children under instruction at the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children at Elwyn, Pa. Ten were admitted and 1 discharged during the year, leaving 23 beneficiaries at the institution on the 30th of June, 1893.

The amount charged for instruction in this institution is \$250 per year for each person. Provision for the payment for this instruction is made in the annual appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia.

By the act of March 3, 1893, making appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and other purposes, the authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Interior to provide for and place in a proper insti-

tution for their instruction the feeble-minded children of the District, is transferred to the Board of Childrens' Guardians, which is under the immediate supervision of the District Commissioners.

MARYLAND INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

Under section 2 of the act of March 29, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to place for instruction in an institution for the blind, in the State of Maryland or some other State, the indigent blind children of teachable age who are children of persons actually engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, and, under section 4869, of the Revised Statutes, the indigent blind children of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia.

In pursuance of this authority there were at the close of the last fiscal year (1892) 20 blind children under instruction in the Maryland Institution for the Blind at Baltimore, Md.; 2 were admitted and 2 discharged during the year, leaving 20 beneficiaries at the institution on the 30th of June, 1893.

In addition to the usual course of instruction in institutions of this character the advanced pupils are trained in vocal and instrumental music and the theory of the same. There are also taught piano tuning, chair caning, broom and mattress making, plain and machine sewing, and plain and fancy knitting.

The younger pupils are taught by kindergarten methods, special attention being paid to physical training.

The superintendent reports that these beneficiaries of the Government are of average intelligence, and have made commendable progress.

The cost to the Government for each pupil is \$300 per year, that being the cost of the State of Maryland for similar instruction. Payment for the education of the indigent blind of the District of Columbia is provided for in the permanent annual appropriation for that purpose.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Appropriated for and placed under control of Secretary of War by act of March 3, 1871 (16 Stats., 506); transferred to Department of Interior and placed under supervision of Secretary thereof by act of June 23, 1874 (18 Stats., 223). Occupies 3½ acres of leased ground in the District of Columbia on which there are eight buildings, six were constructed by lessor and two at cost of \$4,000 under appropriation by Congress therefor. Five buildings used for hospital purposes have capacity for 250 patients, the remainder, three, are administration buildings. The title of the entire property is in the trustees of Howard University, and its estimated value is \$304,000.

The report of the surgeon-in-chief, Charles B. Purvis, M. D., discloses the following facts:

The whole number of patients admitted: 400 white males, 111 white females, 1,022 colored males, and 1,093 colored females; total, 2,626, an

increase of 87 over last year. In the dispensary 3,869 persons were prescribed for. Surgical operations, 392. Upon recommendation of the Commissioner of Pensions 118 ex-soldiers were provided for. Three pensioners were admitted upon recommendation of the Secretary of Board of Managers of National Soldiers' Homes. The birth rate has been large, numbering 202. Ninety-one cases of alcoholism and 3 of diphtheria were admitted and treated. The eye and ear clinics were continued under the valuable services of Dr. E. Oliver Belt. Mrs. Ada Spurgeon continues her mission work among the sick, and has been instrumental in doing much good. Religious services have been conducted regularly by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, a Catholic society. The fathers from the Church of St. Augustine and the Rev. Edward Marshall Mott, of Rock Creek Church, are regular in attendance.

In the bill making appropriation for the expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, as it passed the House of Representatives, was incorporated a clause placing the future management and control of the hospital under the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, it appearing from such action to be the intention of Congress to relieve the Department of the Interior absolutely of the care of the hospital. The friends of Howard University, with a view to protecting the interests of its medical department, which was accorded certain clinical privileges in connection with the hospital, objected to the management of such institution being placed under the control of the Commissioners of the District, believing that the interests of that branch of the University would not be fostered and protected by the transfer.

As all other hospitals of the city were incorporated and managed by boards of responsible citizens, it was felt that, in event of the transfer being made, this hospital should not be an exception to the rule. To that end articles of incorporation of the Freedmen's Hospital under the laws of the District of Columbia, were prepared, submitted to the Commissioners of the District, approved by them and thereafter duly recorded. It was not found necessary to act, however, under such incorporation, as by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893, making appropriation for the expenses of the District of Columbia, the supervision and control of the expenditures only of the hospital were transferred to the Commissioners, leaving the supervision of the appointments to and the general administration of the institution, as heretofore, with the Secretary of the Interior.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

During the last fiscal year 152,638 documents were received from the Government Printing Office by the superintendent of documents, for the use of the Department and for distribution and sale. By far the larger portion of these publications has been distributed to public, college, and school libraries of the country.

Three volumes of the reports of the Eleventh Census were received by the Department prior to July 1, 1893, viz: The Compendium, Part 1, containing population statistics; Report on Mineral Industries in the United States; and Report on Public Debt. These volumes are distributed chiefly upon the orders of Senators and Representatives.

The exchange of Government publications among public libraries has been continued as far as practicable with the force available for the work. The number of documents received from libraries during the year and so made available for supplying deficiencies in other libraries, amounted to 26,973 volumes.

Four volumes of United States Reports were received from the reporter of the Supreme Court and distributed to officers of the Government and to United States judges and courts, as provided by law. It is evident, from the frequent applications for these reports by courts and departmental officers who cannot under the law be supplied, that provision should at once be made for the purchase of a larger number of copies of this publication, that the Department may be enabled to meet these legitimate requests.

Under the provision of law authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell Government publications at cost, documents to the value of \$3,149.38 were sold during the year.

Requisitions upon the several Executive Departments for statistics for incorporation in the Official Register for 1893 were issued in June, but in consequence of delay in receiving returns, work on the Register did not begin until September. The first volume is, however, well advanced, and it is hoped will be issued not later than the middle of December. The second volume will probably not be ready for distribution earlier than March or April next.

The preparation of a comprehensive index of public documents issued during the last four years, the printing of which was authorized by the last Congress, has received as much attention as could possibly be given to this important work by the superintendent of documents. It is expected that this index will be ready for publication during the winter.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.

The architect reports that the principal improvements have been the extension of the platforms in the Hall of Representatives to give additional seating capacity for the increased number of members; the extension of the Senate kitchen; the construction of additional coal vaults, and the rearrangement of the plumbing throughout the building.

The marble bust of Elbridge Gerry has been received and added to those of the Vice-Presidents of the United States.

The new apartment, 16 by 54 feet, for the Senate kitchen has been

constructed under the pavement of the open court, at the east front, between the Senate wing and the old building, the walls and ceilings are incased with glazed tile and bricks and the whole supplied with an outfit of the most approved cooking apparatus.

The coal vaults, built under the pavement and grass plat at the east front, have a capacity for the storage of 800 tons of coal. Automatic steam regulators and draft valves have been connected with the steam boilers and the smoke flues of the boilers used for the Senate.

The electric-lighting system has been extended to the document rooms in the attic story of the Senate wing and to various committee rooms, so that now the dynamos are taxed nearly to their utmost capacity. The architect renews the recommendation made in previous reports that the Government purchase the electric-lighting plant, instead of renting, as at present. An unusual amount of painting, plastering and repairs has been done, made necessary by the cutting of walls, ceilings, and floors in the various rooms throughout the building, in which the sanitary improvements have been made.

Of the appropriation of \$97,469.06 made in the sundry civil appropriation act of August 5, 1892, for the above-mentioned improvements, there is an unexpended balance of \$25,932.30; the work, however, is nearly completed and has been done in the best possible manner.

Steam coils have been placed in the corridors and in many of the rooms of the terraces where heat is required, and copper roofs have been built over the archives under the north and south steps, for the better protection of the corridors below.

The artificial concrete walks and roads in the Capitol grounds have been repaired and a quantity of asphaltic roadway laid upon the west plaza; the gravel carriageways have also been repaired and are in good condition. The trees and shrubbery have been properly pruned and trimmed and are in good condition. Attention is invited to the unfinished state of the lawn west of the House wing of the Capitol, and necessary appropriation for its completion urged.

In the court-house a toilet room with the necessary plumbing has been fitted up east of the criminal court room, for use of the clerk's office. The wooden floor of the western court room has been extended to cover the entire area of the room and a platform has been constructed. A room at the south end of the east wing has been prepared for the judges' retiring room.

The interior of the building has been kept in thorough repair, and the heating apparatus and steam machinery have been put in good condition. The exterior of the building is in an unsightly and dilapidated state and badly in need of paint and other repairs.

At the Botanic Gardens two propagating houses and the cool orchid house have been reconstructed. The wings of the large conservatory have been reglazed and painted.

A new steam boiler has been provided for the building and one of the propagating houses.

General repairs have been made to the heating apparatus and to the propagating houses and to the concrete walks of the garden.

The main roof of the Smithsonian Institution has been repaired and new roofs placed on the towers. The copper gutters have been repaired and copper rain pipes substituted for those of tin, which were in a state of decay. The bay of rooms at the southeast portion of the cellar story are being rendered available for office purposes by lowering the floors and increasing the size of the windows. The plumbing and drainage of the eastern end of the office has been rearranged and improved. The one-story building for a file room of the Court of Claims has been completed and furnished with file cases at a cost within the amount appropriated by act of Congress approved May 13, 1892.

MARITIME CANAL COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.

The annual report from this company is not required until the first Monday in December, but I have been advised that no progress has been made in the work during the past twelve months.

DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Of the total appropriation of \$939,000 for the exhibit of the Government of the United States at the World's Columbian Exposition, 15 per cent (\$140,850) was allotted to the Department of the Interior, less 5 per cent to the board of management for common expenses, making the amount actually available \$133,807.50. This sum was expended as follows :

Amount actually available	\$133,807.50
Expenses of representative, chief special agent, and departmental office	\$7,851.54
General installation expenses charged to the Department	1,618.42
Exhibit General Land Office.....	8,777.07
Exhibit Indian Bureau.....	9,703.55
Exhibit Bureau of Education	8,408.04
Exhibit Patent Office	20,053.35
Exhibit Geological Survey	20,812.54
Exhibit Census Office.....	2,220.22
Alaskan exhibit	6,273.94
Big Tree exhibit.....	10,528.51
	<hr/>
Total expenditure	96,247.18
Unexpended balance July 1, 1893.....	37,560.32

To this should be added a specific appropriation of \$25,000, made to the Indian Bureau for an exhibit of the Indian schools.

In the Government building about 26,000 square feet of space was assigned to the Department of the Interior. This space was occupied as follows:

FLOOR SPACE.		Square feet.
Census Office		1, 250
Bureau of Education		3, 300
Geological Survey		6, 550
General Land Office.....		3, 950
Patent Office.....		6, 650
Total.....		21, 700

GALLERY SPACE.		
Alaskan exhibit		3, 400
Offices.....		500
Total.....		3, 900

In addition, the California Big Tree (*Sequoia gigantea*) from Sequoia National Park, California, occupied the center of the rotunda beneath the great dome, filled a space approximately 23 feet in diameter, and consisted of a section of the tree 30 feet in height, taken at a point 30 feet from the ground. It was hollowed out so as to form two rooms connected by a spiral stairway, and in the lower apartment were hung pictures representing the big trees in general and the process of cutting this one in particular. This exhibit attracted a great deal of attention and was regarded by all as an exceedingly impressive object.

A separate building was erected for the exhibit of the Indian school about a mile from the remainder of the Government display. A large proportion of the visitors to the Exposition sought out the Indian school, the educational methods in full operation being very interesting.

The Alaskan exhibit, prepared and installed by Lieut. George T. Emmons, U. S. Navy, was of great interest.

The electrical tabulating machines of the Census Office display attracted a good deal of attention, as did also the collection of maps and statistical diagrams, and the revolving globe 20 feet in diameter of the General Land Office exhibit.

The exhibit of the Patent Office, consisting largely of models taken from the cases at Washington, interested many visitors.

The U. S. Geological Survey exhibited principally the mineral resources of the United States, showing also a collection of rocks and fossils was so arranged as to display the geology of the entire country. With the publications of the Bureau were large transparent photographs on glass, and a collection of instruments used in the topographic and hydrographic work of the Survey. This display was one of the most attractive in the building.

Much attention was given by the foreign commissioners and others interested in library administration to the leading feature of the

exhibit of the Bureau of Education, which consisted of a working library selected by the American Library Association, catalogued according to the latest ideas of librarians, and so mounted as to show many different library appliances.

It is gratifying to know that the Exposition closed with an unexpended balance of \$29,715.87 to the credit of the Interior Department.

Not more than \$5,000 will be required to return the exhibits, and about \$25,000 can be turned back into the Treasury.

EXPENDITURES.

Although I believe that many of the improvements proposed by the various bureaus are wise and should in future be carried out, yet, in the estimate of expenditures for the Interior Department, furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury, I rejected a great majority of them. The strictest economy should, at the present time, control the disbursement of public money, and I could not consent to ask an appropriation of any sum not immediately necessary for the conduct of public business.

Respectfully submitted,

HOKE SMITH,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

APPENDIX.

No. 50.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., January 7, 1893.

RATES—COMBINING RATES. ACT OF JUNE 27, 1890—ORDER NO. 164.

HENRY H. WEIKE.

1. The basis of rates under the act of June 27, 1890, is inability to earn a support by reason of incapacity for manual labor due to disability not the result of vicious habits.
2. Schedule or nominal rates will not be added together to make up a rate under said act, but the rate will be based on the combined effect of all the causes involved upon the applicant's capacity for manual labor.

[Assistant Secretary Bussey to the Commissioner of Pensions, January 7, 1892.]

I return herewith the papers in the case of Henry H. Weike, who is receiving a pension under certificate No. 478,173, on account of rheumatism and resulting disease of heart.

The original application alleging rheumatism was filed April 4, 1887. In April, 1890, the claim was allowed for rheumatism and resulting disease of heart at \$2 per month from April 4, 1887, and \$8 from February 26, 1890.

October 26, 1890, he filed an application for increase and rerating, and February 24, 1891, he filed an application under the act of June 27, 1890, alleging disability from urinary trouble, dyspepsia, habitual constipation, and rheumatism, which rendered him partially unable to earn a support. Both claims were rejected, from which action an appeal is taken.

The reports of medical examinations and the other evidence in the case fail to show that any error has been committed in rating this disability resulting from rheumatism. The rejection of the claim for increase and rerating is, therefore, affirmed.

The report of the medical examination had since the application under the act of June 27, 1890, was filed, recommends a rating of $1\frac{3}{8}$ (\$8) for rheumatism and $1\frac{1}{8}$ (\$4) for diseases of urinary organs, but does not show the existence of any of the other disabilities alleged. The latter disease is not shown to be the result of vicious habits, and the disability resulting therefrom may, consequently, be taken into consideration in fixing the rate of pension under said act.

Conceding that \$8 is the correct rate for the disability resulting from rheumatism, the question arises, is the claimant necessarily entitled to a higher rate because another disability is shown to exist? In other words, where more than one disability is involved, should the rate which would be allowed under the old law for each disability be added to the others to determine the total rate?

The following order (No. 164) was, with the sanction of the Department, issued by you October 15, 1890:

"That all claimants under the act of June 27, 1890, showing a mental or physical disability or disabilities of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious

habits, and which *incapacitate them for the performance of manual labor*, rendering them unable to earn a support in such a degree as would be rated under former laws at or above \$6 and less than \$12, shall be rated the same as like disabilities of service origin; and that all cases showing a pensionable disability which, if of service origin, would be rated at or above \$12 per month, shall be rated at \$12 per month."

The foregoing order has governed the practice of your Bureau in the matter of rates under the act of June 27, 1890, since the date of its issue. It appears, however, that said order as understood by the Department when approving it, may have been misconstrued by your Bureau so far as it has been your practice to add the separate nominal and schedule rates allowed for several disabilities in making a rate under this act. This has resulted by reason of the fact that it has been your practice under the old law to combine these rates where the total does not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$. The question as to the correctness of that practice is not now before the Department for decision. It is deemed proper to state that the Department, in approving said order No. 164, did not intend that small rates should be added together, as, for example, three or more rates of $\frac{2}{8}$ in order to make a rate under the provisions of said act. A man may have two or more separate afflictions, either one of which, considered singly, entitles him to a \$2 rate under the old law, and yet in the aggregate they may not disable him for the performance of manual labor to a much greater degree than either of them existing alone. Or he may have one serious disability and one or more slight disabilities, the latter of which do not have any appreciable effect upon the degree of incapacity for manual labor occasioned by the former.

The basis of rates under the act of June 27, 1890, is inability to earn support by reason of incapacity for manual labor due to a permanent mental or physical disability not the result of vicious habits. In determining whether an applicant is entitled to a rate under said act for the character of disability aforementioned the only question is: Is he, from the cause or causes involved—be they one or many—disabled for the performance of manual labor to the extent represented by the fractional rate of $\frac{6}{12}$. If so, he is entitled to the minimum rate of \$6. And so on until the maximum rate of \$12 is reached.

It is directed that the views herein expressed be observed in future adjudications of claims under the act of June 27, 1890.

In the claim of Mr. Weiike, now under consideration, while it is conceded that a disability from disease of urinary organs exists which *alone* would be ratable under the old law, if of service origin, it is not believed that this disease combined with rheumatism disables him for manual labor to an extent which entitles him to a higher rating than \$8 per month. Rheumatism is his chief disability. There is no albumen nor sugar in the urine, and in fact but little if any objective symptoms of disease of urinary organs other than hypertrophy of the prostate gland. He is evidently able to perform considerable manual labor.

The rejection of the claim under the act of June 27, 1890, is affirmed.

No. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., May 27, 1893.

ACT JUNE 27, 1890—PROPER BASIS OF RATING—ORDER 164 OF THE COMMISSIONER.

CHARLES T. BENNETT.

1. The basis of pension under sections 4692 and 4693, R. S., is disability by reason of wound, injury, or disease contracted while in the service and in line of duty.
2. The basis of pension under section 2, act June 27, 1890, is incapacity, due to any permanent mental or physical disability not the result of vicious habits, to such a degree as renders claimant unable to earn a support by manual labor.

3. Disabilities incurred while in the service and in the line of duty, and incapacity for earning a support befalling a claimant for pension after his service had ceased, are placed by the pension laws on an entirely different footing.
4. Disability incurred during service and in line of duty is pensionable without regard to capacity to earn a support, and is rated under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, without reference to this condition.
5. Disability resulting from causes other than of service origin are pensionable only under the provisions of the second section of the act of June 27, 1890, when incapacity to labor joins with incapacity to earn a support, and the grades of rating thereunder are dependent upon these two conditions.
6. When by Order No. 164 of the Commissioner of Pensions, October 15, 1890, it was declared that disabilities under the act of June 27, 1890, should be rated as if of service origin, the very principle which governed ratings under said act was displaced and a rule applicable to a different law was substituted.
7. Neither the Secretary of the Interior, nor the Commissioner of Pensions can, by order or by practice, supersede an act of Congress. The power of the Department, so far as its orders and practice are concerned, is limited to an execution of the law; it ceases when an effort is made to supersede the law.

[Assistant Secretary John M. Reynolds to the Commissioner of Pensions, May 27, 1893.]

Charles T. Bennett, late private, Company F, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, filed his original application for an invalid pension under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, on July 5, 1886, alleging that while in the service and in line of duty at Raleigh, N. C., about June 1, 1865, he was prostrated by a sunstroke, from which resulted a disease of the head and loss of hearing.

The claim was rejected by your Bureau February 18, 1892, upon the ground that the evidence failed to establish the existence of any disability due to the claimant's army service.

From said action the claimant appealed March 19, 1892. The evidence shows that the appellant enlisted September 14, 1864, and was discharged June 23, 1865; but the records of the War Department, in evidence, show neither treatment for any disability during said period, nor the existence of any disabling cause, but that he was carried on all rolls and returns as "present for duty" from enlistment to discharge.

The affidavits furnished in support of his claim do not satisfactorily establish the origin of the alleged disability, and in the certificate made by the board of examining surgeons at Vincennes, Ind., on November 3, 1886, the following language is found: "This man seems to be in vigorous health, and we discover no evidence of a diseased nervous system, not tremulous, but in good flesh, and looks as if he was never afflicted by any great nervous prostration. * * * We would state that he has slight deafness in both ears, but not of sufficient character to warrant us in making a rating." The rejection of the applicant's claim for invalid pension, for the reasons given, was proper and is affirmed.

This appeal brought up, also, the application made by the same claimant for a pension under the provisions of the second section of the act of June 27, 1890. Under this second section your Bureau on January 29, 1891, granted to the claimant the maximum rating of \$12 a month.

The only disability found to exist upon medical examination, as declared by your Bureau, was "slight deafness of both ears." This deafness was so slight, according to the certificate of the board of examiners, that he could hear a watch tick in each ear when it was within one-half inch of each.

To entitle the claimant to a pension under the provisions of the second section of the act of June 27, 1890, it was necessary that he should be suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character not the result of his own vicious habits, which incapacitates him for the performance of manual labor in such a de-

gree as to render him unable to earn a support; in which event he might be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding \$12 per month and not less than \$6 per month. As the claimant was suffering simply from "slight deafness," according to your finding, which was so slight that he could hear a watch tick one-half inch from each ear, the physical disability clearly failed to come within the requirements of the law. Such "slight deafness," of necessity, could not incapacitate for the performance of manual labor, and yet the claimant was allowed the largest sum provided for under this section of the act of June 27, 1890.

In order to ascertain with certainty the basis upon which this pension was rated, the following communication was addressed to the Commissioner of Pensions:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., May 23, 1893.

SIR: I herewith return to you the papers in the case of Charles T. Bennett, late private, Company F, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, Certificate No. 533,762.

Please furnish me at your earliest convenience the basis of rating in this case, which places "slight deafness" of both ears, under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$12 per month,

Very respectfully,

The COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Assistant Secretary.

To which the following answer was furnished through the Commissioner of Pensions:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
Washington, D. C., May 23, 1893.

SIR: In response to your request that I prepare an answer to the communication of this date addressed you by the honorable Assistant Secretary concerning the basis of rating in this case for a slight deafness of both ears at \$12 per month under the act of June 27, 1890, I have to say that this rate was allowed in accordance with Order No. 164, which directed "that all cases showing a pensionable disability which, if of service origin, would be rated at or above \$12 per month, shall be rated at \$12 per month." The inability of the applicant to perform manual labor was not taken into consideration.

At the time of the action taken in this claim, January 29, 1891, the schedule rate for slight deafness of both ears was \$15; hence the rate of \$12 was allowed. Since December 4, 1891, the schedule rate for slight deafness of both ears has been \$6, and such cases have been allowed at this rate since the above date. I have recently suspended action in this class of cases.

Very respectfully,

THOS. D. INGRAM,
Medical Referee.

The Department will now consider whether the method of rating followed in this case is in accordance with the law.

The second section of the act of June 27, 1890, provides as follows:

"SEC. 2. That all persons who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them for the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, shall, upon making due proof of the fact, according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding twelve dollars

per month and not less than six dollars per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support; and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Pension Office after the passage of this act, upon proof that the disability then existed, and shall continue during the existence of the same."

It will be seen that this section only provides for a pension where the applicant has been incapacitated for earning a support by manual labor. Incapacity to perform manual labor to a degree which produces inability to earn a support, is the basis of pension under this section; yet the report of the medical referee shows that the pension was allowed by your Bureau in this case in pursuance of Order No. 164; and the inability of the applicant to perform manual labor was not taken into consideration.

The following is a copy of Order No. 164:

In regard to fixing rates of pensions under act of June 27, 1890.

That all claimants under the act of June 27, 1890, showing a mental or physical disability or disabilities of a permanent character not the result of their own vicious habits, and which incapacitate them for the performance of manual labor, rendering them unable to earn a support in such a degree as would be rated under former laws at or above six dollars and less than twelve dollars, shall be rated the same as like disabilities of service origin; and that all cases showing a pensionable disability which, if of service origin, would be rated at or above twelve dollars per month, shall be rated at twelve dollars per month.

GREEN B. RAUM,
Commissioner.

Approved:

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Assistant Secretary.

It will be seen that this order required that all cases showing a pensionable disability under the act of June 27, 1890, should be rated as if of service origin.

The law applicable to pensions of service origin is found in the Revised Statutes, and is as follows:

"Any officer of the Army, including regulars, volunteers, and militia, or any officer in the Navy or Marine Corps, or any enlisted man, however employed, in the military or naval service of the United States, or in its Marine Corps, whether regularly mustered or not, disabled by reason of any wound or injury received, or disease contracted, while in the service of the United States and in line of duty," etc.

The only requirement to obtain a pension under this act is disability by reason of wound or injury received or disease contracted while in the service and in line of duty. Incapacity to perform manual labor, which is the foundation to the right to pension under the act of June 27, 1890, fixes an entirely different standard of disability from that just mentioned, contained in the Revised Statutes, covering injuries of service origin. Disabilities incurred while in actual service and incapacity coming upon applicant long after service ceased are made by the law to stand upon an entirely different footing. Those incurred during service and in line of duty are pensionable without regard to capacity to earn a support, and are graded without reference to this condition. Disabilities resulting from causes other than of service origin are only pensionable when incapacity to labor joins with incapacity to earn a support, and the grades of rating are dependent upon these two conditions. When by Order No. 164 it was declared that disabilities under the act of June 27, 1890, should be rated as of service origin, the very principle which governed the rating under the act of June 27, 1890, was displaced, and a rule applicable to a different act was substituted.

This case illustrates the effect of the departure by your Bureau from the terms of the act of 1890:

1. The applicant was awarded for "slight deafness" not of service origin, \$12. The award was made under the act of 1890. It was given by your Bureau for "slight deafness," because, under an entirely different act, applicable to disabilities of service origin alone, \$15 was the lowest rating for "slight deafness."

2. "The inability of the applicant to perform manual labor was not taken into consideration." Yet the act of 1890, under which the applicant sought and was allowed a pension, made inability of the applicant to perform manual labor, in such a degree as to prevent him from earning a support, the foundation of his claim.

It is, therefore, clear that the rating under the Revised Statutes for disabilities of service origin was substituted by Order No. 164 for the rating provided under the act of 1890.

The order having resulted in one error, a second error naturally followed, and the inability of the applicant to perform manual labor was not taken into consideration. In a word, the act of June 27, 1890, was changed and superseded by Order No. 164, as construed by your Bureau, and by a practice that neglected to take into consideration the ability of the applicant to perform manual labor.

It is hardly necessary to present argument or to support by authority the proposition that neither the Secretary nor the Commissioner can by order or practice supersede an act of Congress. The power of the Department, so far as orders and practice are concerned, is limited to an execution of the law; it ceases when an effort is made to supersede the law.

You will, therefore, take such steps as are necessary to reopen this case and to pass upon it in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 27, 1890, disregarding any order or practice which is in conflict with the plain letter of the law.

The foregoing decision was approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and was by him submitted to the honorable Attorney-General, who also approved it. After this concurrence the following order was made revoking the one dated October 15, 1890, numbered 164, referred to therein:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., May 27, 1893.

SIR: Order No. 164, signed "Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Pensions," and approved, "Cyrus Bussey, Assistant Secretary," of date October 15, 1890, is hereby revoked.

You will prepare, for approval of the Secretary, new rules and regulations covering the proof of the right to pensions and rates of same in accordance with the provisions of section second of the act of Congress approved June 27, 1890.

Your attention is directed to the fact that the disabilities which are pensionable under this section must be of a permanent character, incapacitating for the performance of manual labor to such a degree as to produce inability to earn a support. You will observe, also, that the rate of pension is fixed at not less than \$6 nor more than \$12 per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support.

You will have an examination made to determine what pensions have heretofore been allowed under section second of the act approved June 27, 1890, in disregard of the terms of said act and in conflict with the ruling of this Department in the case of Charles T. Bennett, this day transmitted to you.

Respectfully,

Hoke Smith,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

(ORDER No. 240.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF PENSIONS,*Washington, August 26, 1893.*

In the reëxamination of all classes allowed under section 2 of the act of June 27, 1890, the practice of the Bureau is hereby changed and modified as follows:

First. Where it appears, *prima facie*, on the face of the papers, that the pensioner was not entitled to any rating, the payment of the pension shall be at once suspended, and the pensioner notified that he will be dropped from the rolls after sixty days from such notice, unless he shall in the meantime file competent evidence showing his right to pension.

Second. Where, on the face of the papers, it appears that the pensioner is entitled to a less rate than he is now receiving, he shall be notified that his pension will be reduced to such less rate unless, within sixty days from such notice, he shall file competent evidence of his right to a higher rating.

Third. Where it appears on the face of the papers that the pensioner had been allowed a pension under a prior law, and that he is not entitled under the act of June 27, 1890, to any higher rate of pension than was so allowed under such prior law, he shall be notified that his pension under the act of June 27, 1890, will be dropped and his pension under such prior law restored, unless, within sixty days from such notice, he shall file competent evidence that he is entitled to a higher rate than was granted by his pension under such prior law.

Fourth. Every such notice shall inform the pensioner that upon his application to the Commissioner he will be immediately ordered for examination by a local medical board to enable him to obtain the necessary evidence to show his right to pension.

Fifth. When any pensioner shall have complied with the requirement of such notice and furnished evidence tending to support his claim to be continued on the rolls, the case shall at once be a "special case" and be promptly adjudicated. There will be no preliminary suspension in any case hereafter, except as provided in the first subdivision of this order.

WM. LOCHREN,
Commissioner.

Approved.

HOKE SMITH,
Secretary.

PENSIONS AND PENSION APPEALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1893.

The SECRETARY:

I have the honor to submit my report of the work done by the Board of Pension Appeals, under my supervision and that of my predecessor, from the beginning of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1892, to the present time. This work relates to the adjudication of claims for pension which are appealed to the Secretary from the adverse action of the Commissioner of Pensions; to the final disposition and decision of such other appeals from the Commissioner as involve questions of attorneyship and fees in pension cases; and also to correspondence with claimants and attorneys, having reference to such appeals. The amount of work accomplished, including decisions prepared and current correspondence, is summarized in the following tabulated statements:

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

ORIGINAL APPEALS.

TABLE I.—Statement showing disposition of pension claims from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

	Appeals pending on the first day of the month.	Appeals filed during the month.	Total.	Action of the Pension Office sustained.	Action of the Pension Office reversed.	Reconsidered by the Pension Office pending appeal.	Appeals dismissed.	Total appeals disposed of.
1892.								
July.....	4,340	320	4,660	241	46	22	12	321
August.....	4,348	3	4,351	314	55	3	6	378
September.....	3,973	890	4,863	246	27	24	21	318
October.....	4,545	407	4,952	217	49	19	20	305
November.....	4,647	326	4,973	218	73	5	19	315
December.....	4,658	305	4,963	198	45	14	17	274
1893.								
January.....	4,659	370	5,029	297	23	10	38	382
February.....	4,686	364	5,050	251	29	21	7	308
March.....	4,742	369	5,111	358	54	18	17	447
April.....	4,604	462	5,126	284	29	6	22	341
May.....	4,785	491	5,276	446	31	12	39	528
June.....	4,748	204	4,952	415	19	9	52	495
July.....	4,457							
Total.....		4,520		3,485	485	172	270	4,412

MOTIONS FOR RECONSIDERATION.

TABLE II.—Statement showing disposition of motions for reconsideration from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

	Motions for reconsideration pending on the first of the month.	Motions for reconsideration filed during the month.	Total.	Motions for reconsideration overruled.	Motions for reconsideration sustained.	Reconsidered and allowed by the Commissioner of Pensions.	Motions for reconsideration dismissed.	Total motions for reconsideration disposed of.	Letters referred to the Commissioner of Pensions.	Letters sent.
1892.										
July.....	182	17	199	14		3		17	615	600
August.....	182	1	183	17	1			18	640	330
September.....	165	34	199	9	3	3		15	1,295	1,165
October.....	184	21	205	23	4			27	775	640
November.....	178	26	214	20				20	1,220	895
December.....	194	20	214	25	3	1		29	1,105	845
1893.										
January.....	185	9	194	13		1	1	15	1,295	935
February.....	179	21	200	10				10	1,225	945
March.....	190	28	218	25	3			23	1,625	1,135
April.....	190	21	211	26	1	2		29	1,465	1,065
May.....	182	12	194	27	2			31	1,655	1,265
June.....	163	13	176	25	3			28	800	605
July.....	148									
Total.....		233		234	20	12	1	267	13,855	10,425

FEE APPEALS.

TABLE III.—Statement showing disposition of appeals relating to attorneyship and fees from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

	Fee appeals pending on the first of the month.	Fee appeals filed during the month.	Total.	Action of the Pension Office sustained.	Action of the Pension Office reversed.	Reconsidered by the Pension Office pending appeal.	Fee appeals dismissed.	Total fee appeals disposed of during the month.
1892.								
July.....	75	36	111	16	3	9	.....	28
August.....	83	6	89	31	2	10	.....	43
September.....	46	61	107	29	6	10	1	46
October.....	61	23	84	9	3	11	.....	23
November.....	61	70	131	44	3	21	2	70
December.....	61	57	118	26	1	12	.....	39
1893.								
January.....	79	85	164	28	7	14	.....	49
February.....	115	47	162	32	5	17	.....	54
March.....	108	97	205	33	7	9	.....	49
April.....	156	31	187	27	4	12	1	44
May.....	143	80	223	77	2	29	3	111
June.....	112	64	176	58	3	16	.....	77
July.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	657	.....	410	46	170	7	633

RECAPITULATION.

ORIGINAL APPEALS.	
Appeals pending July 1, 1892.....	4,349
Appeals filed from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.....	4,520
Total.....	8,869
Appeals wherein Pension Office was sustained.....	3,485
Appeals wherein Pension Office was reversed.....	485
Appeals reconsidered by Pension Office pending appeal.....	172
Appeals dismissed.....	270
Total.....	4,412
Appeals pending July 1, 1893.....	4,457
MOTIONS FOR RECONSIDERATION.	
Motions for reconsideration pending July 1, 1892.....	182
Motions for reconsideration filed from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.....	233
Total.....	415
Motions for reconsideration overruled.....	234
Motions for reconsideration sustained.....	20
Motions for reconsideration allowed by Pension Office.....	13
Motions for reconsideration dismissed.....	1
Total.....	267
Motions for reconsideration pending July 1, 1893.....	148
FEE APPEALS.	
Fee appeals pending July 1, 1892.....	75
Fee appeals filed from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.....	657
Total.....	732
Fee appeals wherein Pension Office was sustained.....	410
Fee appeals wherein Pension Office was reversed.....	46
Fee appeals reconsidered by Pension Office pending appeal.....	170
Fee appeals dismissed.....	7
Total.....	633
Fee appeals pending July 1, 1893.....	99

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters referred to the Commissioner of Pensions.....	13,855
Letters sent.....	10,425

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT.

In addition to the foregoing tables embracing the work of the last fiscal year, the following tabulated statements showing the amount of work done from July 1, 1893, to November 1, 1893, is submitted:

ORIGINAL APPEALS.

TABLE IV.—Statement showing disposition of pension claims from July 1, 1893, to November 1, 1893.

	Appeals pending on the first day of the month.	Appeals filed during the month.	Total.	Action of the Pension Office sustained.	Action of the Pension Office reversed.	Reconsidered by the Pension Office pending appeal.	Appeals dismissed.	Total appeals disposed of.
1893.								
July.....	4,457	165	4,622	337	23	5	73	437
August.....	4,185	53	4,238	303	4	7	79	398
September.....	3,840	233	4,078	293	14	7	46	365
October.....	3,713	135	3,848	197	7	2	24	230
November.....	3,618	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	591	.....	1,140	47	21	222	1,430

MOTIONS FOR RECONSIDERATION.

TABLE V.—Statement showing disposition of motions for reconsideration from July 1, 1893, to November 1, 1893.

	Motions for reconsideration pending on the first of the month.	Motions for reconsideration filed during the month.	Total.	Motions for reconsideration overruled.	Motions for reconsideration sustained.	Reconsidered and allowed by the Commissioner of Pensions.	Motions for reconsiderations dismissed.	Total motions for reconsideration disposed of.	Letters referred to the Commissioner of Pensions.	Letters sent.
1893.										
July.....	148	5	153	11	1	.....	2	14	1,165	855
August.....	139	7	146	21	1	.....	2	24	1,062	777
September.....	122	5	127	10	.....	2	.....	12	687	594
October.....	115	9	124	16	1	1	.....	18	795	585
November.....	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	26	.....	53	3	3	4	68	3,703	2,811

FEE APPEALS.

TABLE VI.—Statement showing disposition of appeals relating to attorneyship and fees from July 1, 1893, to November 1, 1893.

	Fee appeals pending on the first of the month.	Fee appeals filed during the month.	Total.	Action of the Pension Office sustained.	Action of the Pension Office reversed.	Reconsidered by the Pension Office pending appeal.	Fee appeals dismissed.	Total fee appeals disposed of during the month.
1893.								
July.....	99	35	137	35	2	13	2	57
August.....	80	23	103	19	.....	2	.....	30
September.....	73	62	135	42	.....	15	.....	59
October.....	76	26	102	18	1	2	.....	21
November.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	149	.....	114	7	44	2	167

TABLE IV.—Statement showing disposition of appeals relating to attorneyship and fees from July 1, 1892, to November 1, 1893.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.	
ORIGINAL APPEALS.	
Appeals pending July 1, 1893.....	4,457
Appeals filed from July 1, 1893, to November 1, 1893.....	591
Total.....	5,048
Appeals wherein Pension Office was sustained.....	1,140
Appeals wherein Pension Office was reversed.....	47
Appeals reconsidered by Pension Office pending appeal.....	21
Appeals dismissed.....	222
Total.....	1,430
Appeals pending November 1, 1893.....	3,618
MOTIONS FOR RECONSIDERATION.	
Motions for reconsideration pending July 1, 1893.....	148
Motions for reconsideration filed from July 1, 1893, to November 1, 1893.....	26
Total.....	174
Motions for reconsideration overruled.....	58
Motions for reconsideration sustained.....	3
Motions for reconsideration allowed by Pension Office.....	3
Motions for reconsideration dismissed.....	4
Total.....	68
Motions for reconsideration pending November 1, 1893.....	106
FEE APPEALS.	
Fee appeals pending July 1, 1893.....	99
Fee appeals filed from July 1, 1893, to November 1, 1893.....	149
Total.....	258
Fee appeals wherein Pension Office was sustained.....	114
Fee appeals wherein Pension Office was reversed.....	7
Fee appeals reconsidered by Pension Office pending appeal.....	44
Fee appeals dismissed.....	2
Total.....	167
Fee appeals pending November 1, 1893.....	81
CORRESPONDENCE.	
Letters referred to the Commissioner of Pensions.....	3,709
Letters sent.....	2,801

THE WORK.—The business transacted, as indicated by the foregoing tabulated statements, has been accomplished with commendable thoroughness, and bears testimony to the industry, efficiency, and cheerfulness with which the members and employes of the Board of Pension Appeals have labored to dispose of the number of appeals and motions for reconsideration with which the docket has been crowded. Your attention is called to the fact of the comparatively few instances wherein the action of the Commissioner of Pensions has been overruled in proportion to the whole number of claims considered, evincing, as it does, the care with which the rulings of the Department are followed and observed by the Bureau of Pensions. The instances where the action of the Commissioner has been reversed on appeal are chiefly in cases wherein the evidence was of a more or less conflicting, doubtful, or complicated character, or in which arose certain questions of law the proper decision of which required an authoritative expression of opinion from this Department.

RECENT IMPORTANT DECISIONS.—Since my incumbency of the office of Assistant Secretary of this Department, several very important decisions have been rendered which have tended to change to some extent and, it is believed, improve the practice of the Bureau of Pensions in the adjudication of pension cases, and by which some grave errors in the administration of the pension laws have been corrected. One of the most important of these, and the one which has been most far-reaching in its effects and consequences, and has attracted public attention and comment to

a greater degree than any other, was the decision rendered May 27, 1893, in the case of Charles T. Bennett, late of Company F, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, by which the proper and legal basis of pension under the second section of the act of June 27, 1890, was defined, and in pursuance of which you revoked order No. 164 of the late Commissioner of Pensions, and abrogated the illegal and improper practices thereunder. Although said decision has been very severely criticized in certain quarters, it is to be noted that it is strictly in line with decisions of my immediate predecessor in the cases of Washington Borden, rendered August 3, 1892 (6 P. D., 17); Patrick Carroll, rendered February 1, 1893 (Ibid, 259), and Henry H. Weiike, rendered January 7, 1893 (Ibid, 193). Under this decision, the practice of the Bureau of Pensions has been made to conform to the provisions of the law, and the improper and illegal disbursement of very large amounts of public money has been stopped.

Under a decision rendered by me June 27, 1893, the benefits of the act of August 5, 1892, granting pensions to Army nurses, were extended to women who were employed in hospitals superintending and preparing proper and suitable diet for the sick and wounded under the directions of the surgeons in charge, upon their making the proof and fulfilling the conditions required by the terms of the act, thus securing to this class of most worthy and deserving applicants, who were clearly included within the terms of the statute, their rights thereunder, which had previously been denied them.

In the case of Joseph P. Smith, a decision was rendered August 15, 1893, deciding and defining the amount fixed by law for the fees of attorneys in claims for increase of pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, by which a saving of many thousand dollars to pensioners was accomplished.

In the case of Timothy L. Carley, a decision was rendered August 18, 1893, which definitely fixed and established the date of the commencement of a pension granted under the provisions of the second section of the act of June 27, 1890, a subject upon which there had previously existed a great deal of uncertainty and confusion in the practice of the Bureau of Pensions.

The foregoing are a few of the more important decisions that have been rendered, wherein the former holdings of the Department, and the practice of the Bureau, have been departed from or modified, and are merely mentioned to show the character and nature of such changes as I have thought were necessary. In the vast majority of cases decided by me the former rulings and decisions of the Department have been followed, and in no instance have they been disturbed or modified, except where it appeared that the plain requirements of the law, or the good of the service, demanded such action.

In this connection it is proper to state that since the last report of the Assistant Secretary the sixth volume of "Decisions of the Department of the Interior in Appealed Pension Claims," with a topical index to, and concise notes of, the decisions contained in the six volumes of the series, has been published, embracing the decisions selected for publication down to March 11, 1893, during the incumbency of my predecessor.

The seventh volume, embracing decisions rendered under my own supervision, is now in course of preparation upon the same plan pursued since the commencement of the publication of the series.

RULES OF PRACTICE.—Upon taking charge of the office of Assistant Secretary I soon discovered that the practice of this Department and of the Bureau of Pensions relative to the granting, hearing, and adjudication of appeals in pension and fee cases was in a very unsatisfactory state.

Rules of practice in appeal cases had, from time to time, been promulgated by former Secretaries of the Interior, but appear to have never been strictly enforced, and had been suffered, to a great extent, at least, to fall into disuse.

I, therefore, prepared a new code of rules for the government of the practice of

this Department and the Bureau of Pensions in appealed pension cases, which were submitted to you, and approved and promulgated September 9, 1893.

It is believed that a strict enforcement of these rules of practice will not only tend to expedite the business of the Department and the Bureau, but will be of great benefit to both the attorneys and claimants for pension.

REORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF PENSION APPEALS.—The membership of the Board of Pension Appeals having been increased by the act of Congress making appropriation for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, from three to nine, the Board was reorganized in October, 1886, by an order of the Secretary of the Interior, into three divisions, each consisting of three members. These divisions acted upon appeals independently and without direct reference to each other, the controlling idea and purpose of this organization being that each division of the Board should decide and dispose of appeals in certain distinct classes of pension claims, namely: Original invalid claims by one division, increase claims by another, and dependent, widow's, and restoration claims by a third. It was, however, very soon rendered manifest that this division of the work was wholly impracticable, owing to the impossibility of the Bureau of Pensions to report upon the appealed cases in the order named, and, also, to the fact of the great multiplication of appeals, at times, in one class of pension claims over the others. Therefore, all distinction between the character of the work performed and the class of appealed pension claims passed upon by the different divisions of the Board was soon abandoned, but the organization into three separate divisions was continued long after the reason for it had ceased to exist, and notwithstanding the fact that it tended very seriously to impair that harmony of action and uniformity in the decisions of the Board, which was absolutely necessary to the accomplishment of the best results, and also unnecessarily added very greatly to the labors of the Assistant Secretary.

Believing that the work would be greatly benefited, as well as expedited, by a different organization, I, with your sanction and approval, proceeded, soon after taking charge of this work, to reorganize said Board into one body, under the immediate control of a chairman and assistant chairman, selected from the members of the Board, upon the same general plan with all other divisions of your office. This plan of organization has now been in operation for several months, and I am pleased to be able to state that it has fully met my expectations, and has proved highly satisfactory both in rendering the decisions of the Board more generally harmonious, in preventing the preparation of conflicting decisions on the same subjects, and, also, in expediting the work of the Board in disposing of cases on appeal.

Under the present organization of the Board all decisions are carefully reviewed and initialed by the chairman and assistant chairman before being presented to me, when they are again examined, revised if necessary, and then approved and signed.

CONCLUSION.—In conclusion, I desire to call attention to the fact, appearing from the foregoing supplemental tabulated statements, embracing the period from July 1, 1893, to the present time, that for the first time in several years past there has been a steady gain in the number of appeals disposed of during the last six months over the number filed during the same period, and it is hoped that by the end of a year from this date the present large accumulation of appeals may, in great part, be disposed of, and the docket cleared of, practically, all but current business.

I am encouraged in this expectation from the fact also appearing from the foregoing tabulated statements, that on the 15th day of April, 1893, when I entered upon the duties of my office, 5,041 cases were undisposed of on appeal to the Secretary. Besides disposing of cases equal to the number appealed since that date, the accumulated appeals have been reduced to 3,805.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Assistant Secretary.

Hon. HOKE SMITH.

PAPERS

ACCOMPANYING

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 22, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. Of this period, about nine months were embraced in the terms of my immediate predecessors in office and some three months in my own term, dating from March 28, 1893.

The functions of this office comprehend all executive duties appertaining to the surveying and sale of the public lands of the United States or in anywise respecting such public lands, and also such as relate to private claims of land and the issuing of patents for all grants of land under the authority of the Government.

The executive duties referred to consist in giving proper effect to the laws enacted by Congress from time to time bearing upon the subject of the public lands. The act of Congress of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), repealed the laws providing for the disposal of the public lands to preëmptors and the laws which provided for the disposal thereof for the encouragement of timber culture upon the treeless or prairie lands of the West, so far as regards the future initiation of claims thereunder, thus restricting subsequent disposals under said laws to such as were required for perfecting claims previously initiated thereunder.

By this legislation, parties desiring to acquire title to public lands of the class of ordinary farming or agricultural lands are restricted to the method provided in the homestead laws, admitting of perfecting title after five years' residence on the entered tracts or by the method of commuting their entries, by which that condition is dispensed with and title obtained after a more limited period of residence and the payment of money or certain descriptions of land warrant or scrip. The same act modified the commutation principle so as to extend the time of residence required from a period sufficient to evidence good faith, ordinarily not less than six months from date of establishing residence on the land, to one of fourteen months, counting from the date of entry actually effected by the party and made of record.

The previous act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat., 391), restricted entries of public lands to 320 acres, in the aggregate, for each entryman, under all the laws providing for the disposal of such lands, but there is not to be included in the computation any lands previously entered by the party or any lands mineral in character, under Secretary's decision of December 29, 1890, 12 L. D., 87, and seventeenth section of the act of March 3, 1891, 26 Stat., 1095.

These changes in the laws have already considerably affected the business of this office, although there is still much remaining to be done in disposing of the claims that had accrued under the preëmption and timber-culture laws, at the time of their repeal. Parties who formerly were at liberty to make both a preëmption and a timber-culture entry of 160 acres each, in addition to a homestead entry, may now make a homestead entry of 160 acres, as the maximum, but not a preëmption or a timber-culture entry.

The statements elsewhere given in this report show a falling off, during the fiscal year just ended, in regard to final entries, of 4,004 in the number of entries, and 433,477 acres in the area of land taken up thereby, and in regard to original entries a decrease of 6,891 in the number of entries, and 962,111.71 acres in the area.

With regard to the class of timber-culture entries subsisting at the date of the repealing act of March 3, 1891, the privilege of commuting and acquiring title after four years from date of entry, without further timber culture, at \$1.25 per acre, was extended by that act, and this privilege was taken advantage of during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, to the extent of 354,651.75 acres.

DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The following is a statement of the acreage of public lands disposed of during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

CASH SALES.	
	Acres.
Private entries.....	14, 819.96
Public auction.....	1, 848.17
Preëmption entries.....	718, 336.27
Timber and stone land entries.....	182, 340.61
Mineral-land entries.....	42, 464.33
Desert-land entries.....	417, 018.50
Excesses on homestead and other entries.....	12, 334.43
Coal-land entries.....	10, 860.13
Lassen County desert-land entries.....	440.00
Town-site entries.....	2, 651.72
Abandoned military reservation.....	300.02
Additional payments.....	371.19
Act June 15, 1844.....	589.15
Act March 3, 1887.....	194.38
Act May 2, 1890.....	109.97
Cash substitutions.....	40.00
Change of entry.....	230.90
	1, 404, 958.82
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Homestead entries (original).....	6, 808, 791.56
Timber-culture entries (original).....	10, 988.98
Entries with—	
Military bounty-land warrants.....	5, 086.09
Agricultural college scrip.....	160.00
Private-land scrip.....	8, 297.31
Sioux half-breed scrip.....	160.00
Valentine scrip.....	125.26

	Acres.	
State selections	1,230,676.49	
Railroad selections.....	1,966,844.07	
Swamp lands	249,854.09	
Indian allotments.....	115,497.31	
Donation claims	246.66	Acres.
	<hr/>	10,396,727.22
Total area of land entries and selections.....		<hr/> <hr/> 11,801,686.04

INDIAN LANDS.

Cherokee school-lands	120.26	
Ute	77,095.51	
Osage trust and diminished reserve.....	6,978.72	
Sioux.....	3,091.38	
Flathead	720.00	
Omaha	997.39	
Ponca	454.69	
	<hr/>	89,457.95
Grand total		<hr/> <hr/> 11,891,143.99

RECAPITULATION.

Area sold for cash	1,404,958.82
Miscellaneous entries	10,396,727.22
Indian lands.....	89,457.95
	<hr/>
Aggregate	11,891,143.99

The foregoing does not include the following entries, the areas of which have been previously reported in the "original entries" of the respective classes:

	Acres.
Commuted homesteads (sec. 2301, R. S.).....	425, 665. 25
Commuted homesteads (act June 15, 1880)	1, 456. 67
Commuted timber-culture entries (act March 3, 1891)	354, 651. 75
Final homestead entries.....	3, 477, 231. 63
Final timber-culture entries.....	914, 351. 34
Final desert-land entries	231, 672. 18
And other areas consisting of university selections, military bounty-land warrants, additional payments, cash substitutions, town sites, etc ..	6, 062. 12
	5, 411, 090. 94

The filings and fees therefrom are stated in the annexed table:

Kind of filings.	Number.	Fees.
Preëmption	1, 721	\$4, 766. 00
Homestead.....	615	1, 307. 00
Coal.....	1, 277	3, 822. 00
Town site.....	9	22. 00
Valentine scrip	2	2. 00
Mineral applications.....	1, 695	16, 950. 00
Timber and stone applications.....	2, 268	22, 680. 00
	7, 587	49, 549. 00
Mineral adverse claims	383	3, 830. 00
Total	7, 970	53, 379. 00

Miscellaneous fees as follows:

Cancellation notices	\$2, 068. 00
Reducing testimony, etc.....	71, 170. 99
Erroneously collected.....	144. 00
Supplemental payments on timber and stone applications.....	405. 00
	73, 787. 99
	127, 166. 99

CASH RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the cash receipts of the office, from various sources, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

Sales of land at private entry	\$18, 628. 53
Sales of land at public auction	2, 674. 49
Sales of land by preëmption entry.....	955, 362. 17
Sales of timber and stone land	455, 353. 87
Sales of mineral land.....	165, 486. 84
Sales of desert land (original).....	104, 259. 51
Sales of, desert land (final).....	238, 071. 93
Commuted homesteads, under sec. 2301, R. S	600, 223. 54
Commuted homesteads, under act June 15, 1880	1, 684. 47
Commuted timber cultures, under act March 3, 1891	443, 421. 69
Excesses on homestead and other entries	17, 806. 65
Sales of town sites.....	4, 835. 84
Sales of town lots.....	180. 00
Sales of coal land.....	181, 764. 30
Sales of Lassen County desert land	550. 00
Sales of abandoned military reservations	375. 02
University selections	302. 12
Additional payments.....	1, 999. 67
Cash substitutions.....	300. 00
Total cash receipts.....	3, 193, 280. 64

FEES AND COMMISSIONS.

For homestead entries	\$804,717.81	
For timber-culture entries	25,269.00	
For military bounty-land warrant locations	209.00	
For agricultural college scrip locations	4.00	
For State selections	14,468.50	
For railroad selections	26,316.35	
For Valentine scrip locations	3.00	
For donation claims	30.00	
For preëmption and other filings	53,379.00	
For reducing testimony to writing, etc.....	73,787.99	
		<u>\$998,184.65</u>
Total receipts from the disposal of public land		4,191,465.29
Total receipts from the disposal of Indian lands.....		284,752.65
Total receipts from timber depredations.....		<u>3,516.20</u>
Total cash receipts.....		4,479,734.14

Number and class of final and original entries, selections, and filings made during the year compared with the year

Class of entry.	Number of entries.	Number of acres.	Cash receipts.	
			Sales.	Fees and commissions.
FINAL ENTRIES.				
Private.....	216	14,819.96	\$18,628.53	.....
Public auction.....	63	1,848.17	2,674.49	.....
Preemption.....	4,824	718,336.27	955,362.17	.....
Timber and stone.....	1,382	182,340.61	455,353.87	.....
Mineral.....	1,315	42,464.33	165,486.84	.....
Desert land.....	883	231,672.18	238,071.93	.....
Commuted homesteads (under sec. 2301, R. S.).....	3,175	425,665.25	600,223.54	.....
Commuted homesteads (under act June 15, 1880).....	11	1,456.67	1,684.47	.....
Commuted timber cultures (under act, Mar. 3, 1891).....	2,418	354,051.75	443,421.69	.....
Excesses on homestead and other entries.....	4,001	12,334.43	17,806.65	.....
Town sites.....	17	2,651.72	4,835.84	.....
Town lots.....	10	.....	180.00	.....
Coal land.....	75	10,860.13	181,764.30	.....
Lassen County desert land.....	1	440.00	550.00	.....
Abandoned military reservations.....	7	300.02	375.02	.....
University selections.....	3	.....	302.12	.....
Additional payments.....	30	371.19	1,999.67	.....
Cash substitution.....	3	40.00	300.00	.....
Homesteads.....	24,204	3,477,231.63	.....	\$123,943.59
Timber culture.....	6,053	914,351.34	.....	24,200.00
Military bounty-land warrants.....	62	5,086.00	.....	209.00
Scrip locations under the several acts.....	104	8,742.57	.....	7.00
Indian allotments.....	878	115,497.31	.....	.....
Donation claims.....	4	246.06	.....	30.00
Indian lands.....	49,739	6,521,407.68	3,089,021.13	148,449.59
	1,000	89,457.95	284,752.65	.....
	50,739	6,610,865.63	3,373,773.78	148,449.59
ORIGINAL ENTRIES.				
Desert land.....	2,197	417,018.50	104,259.51	.....
Homestead.....	48,436	6,808,791.56	.....	689,774.22
Timber culture.....	76	10,988.98	.....	1,009.00
	50,709	7,236,799.04	104,259.51	681,783.22
RAILROAD AND STATE SELECTIONS.				
Railroad.....	13,153	1,966,844.07	.....	29,316.35
State (under the several acts).....	7,473	1,480,530.58	.....	14,468.50
	20,626	3,447,374.65	.....	40,784.85
FILING AND MISCELLANEOUS FEES.				
Filing fees and mineral adverse claims.....	7,970	.....	.....	53,379.00
Fees for reducing testimony to writing, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	73,787.99
	7,970	.....	.....	127,166.99
RECAPITULATION BY TOTALS.				
Final entries.....	50,739	6,610,865.63	3,373,773.78	148,449.59
Original entries.....	50,709	7,236,799.04	104,259.51	681,783.22
Railroad and State selections.....	20,626	3,447,374.65	.....	40,784.85
Filing and miscellaneous fees.....	7,970	.....	.....	127,166.99
Total.....	130,044	17,295,039.32	3,478,033.29	998,184.65
Net total of decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Net increase in final entries, 4,004, in acres 433,477.

year ending June 30, 1893; also the amount of cash for same and increase or decrease as ending June 30, 1892.

Increase as compared with 1892.				Decrease as compared with 1892.			
Number of entries.	Number of acres.	Cash sales.	Fees and commissions.	Number of entries.	Number of acres.	Cash sales.	Fees and commissions.
				17	251.69	\$151.08	
9					1,363.09	4,860.59	
				1,779	193,446.67	283,189.46	
376	44,800.71	\$111,527.47					
3	5,923.41	21,305.08					
145	29,649.65	27,142.00					
261	41,965.43	64,889.82					
	455.45	372.97					
				197	24,692.76	31,496.16	
				440	1,256.80	1,642.98	
5	1,014.16	839.44		107		85,140.00	
29	4,924.70	67,055.70		8	1,639.75	2,049.68	
4	139.74	174.67					
3		302.12					
	77.46			39		2,326.15	
				1	120.60	300.00	
1,382	217,334.56		\$8,287.53				
2,175	316,336.08		8,729.35				
				93	8,167.81		\$242.00
				162	26,486.70		17.00
70					7,279.08		
1			15.00		233.94		
4,463	692,921.35	293,609.27	17,631.88	2,843	266,938.29	411,156.10	259.00
				2,208	8,008.93	171,929.19	
4,463	692,921.35	293,609.27	17,631.88	5,051	274,947.22	583,085.29	259.00
				22	24,454.06	12,027.54	
				6,677	907,270.77		90,869.62
				192	30,385.93		2,673.00
				6,891	962,111.71	12,027.54	93,542.62
	188,235.84			4,181	798,599.07		8,327.02
				551			963.21
	188,235.84			4,732	798,599.07		9,290.23
			12,868.00	479			
			6,673.36				
			19,541.36	479			
4,463	692,921.35	293,609.27	17,631.88	5,051	274,947.22	583,085.29	259.00
				6,891	962,111.71	12,027.54	93,542.62
	188,235.84			4,732	798,599.07		9,290.23
			19,541.36	479			
4,463	881,157.19	293,609.27	36,573.24	17,153	2,035,658.00	595,112.83	103,091.85
				4,443	881,157.19	293,603.27	36,573.24
				12,630	1,154,509.81	301,503.56	66,518.61

Net decrease in original entries 6,891, in acres 962,111.71.

ISSUE OF PATENTS FOR LANDS DISPOSED OF.

AGRICULTURAL PATENTS ISSUED.

Patents of the class denominated agricultural were issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, to the number of 43,684, containing approximately 6,989,440 acres, made up of the following, viz:

Cash patents	16,317
Homestead patents	21,613
Timber-culture patents	5,340
Military patents	115
Agricultural college scrip	6
Supreme Court scrip	2
Surveyor-general's scrip	184
Sioux half-breed scrip	58
Valentine scrip	5
Cole scrip	1
Choctaw scrip	1
Chippewa half-breed scrip	1
Metoyer scrip	1
Arredondo scrip	1
Special act of Congress October 1, 1890	5
Red Lake and Pembina scrip	4
	43,684

The class of patents embraced in the above includes all patents issued on final and commuted homestead entries, on preëmption, timber-culture, desert, private cash, town-site, and other entries embracing land of an agricultural, nonmineral character.

This statement shows a decrease in the number of patents issued during the last fiscal year as compared with the next preceding of 52,696, and in the approximate number of acres contained therein a decrease of 8,431,360, the number of patents issued in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, having been 96,380, and the number of acres contained therein approximating 15,420,800.

It is thought that this great decrease may be explained in part by the fact of extraordinary efforts having been made, conformably to the policy which then obtained, to hasten the issue of patents during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, aided by the provisions of the act of March 3, 1891, confirming large numbers of entries and requiring that they should be patented at once, which had been suspended for the investigation of various questions affecting their validity under previously existing laws, and in part by the changes affected by the act of March 3, 1891, repealing the preëmption laws, and the act of August 30, 1890, limiting the quantity of agricultural lands, which might be appropriated by any one person to 320 acres, in the aggregate, under all the statutes.

MINERAL PATENTS.

Of mineral and mill-site patents, 1,623 were issued, as against 3,242 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, a decrease of 1,619. Of coal patents, 104 were issued, as against 80 patents for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, an increase of 24, and including an area of 14,009.81 acres, as against an area during the previous year of 10,976.74 acres, or an increase in area of 3,033.07 acres.

In the following table are shown the States and Territories in which mineral and mill site and coal-land patents were issued:

States and Territories.	Coal land.		Mineral and mill site.
	No.	Area.	
		<i>Acres.</i>	
Alaska.....			2
Arkansas.....			7
Arizona.....			53
California.....			130
Colorado.....	43	5,754.85	601
Florida.....			2
Idaho.....			72
Montana.....			318
Nevada.....			25
New Mexico.....	4	318.81	77
Oregon.....			11
South Dakota.....			79
Utah.....	7	1,000.00	177
Washington.....	33	4,983.00	44
Wyoming.....	17	1,953.15	19
Total.....	104	14,009.81	1,623

RAILROAD LANDS PATENTED.

There were patented (or certified with the effect of patenting) for the benefit of railroad companies under Congressional grants during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, 1,726,179.95 acres, as shown in the following table:

	Acres.
Union Pacific Railway Company:	
Kansas.....	48,794.83
Nebraska.....	314.47
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, New Mexico.....	312,386.73
Central Pacific Railroad Company, Utah.....	75,382.16
Central Pacific Railroad Company, Oregon Division, California.....	187,275.55
New Orleans Pacific Railway Company, Louisiana.....	70,807.86
Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company, Mississippi.....	39,810.52
Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad Company, Florida.....	255,560.32
Oregon and California Railroad Company, Oregon.....	292,486.90
Southern Pacific Railroad Company, California.....	71,553.11
Northern Pacific Railroad Company:	
Minnesota.....	2,055.84
North Dakota.....	210,397.78
Washington.....	148,469.54
Oregon.....	422.75
Denver Pacific, Colorado.....	116.71
Dubuque and Sioux City, Iowa.....	200.00
Hastings and Dakota, Minnesota.....	9,905.38
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Iowa.....	240.00
Total.....	1,726,179.95

As against an area patented to railroads during the last fiscal year preceding of 2,018,553.64 acres, showing a decrease of 292,373.69 acres.

SWAMP-LAND PATENTS.

The following statement shows the acreage of swamp lands and swamp-land indemnity lands patented during the year; also the acreage selected by the States and approved by this office, and the total acreage certified and patented since the date of the first swamp-land grant, March 2, 1849:

Swamp lands and swamp-land indemnity lands selected, approved, and patented during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

States.	Swamp lands.			Swamp-land indemnity lands.			Total patented since dates of grants.
	Selected.	Approved.	Patented.	Selected.	Certified.	Patented.	
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....						2,974.89	414,164.15
Arkansas.....							7,666,649.31
California.....		271.30	391.30				1,529,676.77
Florida.....	184,135.61		221,820.04				16,643,073.34
Illinois.....				4,360			1,455,641.45
Indiana.....							1,257,863.05
Iowa.....		560.00	360.00				1,184,947.49
Louisiana:							
Act of 1849.....		50,090.98	1,611.06				8,712,987.96
Act of 1850.....						4,623.66	249,540.42
Michigan.....			307.64				5,668,531.65
Minnesota.....	118,785.32	43,519.70	9,590.50				2,995,868.67
Mississippi.....						47,846.88	3,307,000.08
Missouri.....		40.00	120.21			3,480.00	3,426,836.27
Ohio.....							25,640.71
Oregon.....		4,029.31	15,653.34				216,079.97
Wisconsin.....							3,347,828.16
Total.....	118,785.32	282,646.90	243,854.09	4,360		58,925.43	58,102,329.45

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, patents were issued to the several States, under the swamp-land acts, on 249,854.09 acres of swamp lands and 58,925.43 acres of swamp-land indemnity lands, as shown in the above table, making, together, a total of 308,779.52 acres, being an increase of 132,681.54 acres patented during the fiscal year over the number of acres of swamp land and swamp-land indemnity land patented during the preceding fiscal year, viz, 176,097.98.

APPROVAL OF LANDS GRANTED FOR EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER PURPOSES.

The approvals during the year under the grants to the States and Territories for educational and other purposes, having the effect of a patent, embraced in the aggregate an area of 552,242.29 acres. There were also patented, under special provisions of law, 9,611.34 acres reported as approved in the report for the preceding fiscal year.

Following is a detailed statement:

States.	Character of grant.	Approved.
		<i>Acres.</i>
Colorado.....	School-land indemnity.....	134,265.57
Nebraska.....	do.....	30,918.18
Louisiana.....	do.....	295.20
Nevada.....	do.....	109,748.85
Oregon.....	do.....	39,508.66
South Dakota:	Agricultural college.....	11,361.89
Do.....	Deaf and dumb asylum.....	21,822.97
Do.....	Educational, charitable, etc.....	14,482.12
Do.....	Normal schools.....	27,539.47
Do.....	Public buildings.....	27,286.81
Do.....	Reform school.....	22,378.04
Do.....	School-land indemnity.....	6,334.03
Do.....	School of mines.....	11,013.81
Do.....	University.....	24,233.15
Utah.....	do.....	45,836.05
Washington.....	Agricultural college.....	10,115.04
Do.....	Normal schools.....	11,163.00
Do.....	Public buildings.....	3,819.40
Total.....		552,242.29

The above-stated acreage of 552,242.29 acres approved, against an area during the previous fiscal year of 598,660.33 acres, shows a decrease of 46,418.04 acres. The above figures, however, do not show the total area of selections disposed of during the year, inasmuch as there were selections canceled during that time aggregating in area 10,580.69 acres. Lists embracing several thousand acres have also been prepared and are now ready to be submitted to the honorable Secretary of the Interior for his approval. Could these selections be added to the area of approvals during the present fiscal year the amount would be far in excess of the approvals during the previous year. Aside from this, however, the actual work performed during the year was fully equal, if not in excess, of that of the previous year, inasmuch as the correspondence in connection with the grants for school and other purposes is constantly increasing, and the large number of lists of selections received in excess of those of the previous year required additional time for their examination.

INDIAN AND MISCELLANEOUS PATENTS.

The exhibit following shows the area of the land patented and the States and Territories where located, during the year, on private land claims, donations, and Indian allotments or selections in severalty, and serip locations finally approved:

States and Territories.	Acres.	States and Territories.	Acres.
California	14, 241. 69	Nebraska	4, 242. 76
Florida	16, 610. 00	North Dakota	101, 610. 93
Illinois	438. 77	Oklahoma Territory	11, 565. 59
Indian Territory	30, 027. 93	Oregon	2, 992. 49
Kansas	14, 527. 84	South Dakota	172, 994. 01
Louisiana	12, 543. 02	Washington	888. 90
Minnesota	160. 00		
Missouri	753. 04	Total	455, 737. 28
New Mexico	72, 230. 31		

Or a decrease in area, as compared with the previous fiscal year, of 590,729.18 acres, the area patented during that year having been 1,046,466.46 acres.

Recapitulation of patents issued as stated in the foregoing.

Patents.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Agricultural	15, 420, 800. 00	6, 989, 440. 00	.....	8, 431, 360. 00
Mineral	10, 976. 74	14, 009. 81	3, 033. 07	.....
Swamp	176, 097. 98	308, 779. 52	132, 681. 54	.....
Railroad	2, 018, 553. 64	1, 726, 179. 95	.....	292, 373. 69
Indian an& miscellaneous	1, 046, 466. 46	455, 737. 28	.....	590, 729. 18
Selections	598, 660. 33	552, 242. 29	.....	46, 418. 04
Total	19, 271, 555. 15	10, 046, 388. 85	135, 714. 61	9, 360, 880. 91

Total net decrease, 9,225,166.30.

PUBLIC SURVEYS.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, surveys have been accepted after an examination in the field, careful comparison of the surveying

returns with the reports of the examiners, and a critical examination of the plats and field notes in this office, as follows:

States and Territories.	Acres.	States and Territories.	Acres.
Arizona	399,719	North Dakota	3,482,518
California	150,170	Oregon	707,818
Colorado	636,464	South Dakota	1,065,729
Idaho	182,193	Utah	179,696
Minnesota	1,312,684	Washington	507,457
Montana	2,292,870	Wyoming	895,903
Nevada	683,051		
New Mexico	686,455	Total	13,784,187

The appropriation, by act approved August 5, 1892, for the survey and resurvey of the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, was \$375,000, of which \$75,000 was authorized to be applied to the examination of surveys in the field, etc. The sum of \$5,000 out of said appropriation was authorized to be used for the survey of the coal lands in the White Mountain or San Carlos Indian Reservation in Arizona.

* * * * *

After deducting \$75,000 for examination of surveys in the field the amount of the appropriation for public surveys outside of railroad land grant limits, actually available therefor, and applicable to all surveying districts was \$300,000, which amount, together with the appropriation of \$125,000, for the survey of land grants to railroads, was apportioned as follows:

District.	Public lands.	Railroad land grants.	Aggregate.	
			1893.	1892.
Arizona	*\$10,000	\$10,000	\$26,000	\$5,000
California	19,000	10,000	20,000	10,000
Colorado	15,000	.....	15,000	12,000
North Dakota	20,000	5,000	25,000	25,000
South Dakota	25,000	.....	25,000	25,000
Idaho	30,000	10,000	40,000	35,000
Minnesota	10,000	.....	10,000	10,000
Montana	35,000	15,000	50,000	50,000
Nevada	5,000	5,000	10,000	.....
New Mexico	15,000	5,000	20,000	6,000
Oregon	20,000	15,000	35,000	20,000
Utah	5,000	5,000	10,000	5,000
Washington	45,000	19,000	64,000	64,000
Wyoming	35,000	.....	35,000	30,000
Examinations	75,000	.....	75,000	40,000
Reserve	20,000	20,000	40,000	20,000
Total	375,000	125,000	.....	.....

*Of this \$10,000 apportioned to Arizona for the survey of public lands, \$5,000 may, by the terms of the law, be expended for the survey of the coal lands in the White Mountain or San Carlos Reservation.

* * * * *

VACANT PUBLIC LANDS.

Reports have been received from the various district land offices, giving an approximate estimate of the quantity of vacant public lands existing in the several land districts at the close of the fiscal year end-

ing June 30, 1893, of which the following is presented as a recapitulation:

State or Territory.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....	966,260		966,260
Arizona.....	12,066,212	37,482,333	49,548,545
Arkansas.....	4,757,604		4,757,604
California.....	32,588,525	15,158,824	47,747,349
Colorado.....	36,108,536	5,243,208	41,351,744
Florida.....	2,303,478	790,230	3,102,708
Idaho.....	6,345,063	31,312,757	37,657,820
Iowa.....	13		13
Kansas.....	713,560		713,560
Louisiana.....	1,017,099	101,339	1,118,438
Michigan.....	681,015		681,015
Minnesota.....	2,799,022	3,107,690	5,906,712
Mississippi.....	835,300		835,300
Missouri.....	963,059		963,059
Montana.....	13,530,110	61,105,815	74,635,925
Nebraska.....	10,254,713	115,500	10,369,713
Nevada.....	30,202,044	23,314,379	53,516,423
New Mexico.....	39,445,999	15,101,755	54,547,754
North Dakota.....	8,097,196	9,729,310	18,426,506
Oklahoma.....	5,509,702	406,400	5,976,102
Oregon.....	24,155,387	13,062,169	37,217,556
South Dakota.....	9,287,275	3,737,220	13,024,495
Utah.....	7,073,296	28,027,699	35,102,995
Washington.....	5,414,246	13,400,765	18,815,011
Wisconsin.....	627,774		627,774
Wyoming.....	39,957,955	13,445,209	53,403,164
Grand total.....	296,362,443	274,651,152	571,013,595

This aggregate is exclusive of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, in which, if any public land remains, it consists of a few small, isolated tracts. It is exclusive of Alaska, containing 577,390 square miles, or 369,529,600 acres. It is also exclusive of military and Indian reservations and lands subject to sale for the benefit of certain Indian tribes, and exclusive of reservoir-site and timber reservations and tracts covered by selections, filings, railroad grants, and claims as yet unadjudicated, a part of which may in the future be added to the public domain.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

* * * * *

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the principal work performed in the final adjudication of cases pending in this division was as follows:

California private-land claims patented.....	1
New Mexico private-land claims patented.....	2
Missouri, Florida, and Louisiana private-land claims patented.....	31
Claims of missionary associations patented.....	10
Patents to villages of mission Indians (Cal).....	2
Oregon and Washington donation patents.....	14
Indian claims patented.....	2,932
Entries with certificates of location finally approved.....	182
Claims in Louisiana satisfied with scrip, act of June 2, 1858.....	38

The scrip issued in satisfaction of the above thirty-eight Louisiana confirmed, but unlocated claims, amounted to 27,318.17 acres.

The total number of letters received in this division during the fiscal year was 1,667, and the number written was 1,635.

Of cases examined some have been passed for patenting, while others have been suspended and are now subjects of correspondence.

Of the cases decided some are now on appeal or awaiting the expiration of the time within which appeal may be taken or motion for review made.

The following statement will show the condition of the work in this division, generally, at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

California cases docketed and not finally adjudicated	12
Confirmed New Mexico and Arizona private-land claims not finally adjudicated.	27
Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, and Arizona donations reported and not finally adjudicated.....	92
Scrip cases, act of June 2, 1858, reported and awaiting action.....	76
Imperfect claims reported under act of June 22, 1860, and supplemental legislation, to be reported to Congress by this office.....	2
Florida, Louisiana, Illinois, Michigan, etc., cases awaiting action.....	2,994
Claims within limits of Las Animas grant in Colorado rejected by the register and receiver under act of February 25, 1869, on file, exclusive of one disposed of in 1874 and one withdrawn.....	24
Scrip locations pending.....	836
Indian allotments not patented	1,711
Docketed Indian allotment contests.....	184
New Mexico private-land claims in which final decrees on title have been rendered by the Court of Private Land Claims, and which are pending here for proper surveys and patents.....	12

There is also quite a large amount of correspondence and cases, classified and unclassified, referred from the Department for report, and from other divisions of this Bureau, awaiting appropriate action.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, lands have been certified and patented on account of railroad grants as follows:

Railroads.	Number of acres.	Where located.
Union Pacific Rwy. Co.....	48,794.87	Kansas.
Do.....	314.43	Nebbraska.
Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co.....	312,386.73	New Mexico.
Central Pacific R. R. Co.....	75,382.16	Utah.
Central Pacific R. R. Co., Oregon Division.....	187,275.55	California.
New Orleans Pacific Rwy Co.....	70,867.36	Louisiana.
Gulf and Ship Island R. R. Co.....	39,810.52	Mississippi.
Florida Central and Peninsula R. R. Co.....	255,560.32	Florida.
Oregon and California R. R. Co.....	292,486.90	Oregon.
Southern Pacific R. R. Co.....	71,553.11	California.
Northern Pacific R. R. Co.....	2,055.84	Minnesota.
Do.....	210,397.73	North Dakota.
Do.....	148,469.54	Washington.
Do.....	422.75	Oregon.
Denver Pacific.....	116.71	Colorado.
Dubuque and Sioux City.....	200.00	Iowa.
Hastings and Dakota.....	9,905.33	Minnesota.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	240.00	Iowa.
Total.....	1,726,179.95	

It should be stated in this connection that 302,181.16 acres, which were allotted to the Mobile and Girard Railroad Company, under the adjustment of its grant approved April 24, 1893, having been previously certified, are not included in this total.

As shown by the above statement, there have been patented and certified under the several grants to aid in the construction of railroads during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, 1,276,179.95 acres. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, lands were certified and patented on account of railroad grants to the aggregate quantity of 2,018,553.64 acres, showing a decrease during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, as compared with the previous fiscal year, of 292,373.69 acres.

There remained pending at the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, railroad selections to the amount of 29,687,475.06 acres, as against 28,846,961.60 acres pending at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, showing an increase in cases pending of 840,513.46 acres.

ADJUSTMENTS.

The adjustments of the grants to the following railroad companies have been submitted to the Department for its consideration, viz:

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, submitted August 8, 1888.
 Cedar Rapids and Missouri River, submitted November, 13, 1888.
 Dubuque and Pacific, submitted September 23, 1888.
 Little Rock and Fort Smith, submitted November 12, 1888.
 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, submitted December 20, 1888.
 Main line St. Paul and Pacific, and St. Vincent Extension, known as St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, submitted January 25, 1890.
 Alabama and Florida, submitted February 26, 1890.
 Florida and Alabama, submitted February 26, 1890.
 St. Paul and Duluth, submitted February 26, 1890.
 Southern Minnesota Extension, submitted February 26, 1890.
 Chicago and Northwestern (Wis.), submitted February 26, 1890.
 Wills Valley Railroad and Northeast and Southwest, known as Alabama and Chattanooga, submitted February 27, 1890.
 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul (Iowa), submitted May 19, 1890.
 Hastings and Dakota, submitted June 22, 1890.
 Gulf and Ship Island, submitted February 11, 1892.

The following railroad and other land grants have been adjusted and approved by the Department:

Sioux City and St. Paul, approved June 22, 1887.
 Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, approved February 12, 1887.
 Hannibal and St. Joseph, approved May 29, 1887.
 Grand Rapids and Indiana, approved July 20, 1887.
 Missouri, Kansas and Texas, approved August 2, 1887.
 Coos Bay Military Wagon Road, approved February 1, 1892.
 Bay de Noquet and Marquette, approved October 3, 1892.
 Mobile and Girard, approved April 24, 1893.
 Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific, approved May 18, 1892.

The adjustment of the grant to the State of Oregon for the Coos Bay Wagon Road Company was submitted to the Department January 13, 1888, and returned to this office February 1, 1892, with instructions that a demand be made upon the company for the reconveyance to the United States of certain lands shown by the adjustment to have been erroneously patented under its grant, aggregating 10,359.20 acres.

The demand was duly made on March 25, 1892, and no response having been received the case was reported to the Department on July 16, 1892.

The adjustment of the grant for the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad Company, submitted February 26, 1890, was returned by the Department May 18, 1892, with instructions that the company be called upon to reconvey to the United States certain lands which appeared from the adjustment to have been erroneously certified to the State, amounting to 1,400 acres. Accordingly, a demand for the reconveyance was made on May 25, 1892. A response was made wherein the company declined to reconvey the lands, and the case was reported to the Department October 12, 1892.

Upon a reëxamination of the grant to aid in the construction of the Bay de Noquet and Marquette Railroad, it was discovered that there had been certified to the State thereunder 12,695.95 acres in excess of the quantity to which the company was entitled, and the facts were

reported to the Department in letter of September 1, 1892, accompanied by a descriptive list of the lands. These lands had not been conveyed by the State to the company, and the governor, acting under authority of a joint resolution of the State legislature approved June 15, 1889, released them, with other lands, to the United States, September 26, 1889.

In view of these facts this office recommended the acceptance of the release, as to the excess certification, and the restoration of the lands to entry.

On October 3, 1892, the Department approved the recommendation, and on October 5 following instructions were given for the restoration of the lands.

The adjustment, under the eighth section of the act of September 29, 1890, of the grant to the Mobile and Girard Railroad Company, was submitted to the Department on April 21 and was approved on April 24, 1893. Under this adjustment 302,181.16 acres of land were allotted to the company for the benefit of its grantees and in full satisfaction of the grant for said company under the act of June 3, 1856, and the eighth section of the act of 1890 aforesaid.

As there had been previously certified under this grant 504,167.11 acres of land, there remained, after satisfying the grant, 201,985.95 acres for restoration to entry, and the local officers at Montgomery, Ala., were directed to restore these lands, on a day to be fixed by them, ninety days after the publication of a notice in a newspaper of general circulation in their vicinity to all claimants of the intended restoration.

The notice was duly given, and from a report of the local office the lands were to be opened to entry on July 19, 1893, excepting tracts embraced in the case of certain homestead claimants who were authorized to make entry during the period of publication.

* * * * *

DEPARTMENTAL ACTION.

In making the restorations under the forfeiture act of September 29, 1890, all the unpatented lands lying opposite the unconstructed and forfeited portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Oregon, excepting a moiety lying within the constructed Cascade Branch of said company's road, were, with the approval of the Department, ordered restored to entry, and the restoration included certain lands lying within the subsequent grants by acts of July 25, 1866, and February 25, 1867, to the Oregon and California Railroad Company and The Dalles Military Road Company, respectively. A protest was filed by the Oregon and California Railroad Company against the allowance of entries for the lands within the limits of its grant, and the suspension from disposal of all lands within its granted limits and of the patented and selected lands within its indemnity limits was made with the approval of the Department, pending the determination of a suit by the United States to recover the title to certain lands within the overlapping limits of the two grants which had been erroneously patented to the company.

There was no suspension from entry of the forfeited lands within the limits of The Dalles military road grant, but the local officers at The Dalles, Oregon, the district wherein the lands are situated, having rejected certain applications for said lands, the attorneys for the applicants, in a letter addressed to the Department, asked that they be instructed to allow the entries.

The letter was referred to this office for report; the report was made, and after consideration thereof the Department on May 13, 1893, directed that entries of the lands be allowed. Suitable instructions were given the local officers on May 23, 1893, for the disposal of the lands, and on June 7, 1893, the president of the company was called upon to show cause why the proper steps should not be taken for the recovery of certain of the land within the limits aforesaid which had been erroneously patented to The Dalles company.

An application for the revocation of the order for the disposal of the lands has been filed by the company, was submitted to the Department July 10, 1893, and is still pending.

A reply to the rule to show cause, served upon the president of the company, has been filed, and will be submitted in due course of business.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

During the past year several decisions have been rendered by the United States Supreme Court affecting the rights of land-grant railroads, a brief mention of which herein is deemed proper.

In the case of the United States *vs.* the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (146 U. S., 520), it was decided that certain land lying within the State of California and within the common primary limits of the grant to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and that portion of the Atlantic and Pacific Company's grant which was declared forfeited by the act of July 6, 1886, did not pass under the grant to the former, but reverted to the United States.

And in the case of the United States *vs.* Cotton, Marble & Co., and the United States *vs.* Southern Pacific Railroad Company (146 U. S., 615), the court held that lands lying within the indemnity limits of the Atlantic and Pacific grant and the primary limits of the grant to the Southern Pacific Company, were also excepted from the latter grant, and were restored to the public domain. The result of these decisions will be the restoration to entry of a large quantity of land, but as a comparatively small quantity was involved in these cases, and questions affecting their status as well as that of other lands within the limits specified, but not involved in the litigation, are pending, their restoration will necessarily be deferred until said questions shall be determined.

The case of the United States *v.* Union Pacific Railway Company (148 U. S., 562), originated in a bill in equity filed by the Government against the company and others holding title under it, to secure the cancellation of certain patents issued to the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company and Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, upon the ground that the grant by the act of July 1, 1862 (12 Stat., 489), as amended, to the Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Kansas City, Mo., to Denver Colo., and that by the act of March 3, 1869 (15 Stat., 324), to aid in the construction of the road from Denver to a connection with the Union Pacific Railroad at Cheyenne, to the Denver Pacific Railroad Company, were two distinct and separate grants, and should be adjusted separately. And that upon such adjustments the terminals drawn for the grants at Denver left a triangle southwest of said city beyond and outside the limits of both grants. The lands in question are situated within said triangle.

The decision of the court was adverse to the United States, it hold-

ing that the grant of July 1, 1862, as amended, to construct a road to Denver and from thence northerly to connect with the Union Pacific at Cheyenne, was not affected by the act of March 3, 1869, in such a way as to make it terminate at Denver, and cause the grant to end there. The decision in effect was that the grant was continuous and included the triangle aforesaid. Few if any entries of the lands involved have been allowed, and the decision will result in no hardship to settlers.

In *United States vs. California and Oregon Land Company* (148 U. S., 31), successor to the Oregon Central Military Road Company, the suit was brought pursuant to the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 859), with a view to declare a forfeiture of the grant to aid in the construction of the wagon road. The decision was against the United States.

A similar suit against the Dalles Military Road Company was also decided against the United States (148 U. S., 49), and in the suit against the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road Company, involving similar questions, the Attorney-General, on March 8, 1893, directed the United States attorney at Portland, Oregon, to dismiss the appeal by the Government to the circuit court of appeals.

Certain lands, selected and listed by the companies for patent, have been suspended, awaiting the result of these suits, but may now be examined and passed upon, the cause of suspension having been removed, and they will be taken up for examination as early as practicable.

The grant to the Willamette Valley road has already been examined and data collected for its adjustment.

* * * * *

CONTEST CASES.

The contest division (H) has charge of a class of contest cases arising in the course of administration of the laws for the disposal of the public lands. There are certain other contests, however, which are disposed of in the preëmption division (G), private-claims division (D), the mineral division (N), the railroad division (F), the special-service division (P), and the swamp-land division (K). The condition of the work as regards the cases disposed of in the contest division (H) during the fiscal year and the cases still pending therein are indicated in the following statement, viz:

Appealed (docket) cases:

On hand July 1, 1892 (including 184 undecided and 1,721 cases decided but not finally closed).....	1,905	
Received during the year.....	1,015	
		2,920
Closed during the year	593	
Transmitted to honorable Secretary.....	1,101	
Referred to other divisions	20	
		1,714
Balance appeal cases on hand.....	1,206	
Decided, but not finally closed.....	1,015	
		2,221
Balance undecided appeal cases on hand.....		191

Unappealed cases:

On hand July 1, 1892 (including 106 undecided and 398 cases decided but not finally closed)	504	
Received during the year.....	4,576	5,080
	<hr/>	
Examined and closed.....	4,116	
Referred to other divisions	31	4,147
	<hr/>	
Balance unappealed cases on hand.....		933
Decided, but not finally closed		383
		<hr/>
Balance undecided unappealed cases on hand		550
		<hr/>
Total undecided contests on hand		741
		<hr/> <hr/>
Entries canceled during the year		3,942
Entries involved in pending contests		2,139
Acres involved in pending contests		342,240
* * * * *		

MINERAL LANDS.

Mineral, mill-site, and coal entries examined during the year.....	1,388
Mineral and mill-site applications (final proof not made) examined during the year, estimated.....	45
Mineral and mill site patents issued during the year.....	1,623
Coal patents issued during the year	104
Contests considered during the year.....	127
Quasi contests and agricultural cases considered during the year.....	316

The work in the division (N) is about up to date. The contest cases, which are reported as being three months in arrears, are, in fact, taken up for examination as soon as is practicable, owing to the time required by resident attorneys for examination and the filing of briefs after the record is received.

While the number of entries patented is less than for the previous year, yet considerable time has been devoted to disposing of the cases in the suspended files, which show a material reduction since last year's report.

This has been accomplished without allowing the current entries, which are taken up for examination at the proper time and in the order in which they are received, to fall in arrears.

During the past year, under the instructions of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, it has required a considerable portion of the time of two clerks to examine the records, not only as to the character of the land in the townships containing railroad selections, but also as to the character of all the lands in the vicinity of the townships containing selections. This last requirement involves a greater amount of work than was formerly required, which work is not represented in the above estimate.

It has also become the policy of the Department to require an examination of the records, by this division, for evidence of the nonmineral character of the lands embraced in State selections made under the enabling acts.

It will thus be seen that the work of this division is increasing, both in the character and amount of the work.

* * * * *

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The number of reports received from special agents and acted upon during the year is as follows:

Agents' reports pending June 30, 1892	452
Agents' reports received during the year	1,390
Total	1,842
Agents' reports acted on during the year	1,442
Agents' reports pending June 30, 1893	400

Seven hundred and eighty-nine cases were referred to the special agents for investigation, hearings were ordered in 96 cases, 385 cases were held for cancellation, 358 canceled, and 1,269 examined and passed. Final action was taken in 2,418 cases, and there are now pending in the division (June 30, 1893), 2,422 cases.

There are 37 records of hearings now pending action, and 412 registers' and receivers' reports, and miscellaneous letters, awaiting answer.

Cases pending in Division P, June 30, 1893.

Kinds of cases.	Alabama.	Arizona.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Florida.	Idaho.	Kansas.	Louisiana.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.
Homestead entries	17	6	14	42	4	1	1	8	21	11	9	
Final homestead entries	14	1	2	89	5			4	1	2		
Commutation cash entries	15	1	1	12	3			1			45	2
Preemption cash entries	2	6	2	23	24		2	8			133	
Preemption filings		3		6						2		
Timber-culture entries		3		2	13		18		3			
Final timber-culture entries				1								
Timber-land entries				742	10							
Desert-land entries		4					5					
Final desert-land entries		3		5								
Private cash entries			10									
Mineral entries				14	16							
Coal entries					9							
Coal filings												
Total	48	27	29	931	84	1	27	13	12	25	189	11

Kinds of cases.	Missouri.	Montana.	Nebraska.	New Mexico.	North Dakota.	Oklahoma.	Oregon.	South Dakota.	Utah.	Washington.	Wisconsin.	Wyoming.	Total.
Homestead entries	1	1	81	1	12	9		12	1	31	13		296
Final homestead entries	1		4	45		9			1	5	4		180
Commutation cash entries		1	1	3	22	2	3	1		2	2		112
Preemption cash entries		3	30	16	6		23	3	2	39		3	324
Preemption filings		2	6	15	1					2			39
Timber-culture entries			2		163		3	2				5	220
Final timber-culture entries													1
Timber-land entries							136			229			1,117
Desert land entries		5		2			2		6			7	31
Final desert land entries													8
Private cash entries				2									12
Mineral entries		3								2			34
Coal entries		3		1						19		12	44
Coal filings										4			4
Total	2	17	124	85	204	11	172	18	11	333	19	29	2,422

TIMBER DEPREDACTIONS.

Ninety-two cases of depredations upon public timber have been reported during the year, involving public timber, and the products therefrom, to the value of \$195,692.46 recoverable to the Government.

The amount involved in propositions of settlement accepted by this office, and compromises effected under section 3469, United States Revised Statutes, is \$11,503.24; and the amount recovered through legal proceedings so far of record (the United States attorneys' reports for various districts not having been received up to date of preparing this report) is \$43,049.42; making a total amount recovered during the year on account of depredations upon the public timber of \$54,552.66.

On the 1st of July, 1893, so far as reported by the United States attorneys, there were pending in the United States courts 105 civil suits, for the recovery of a total amount of \$839,880.26, for the value of timber alleged to have been unlawfully cut from public lands, and 227 criminal prosecutions, for the act of cutting or removing timber in violation of law.

The fact that reports from some of the United States attorneys have not as yet been received renders it impracticable at this time to submit a statement which will correctly present the condition of cases involving legal proceedings.

* * * * *

TIMBER ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

This office has met with almost insurmountable difficulties in the way of successfully prosecuting cases of alleged depredations upon the public timber, and of effectually protecting and preserving the same, by reason of the several ambiguous and conflicting laws now on our statute books relating thereto. In order that this may be readily understood and appreciated, I submit the following schedule of such laws:

Section 2461, provides a fine of triple the value of the timber and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, in instances in which timber is cut or removed from public lands reserved for the use of the Navy, or from any other public lands for use other than for the Navy of the United States. (See 4751.)

Section 2462, provides for the forfeiture to the United States of any vessel having on board, with knowledge of the master, owner or consignee, timber taken from naval reserve or other public lands, with intent to transport the same to any port or place within the United States, or for export to any foreign country; and further provides that the captain or master of such vessel shall pay to the United States a sum not exceeding \$1,000. (See 4751.)

Section 2463, provides that collectors of customs in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, before allowing clearance to any vessel having on board live-oak timber, must ascertain that the same was cut from private lands, or if from public lands, by consent of the Navy Department; and also provides that timely prosecution be instituted against parties guilty of depredations on live oak in those States. (See 4205, 4751.)

Section 4205 reads as follows: "Collectors of the collection districts within the States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, before allowing clearance to any vessel laden in whole or in part with live-oak timber, shall ascertain satisfactorily that such timber was cut from private lands, or if from public lands, by consent of the Department of the Navy." (See 2463.)

Section 4751 provides that all penalties and forfeitures under sections 2461, 2462, and 2463 shall be recovered, etc., under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy—one-half to be paid to the informers or captors and the other half to the Secretary of the Navy; and also authorizes the Secretary to mitigate any fine, penalty, or forfeiture so incurred.

Section 5388 provides a fine of not more than \$500 and imprisonment not more than twelve months in every instance in which timber is unlawfully cut or injured on lands reserved or purchased for military or other purposes. (See 2460-2463.)

Act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stats., 481), section 1 provides a fine of not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, in instances in which ornamental or other trees on surveyed public lands which have been reserved, have been cut or injured.

Section 2 provides a fine not exceeding \$200 or imprisonment not exceeding six

months for the breaking open or destroying of any gate, fence, hedge, or wall inclosing any lands reserved or purchased by the United States.

Section 3 provides a penalty of not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding twelve months for the breaking in of any inclosure around lands reserved or purchased by the United States, and permitting cattle, horses, and hogs to enter therein when they may or can destroy the grass, trees, or other property of the United States.

Act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stats., 482), grants the right of way through the public lands of the United States to any railroad company which has filed with the Secretary of the Interior due proof of its organization, etc., and, also, the right to take, from lands adjacent to the line of the road, timber necessary for the construction of the road. (See Rules and Regulations prescribed August 29, 1885.)

The several land grants to railroads also authorized them to cut timber from public lands for construction purposes. This authority, however, is confined strictly to timber for construction purposes in every grant except that to the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, which authorizes said road to take timber for repairs also.

Act of April 30, 1878 (20 Stats., 46), provides "That where wood and timber lands in the Territories of the United States are not surveyed and offered for sale in proper subdivisions, convenient of access, no money herein appropriated shall be used to collect any charge for wood or timber cut on the public lands in the Territories of the United States for the use of actual settlers in the Territory and not for export from the Territories of the United States where the timber grew: *And provided further*, That if any timber cut on the public lands shall be exported from the Territories of the United States it shall be liable to seizure by United States authority wherever found."

This provision was undoubtedly intended to be general and permanent in its effect, but as it only related to the money appropriated by that act, it is a question as to whether it did not expire with the act.

Act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stats., 88), authorizes citizens and bona fide residents of Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, Dakota, Idaho, and Montana, and all other mineral districts, to use for building, agricultural, mining, or other domestic purposes, timber on public lands, said lands being mineral, and not subject to entry under existing laws of the United States, except for mineral entry. (See Rules and Regulations prescribed August 5, 1886.)

Act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stats., 89), section 1 provides for the sale of unreserved surveyed but unoffered public timbered lands in California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington in quantities not exceeding 160 acres to any one person or association of persons at \$2.50 per acre.

Section 4 prohibits the cutting, removing, or destroying of any timber on public lands in the States named with intent to export or dispose of the same, under penalty to the trespasser and the owner or consignee of any vessel or railroad on which the timber is transported of a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$1,000.

Section 5 provides that any person who is prosecuted in the States named for trespass under section 2461, United States Revised Statutes, may be relieved from prosecution by paying a sum equal to \$2.50 per acre for the land on which the timber was cut. (See Rules and Regulations prescribed August 15, 1878).

Act of June 13, 1880 (20 Stats., 237), provides that where timber was unlawfully cut from public timber lands prior to March 1, 1879, and the lands have subsequently been entered and the Government price paid therefor in full, no criminal proceedings for trespass shall be further maintained; and no civil suit shall be maintained where the timber was taken in clearing the land for cultivation, or working a mining claim, or for agricultural or domestic purposes, or for maintaining the improvements of a settler, etc.

Act of June 4, 1888 (25 Stats., 166), provides as follows:

"That section fifty-three hundred and eighty-eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows: 'Every person who unlawfully cuts or aids or is employed in unlawfully cutting, or wantonly destroys or procures to be wantonly destroyed any timber standing upon the land of the United States, which, in pursuance of law, may be reserved or purchased for military or other purposes, or upon any Indian reservation, or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under authority of the United States, shall pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned not more than twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the court.'

Act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stats., 673), provides that the President may authorize the Indians residing on reservations or allotments, the fee to which remains in the United States, to fell, remove, and dispose of the dead or down timber thereon for the sole benefit of the Indians. It is further provided that whenever there is cause to believe that the timber has been killed or otherwise injured for the purpose of securing its sale under this act such authority shall not be granted.

Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1093), entitled "An act to amend section 8 of an act

approved March 3, 1891," etc., permits residents in the States of Colorado, Montana, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Nevada, the District of Alaska, and the Territory of Utah to take timber from public lands therein under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. (See Rules and Regulations prescribed May 5, 1891.)

Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1095), section 24 of which provides for the establishment of forest reservations in any State or Territory having public lands bearing forests. (See Rules and Regulations prescribed May 15, 1891.)

Act of August 4, 1892 (27 Stats., 348), extending the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stats., 89), to all the public-land States.

Act of February 13, 1893 (27 Stats., 314), extends the provisions of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1093), to include the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

In addition to the above specific legislation in respect to timber on public lands the inceptive rights acquired by a homestead claimant are held to extend to the use of so much timber as it may be necessary to fell or remove in clearing the land for cultivation or for buildings, fences, or other improvements on the land.

RECAPITULATION.

ACTS FOR THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF THE PUBLIC TIMBER.

Section 2460, United States Revised Statutes: Authorizing use of Army and Navy to prevent timber depredations in Florida.

Section 2461, United States Revised Statutes: Prohibiting the cutting of timber from any public lands for any purpose whatever, except for the use of the Navy of the United States.

Section 2462, United States Revised Statutes: Providing penalties for transporting or exporting any timber cut from naval reserve or any other public lands.

Sections 2463 and 4205, United States Revised Statutes: Providing that collectors of customs in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi must see to it that no live-oak timber is transported or exported out of said respective States.

Section 4751, United States Revised Statutes: Providing relative to recovering and disposition of penalties and forfeitures under sections 2461, 2462, and 2463.

Section 5388, United States Revised Statutes: Prohibiting the cutting or destroying of timber on reserved lands.

Act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stats., 481): Prohibiting the cutting, destroying, or injuring of any trees on reserved lands.

Act of June 3, 1878, section 4 (20 Stats., 89): Prohibiting the cutting of timber in California, Oregon, Nevada, or Washington for export, disposal, or transportation. This act, by act of August 4, 1892, applies to all the public-land States.

Act of June 4, 1888 (25 Stats., 166): Prohibiting the cutting of timber on lands reserved for military or other purposes, or on Indian reservations, etc.

Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1095): Authorizing the President of the United States to make forest reservations.

ACTS AUTHORIZING THE USE OF PUBLIC TIMBER.

Act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stats., 482): Authorizing right-of-way railroads to procure timber from public lands for construction purposes.

Act of April 30, 1878 (20 Stats., 48): Providing that none of the money thereby appropriated shall be used in the prosecution of suits for timber trespass where the timber has not been exported out of the State or Territory where cut. Expired by limitation—only applied to that year's appropriation.

Act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stats., 88): Authorizing the cutting of timber from public mineral lands in Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, Dakota, Idaho, and Montana for domestic purposes.

Act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stats., 89): Authorizing the sale of public timber lands in California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington, and the cutting by miners and agriculturists for their own individual use only, and for the use of the United States. This act, by the act of August 4, 1892 (27 Stats., 348), is extended to all the public-land States.

Act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stats., 673): Authorizing Indians on reservations to cut, remove, and dispose of dead and down timber.

Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1093): Authorizing the cutting of timber in Colorado, Montana, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Alaska, Nevada,

and Utah for all domestic purposes, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. The act of February 13, 1893 (27 Stat., 344), extends the operations to New Mexico and Arizona.

Act of August 4, 1892 (27 Stats., 348): Extending the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stats., 89) to all the public-land States.

Act of February 13, 1893 (27 Stats., 344): Extending the provisions of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1093), to include the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

A careful examination and comparison of the provisions of these several laws disclose the utter inadequacy of legislation thus far enacted to provide for the legitimate procuring of public timber to supply the actual necessities of the people dependent thereon in aiding and promoting settlement and developing the natural resources of the public lands, or to properly protect and preserve the forests for the conservation of the water supply and the needs of the future.

* * * * *

After a careful consideration of the subject I am of the opinion that Congress should provide legislation by which the authority would be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior to have the lands properly to be classed as timber, or lands more valuable for the timber thereon than for agriculture or for minerals, segregated from the other classes of public lands and held for disposal at such price, not less than \$2.50 per acre, as to him may appear proper, or, at his discretion, for the sale of the timber thereon at such rates of stumpage as he may judge suitable, after examination by the proper agents of the Department, with such provision as to ways and means of accomplishing the purpose in view as the wisdom of Congress may devise, and with the further provision that the money to arise from the disposal of the timber or land may be applied to paying the expenses of protecting the timber from depredations, fire, etc., the remainder to be placed in the Treasury.

I would, therefore, respectfully recommend such legislation.

* * * * *

FOREST RESERVATIONS.

During the year nine additional forest reservations have been created under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1095), authorizing the President to set aside and reserve, from time to time, public lands bearing forests or in part covered with timber or undergrowth.

There are now fifteen of these reservations, embracing an estimated area of 13,053,440 acres, as follows:

States and Territories.	Name of reservation.	Locality.	Date of proclamation creating reservation.	Estimated area.
				<i>Acres.</i>
Alaska	Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve.	Afognak Island and its adjacent bays and rocks and territorial waters, including, among others, the Sea Lion Rocks and Sea Otter Island. (Reserved under secs. 24 and 14, act of March 3, 1891.)	Dec. 24, 1892	
Arizona	Grand Canyon Forest Reserve.	In Coconino County	Feb. 20, 1893	1,851,520
California	San Gabriel Timber Land Reserve.	In Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties.	Dec. 20, 1892	555,520
	Sierra Forest Reserve.	In Mono, Mariposa, Fresno, Tulare, Inyo, and Kern counties.	Feb. 14, 1893	4,096,000
Colorado	San Bernardino Forest Reserve.	In San Bernardino County	Feb. 25, 1893	737,280
	Trabuco Canyon Forest Reserve.	In Orange County	Feb. 25, 1893	49,920
	White River Plateau Timber Land Reserve.	In Routt, Rio Blanco, Garfield, and Eagle counties.	Oct. 16, 1891	1,198,080
	Pikes Peak Timber Land Reserve.	In El Paso County	{Feb. 11, 1892} {Mar. 18, 1892}	184,320
	Plum Creek Timber Land Reserve.	In Douglas County	June 23, 1892	179,200
New Mexico...	The South Platte Forest Reserve.	In Park, Jefferson, Summit, and Chaffee counties.	Dec. 9, 1892	683,520
	Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve.	In Garfield, Mesa, Pitkin, Delta, and Gunnison counties.	Dec. 24, 1892	853,240
	The Pecos River Forest Reserve.	In Santa Fe, San Miguel, Rio Arriba, and Taos counties.	Jan. 11, 1892	311,040
Oregon	Bull Run Timber Land Reserve.	In Multnomah, Wasco, and Clackamas counties.	June 17, 1892	142,080
Washington...	The Pacific Forest Reserve.	In Pierce, Kittitas, Lewis, and Yakima counties.	Feb. 20, 1893	967,680
Wyoming	Yellowstone National Park Timber Land Reserve.	On the south and east of the Yellowstone National Park.	{Mar. 30, 1891} {Sept. 10, 1891}	1,239,040

The areas given are the estimated aggregate areas lying within the boundaries of the reservations. The lands actually reserved are only the vacant, unappropriated public lands, title to portions thereof having passed from the Government before the establishment of the reservations; and where settlers and others initiated bona fide claims prior to the date of the withdrawal of lands for reservation purposes, they have the right to complete their claims upon showing a due compliance with the law.

* * * * *

That forest reservations are needed, and a more positive protection by the Government of the forests, is evidenced by the reports received in this office, showing the widespread destruction by the woodsman and the still greater devastation wrought by the forest fires, resulting in not only laying bare large areas of timber land (which seem never to be reforested as nature first clothed it), but also in the rapid and permanent diminution of the water supply.

Forest fires are generally the result of carelessness or viciousness on the part of lumbermen, prospectors, campers, or hunters; and in the mountain districts where sheep raising is an industry it appears to be the practice of the herders, upon driving their sheep out, to set fire to the timber and undergrowth for the purpose of providing new pasturage for the following season, thus destroying immense bodies of timber.

* * * * *

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In closing this report I desire to refer specially to the following recommendations contained therein, viz:

(1) Recommendation that a law be enacted to create the office of United States surveyor-general for Alaska, with provision for the compensation of the surveyor-general, for the necessary clerical service, and for the rent and contingent expenses of his office.

(2) Recommendation that a law be enacted for placing the business connected with the leasing of Oklahoma school lands under the control of the Territorial authorities.

(3) Recommendation of proper legislation for the segregation of timber lands from the agricultural and other lands of the public domain, and the proper disposal of the land and the timber under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) Recommendation of the providing by law of adequate means for the protection and management of forest reservations established under existing law.

(5) Recommendation that a law be enacted for compulsory attendance of witnesses at Land-Office hearings.

(6) Recommendation that existing laws be so modified that the Commissioner of the General Land Office may authorize, when deemed expedient, surveys and resurveys at a reasonable compensation by the day, instead of by the mile, and when surveys are required involving only a small expenditure that the said Commissioner may authorize the same to be made for a specified sum for the entire work.

Respectfully submitted.

S. W. LAMOREUX,
Commissioner.

Hon. HOKE SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

* * * * *

VACANT PUBLIC LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table, based on information furnished by the officials of each district land office is so arranged as to show approximately the quantities of lands in the several counties and parishes in their districts, not embraced in Indian, military, forest, and other reservations remaining unappropriated by filing or entry.

It has not been practicable for many reasons, such as the magnitude of the work involved, the manner of creating the boundaries of counties and the frequent changes therein, and also the fact that a large part of the unsurveyed public domain lies within the limits of grants to railroads, to more than obtain approximate estimates of the lands not covered by entries or filings; but the statement will serve the purpose for which it is made, to wit, to inform correspondents and the general public as to whether there is much, little, or any public land in the several public-land States and Territories and the land districts therein, and, in most instances, in particular counties or localities.

It must be borne in mind that quite a considerable portion of the vacant land is embraced in the heavily timbered regions of the Southern States, the lake region, and the Pacific coast, and the mountainous and arid regions of the far West, and that the portion of land cultiva-

ble without clearing or irrigation is comparatively small. It is a reasonable conclusion, however, that vast bodies of arid lands will in time be reclaimed by irrigation as the result of the efforts of the Government to construct storage basins and ditches for the purpose, seconded, as undoubtedly they will be, by private enterprise, and that as a consequence the rain areas of the West will be considerably enlarged.

In naming the land districts in the following statement the names of the present offices are adopted as the names of the districts, for the reason that districts are thus named and known by settlers, and because it would be inconvenient to give the statutory names of the different districts created by Congress in addition to the names of the offices.

* * * * *

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also by counties where practicable, of lands not granted nor reserved that were subject to settlement on entry on July, 1, 1893.

RECAPITULATION OF VACANT LANDS BY LAND OFFICES AND STATES.

State or Territory.	Land district.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....	Huntsville.....	343,340		343,340
	Montgomery.....	622,920		622,920
		966,260		966,260
Arizona.....	Prescott.....	7,175,000	19,406,000	26,581,000
	Tucson.....	4,891,212	18,076,333	22,967,545
		12,066,212	37,482,333	49,548,545
Arkansas.....	Camden.....	1,056,819		1,056,819
	Dardanelle.....	1,277,054		1,277,054
	Harrison.....	1,654,560		1,654,560
	Little Rock.....	769,171		769,171
		4,757,604		4,757,604
California.....	Humboldt.....	2,407,714	1,044,542	3,452,256
	Independence.....	6,720,000	5,850,000	12,570,000
	Los Angeles.....	6,317,410	5,601,766	11,919,116
	Marysville.....	857,219	138,265	995,484
	Redding.....	2,700,064	462,368	3,162,372
	Sacramento.....	2,437,680	232,577	2,670,257
	San Francisco.....	4,266,814	645,958	4,912,772
	Stockton.....	1,003,388	748,741	1,752,129
	Susanville.....	5,301,132	231,207	5,532,339
	Visalia.....	577,104	203,520	780,624
		32,588,525	15,158,824	47,747,349
Colorado.....	Akron.....	1,358,160		1,358,160
	Central City.....	1,610,419	410,237	2,020,656
	Del Norte.....	2,233,657	593,060	2,826,717
	Denver.....	3,578,672		3,578,672
	Durango.....	2,709,500	304,000	3,013,500
	Glenwood Springs.....	7,788,366	1,982,825	9,771,191
	Gunnison.....	1,692,600	671,600	2,364,200
	Hugo.....	1,149,952		1,149,952
	Lamar.....	2,279,680		2,279,680
	Leadville.....	1,674,920	23,010	1,697,960
	Montrose.....	2,798,391	1,256,466	4,054,857
	Pueblo.....	6,104,987	1,980	6,106,967
	Sterling.....	1,169,132		1,169,132
		36,108,536	5,213,208	41,351,744
Florida.....	Gainesville.....	2,363,478	799,230	3,162,708
Idaho.....	Blackfoot.....	1,604,254	3,755,091	5,359,345
	Boise.....	1,816,380	9,768,099	11,614,479
	Coeur d'Alene.....	97,592	4,376,000	4,467,592
	Hailey.....	2,549,786	1,227,206	3,776,992
	Lewiston.....	247,051	12,192,361	12,439,412
		6,345,063	31,312,757	37,657,820
Iowa.....	Des Moines.....	13		13

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION OF VACANT LANDS BY LAND OFFICES AND STATES—Continued.

State or Territory.	Land district.	Surveyed	Unsurveyed	Total area.
		land.	land.	
		<i>Aeres.</i>	<i>Aeres.</i>	<i>Aeres.</i>
Kansas	Garden City	432, 872		432, 872
	Kirwin*			
	Larned	40, 568		40, 568
	Oberlin	60, 760		60, 760
	Salina	4, 424		4, 424
	Topeka	206		206
	Wakeeney	174, 730		174, 730
		713, 500		713, 500
Louisiana	Natchitoches	350, 590	101, 389	451, 979
	New Orleans	636, 509		636, 509
		1, 017, 099	101, 389	1, 118, 488
Michigan	Grayling	197, 942		197, 942
	Marquette	483, 073		483, 073
		681, 015		681, 015
Minnesota	Crookston	682, 985	460, 230	1, 143, 215
	Duluth	1, 540, 090	2, 543, 780	4, 083, 870
	Marshall	1, 557		1, 557
	St. Cloud	480, 136	103, 680	583, 816
	Taylors Falls	94, 254		94, 254
		2, 790, 022	3, 107, 090	5, 906, 712
Mississippi	Jackson	835, 300		835, 300
Missouri	Boonville	217, 928		217, 928
	Ironton	145, 131		145, 131
	Springfield	600, 000		600, 000
		963, 059		963, 059
Montana	Bozeman	1, 088, 699	2, 849, 590	3, 931, 289
	Helena	5, 572, 521	20, 432, 386	26, 004, 907
	Lewistown	4, 011, 046	2, 313, 079	6, 324, 125
	Miles City	2, 333, 380	22, 638, 400	24, 971, 780
	Missoula	524, 464	12, 879, 360	13, 403, 824
		13, 530, 110	61, 105, 815	74, 635, 925
Nebraska	Alliance	1, 919, 594		1, 919, 594
	Bloomington*			
	Broken Bow	2, 464, 000		2, 464, 000
	Chadron	944, 680		944, 680
Nebraska	Grand Island	20, 097		20, 097
	Lincoln*			
	McCook	219, 040		219, 040
	Neligh	630, 260		630, 260
	North Platte	874, 050		874, 050
	O'Neill	120, 000	115, 000	235, 000
	Sidney	838, 082		838, 082
	2, 225, 000		2, 225, 000	
	10, 254, 713	115, 000	10, 369, 713	
Nevada	Carson City	10, 127, 523	11, 882, 128	22, 009, 651
	Eureka	20, 074, 521	11, 432, 251	31, 506, 772
		30, 202, 044	23, 314, 379	53, 516, 423
New Mexico	Clayton	6, 805, 106	490, 240	7, 295, 346
	Las Cruces	13, 763, 925	5, 138, 720	18, 902, 645
	Roswell	8, 088, 267	5, 794, 320	13, 882, 587
	Santa Fe	10, 788, 701	3, 678, 475	14, 467, 176
		39, 445, 999	15, 101, 755	54, 547, 754
North Dakota	Bismarck	3, 687, 880	3, 367, 410	7, 055, 290
	Devils Lake	2, 955, 100	573, 000	3, 528, 100
	Fargo	274, 400		274, 400

* No vacant land.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION OF VACANT LANDS BY LAND OFFICES AND STATES—Continued.

State or Territory.	Land district.	Surveyed	Unsurveyed	Total area.
		land.	land.	
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
North Dakota—Continued.....	Grand Forks	407,399	.....	407,399
	Minot	1,372,417	5,788,900	7,161,317
		8,697,196	9,729,310	18,426,506
Oklahoma	Beaver	3,006,807	406,400	3,413,207
	Guthrie	285	.....	285
	Kingfisher	1,450,248	.....	1,450,248
	Oklahoma	1,112,362	.....	1,112,362
		5,569,702	406,400	5,976,102
Oregon	Burns	5,830,743	1,965,931	7,796,674
	La Grande.....	4,733,985	1,409,232	6,143,217
	Lakeview	7,392,312	2,471,249	9,869,561
	Oregon City.....	439,430	1,554,520	1,993,950
	Roseburg	1,643,302	5,290,037	6,933,339
	The Dalles	4,109,615	371,200	4,480,815
		24,155,387	13,062,169	37,217,556
South Dakota.....	Aberdeen.....	423,240	.....	423,240
	Chamberlain.....	1,475,120	217,600	1,692,720
	Huron	274,069	.....	274,069
	Mitchell* .....	.....	.....	.....
	Pierre	1,779,200	.....	1,779,200
	Rapid City	5,161,950	3,519,620	8,680,970
	Watertown.....	164,930	.....	164,930
	Yankton	9,375	.....	9,375
	9,287,275	3,737,220	13,024,495	
Utah	Salt Lake City.....	7,075,296	23,027,699	33,102,99
Washington.....	North Yakima.....	1,726,990	728,960	2,455,950
	Olympia	15,280	683,823	699,103
	Seattle	220,612	5,198,772	5,419,384
	Spokane Falls	633,680	1,654,800	2,288,480
	Vancouver	532,652	844,677	1,377,329
	Walla Walla	1,307,000	321,000	1,628,000
	Waterville.....	978,032	3,968,733	4,946,765
		5,414,246	13,400,765	18,815,011
Wisconsin.....	Ashland	181,000	.....	181,000
	Eau Claire.....	221,810	.....	221,810
	Menasha	50,564	.....	50,564
	Wausa	174,460	.....	174,460
	627,774	.....	627,774	
Wyoming	Buffalo	6,818,000	611,000	7,429,000
	Cheyenne.....	8,307,446	552,960	8,860,406
	Douglass	6,661,657	515,669	7,177,326
	Evanston	9,169,520	5,432,880	14,602,400
	Lander	3,801,405	6,332,700	10,134,105
	Sundance.....	5,199,927	.....	5,199,927
		39,957,955	13,445,209	53,403,164

* No vacant land.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION OF VACANT LANDS IN THE PUBLIC-LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....	966,260		966,260
Arizona.....	12,066,212	37,482,333	49,548,545
Arkansas.....	4,757,604		4,757,604
California.....	32,588,525	15,158,824	47,747,349
Colorado.....	36,108,536	5,243,208	41,351,744
Florida.....	2,303,478	799,230	3,102,708
Idaho.....	6,345,063	32,312,757	37,657,820
Iowa.....	13		13
Kansas.....	713,560		713,560
Louisiana.....	1,017,099	101,389	1,118,488
Michigan.....	681,015		681,015
Minnesota.....	2,799,022	3,107,690	5,906,712
Mississippi.....	835,300		835,300
Missouri.....	963,059		963,059
Montana.....	13,530,110	61,105,815	74,635,925
Nebraska.....	10,254,713	115,000	10,369,713
Nevada.....	30,202,044	23,314,379	53,516,423
New Mexico.....	39,445,999	15,101,755	54,547,754
North Dakota.....	8,097,196	9,729,310	18,426,506
Oklahoma.....	5,569,702	406,400	5,976,102
Oregon.....	24,153,357	13,062,169	37,215,526
South Dakota.....	9,287,275	3,737,220	13,024,495
Utah.....	7,075,296	28,027,699	35,102,995
Washington.....	5,414,246	13,400,765	18,815,011
Wisconsin.....	627,774		627,774
Wyoming.....	39,957,955	13,445,209	53,403,164
Grand total.....	286,362,443	274,651,152	571,013,595

* No vacant land.

This aggregate is exclusive of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, in which, if any public land remains, it consists of a few small, isolated tracts. It is exclusive of Alaska, containing 577,390 square miles or 369,529,600 acres. It is also exclusive of military and Indian reservations and lands subject to sale for the benefit of certain Indian tribes, and exclusive of reservoir site and timber reservations and tracts covered by selections, filings, railroad grants, and claims as yet unadjudicated, a part of which may in the future be added to the public domain.

* * * * *

Historical and statistical table of the United States and Territories, showing the area of each in square miles and in acres, the date of acts organizing Territories, date of acts admitting new States into the Union, the population of each State and Territory at the taking of the census in 1890, and the area surveyed and remaining unsurveyed up to June 30, 1893.

Civil divisions.	Act organizing Territory.		United States Statutes.		Act admitting State.	United States Statutes.		Area of the States and Territories—		Number of acres surveyed up to June 30, 1893.	Area remaining unsurveyed on June 30, 1893.	Population in 1890.
	Vol.	Page.	Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.	In square miles.	In acres.			
THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.												
New Hampshire								9,280	5,939,200	Acres.	Acres.	376,530
Massachusetts								7,800	4,992,000			2,238,943
Rhode Island								1,396	835,840			345,506
Connecticut								4,750	3,040,000			746,258
New York								47,000	30,680,000			5,997,853
New Jersey								8,320	5,324,800			1,444,933
Pennsylvania								46,000	29,440,000			5,258,014
Delaware								2,120	1,356,800			168,413
Maryland								11,124	7,119,360			1,042,390
Virginia								38,348	24,542,720			1,655,980
North Carolina								50,704	32,450,560			1,617,947
South Carolina								34,000	21,760,000			1,151,149
Georgia								58,000	37,120,000			1,897,353
STATES ADMITTED.												
Kentucky					Feb. 4, 1791	1	189	37,680	24,115,200			1,858,695
Vermont					Feb. 18, 1791	1	191	10,212	6,535,680			352,422
Tennessee					June 1, 1796	1	491	45,000	29,184,000			1,707,518
Maine					Mar. 3, 1820	3	544	35,000	22,400,000			601,086
Texas					a Dec. 29, 1845	9	108	274,356	175,587,840			2,255,523
West Virginia					Dec. 31, 1862	12	633	23,000	14,720,000			762,794
PUBLIC-LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.												
<i>States.</i>												
Ohio					Apr. 30, 1802	2	173	39,972	25,581,976			3,672,316
Louisiana					Apr. 8, 1812	2	701	44,893	28,731,080			1,118,587
Indiana					Dec. 10, 1816	3	399	33,819	21,637,760		1,566,324	2,192,404
Mississippi					Dec. 10, 1817	3	472	47,156	30,179,840			1,289,600
Illinois					Dec. 3, 1818	3	595	55,414	35,465,093			3,826,351
Alabama					Dec. 14, 1819	3	608	50,722	32,462,115			1,513,017
Missouri					Mar. 2, 1821	3	645	65,370	41,896,931			2,679,184
Missouri					June 4, 1812	2	743	743	41,896,931			1,128,179
Arkansas					Jan. 15, 1836	5	50	52,265	33,410,063			1,128,179
Michigan					Jan. 26, 1837	5	144	56,451	36,128,640			2,093,889
Florida					Mar. 3, 1845	5	742	59,268	37,951,520		7,100,863	391,422

a See President's proclamation, 3 States.

a Joint resolution by Congress.

Historical and statistical table of the United States and Territories, showing the area of each in square miles and in acres, the date of acts organizing Territories, date of acts admitting new States into the Union, etc.—Continued.

Civil divisions.	Act organizing Territory.		United States Statutes.		Act admitting State.	United States Statutes.		Area of the States and Territories—		Number of acres surveyed up to June 30, 1893.	Acres remaining un-surveyed on June 30, 1893.	Population in 1890.
	Vol.	Page.	Vol.	Page.		In square miles.	In acres.					
PUBLIC-LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES—cont'd.												
States—Continued.												
Iowa.....	June 12, 1838	5	235	Mar. 3, 1845	5	742	55,045	35,228,800	35,228,800	1,911,896		
Wisconsin.....	Apr. 20, 1836	5	10	May 29, 1848	9	293	53,924	34,511,360	34,511,360	1,696,880		
California.....	Sept. 9, 1850	9	452	Sept. 9, 1850	9	452	157,801	100,992,640	72,786,641	1,298,130		
Minnesota.....	Mar. 3, 1849	9	403	May 11, 1858	11	285	83,531	53,459,840	44,906,245	1,301,826		
Illinois.....	Aug. 14, 1848	9	323	Feb. 14, 1859	11	383	95,274	60,975,360	41,808,877	313,707		
Oregon.....	May 30, 1854	10	277	Jan. 29, 1861	12	136	80,801	51,770,240	51,770,240	1,427,096		
Nebraska.....	Mar. 2, 1861	12	200	Mar. 21, 1864	13	30	112,060	71,737,600	34,504,564	45,761		
Nevada.....	May 30, 1864	10	277	Feb. 9, 1867	14	391	74,170	47,468,800	47,468,800	1,058,910		
Colorado.....	Feb. 28, 1861	12	172	Mar. 3, 1875	18	474	104,500	66,880,000	66,880,000	6,035,604		
Wyoming.....	July 25, 1868	13	178	July 10, 1890	26	222	97,893	62,645,120	49,752,982	12,892,838		
Washington.....	Mar. 2, 1853	10	172	Feb. 22, 1889	25	6076	69,394	44,796,160	23,871,887	21,924,663		
Montana.....	May 26, 1864	13	85	do	25	6076	143,776	92,016,640	24,116,628	67,900,012		
North Dakota.....	Mar. 2, 1861	12	239	do	25	6076	71,190	45,591,600	28,500,780	17,069,820		
South Dakota.....	Mar. 2, 1861	12	239	do	25	6076	79,130	50,643,200	35,223,118	15,429,082		
Idaho.....	Mar. 3, 1863	12	808	July 3, 1890	26	215	86,294	55,228,160	11,665,159	43,563,001	84,385	
Territories.												
New Mexico.....	Sept. 9, 1850	9	446	do	9	446	121,201	77,568,640	49,546,304	28,022,336	153,593	
Utah.....	do	9	453	do	9	453	84,476	54,064,640	15,303,883	38,760,757	207,905	
Arizona.....	Feb. 24, 1863	12	664	do	12	664	113,916	72,906,240	15,705,842	57,200,398	59,620	
Alaska.....	July 27, 1868	15	240	do	15	240	577,390	369,529,600	10,800,640	368,729,000	31,735	
Indian.....	do	15	240	do	15	240	40,376	25,840,640	10,800,640	15,040,000	178,097	
District of Columbia.....	Mar. 3, 1791	1	130 ^a	do	1	130 ^a	60	38,400	230,392
Oklahoma.....	July 16, 1790	1	249	do	1	249	61,834
Oklahoma.....	May 2, 1890	26	81	do	26	81	62,832,142
Total.....							3,580,805	2,291,615,347	1,017,688,338	797,736,050		

^a See President's proclamation, October 13, 1864, 13 Stats., 749.
^b See President's proclamation, August 1, 1876, 19 Stats., 665.
^c See President's proclamation, March 1, 1867, 14 Stats., 820.
^d See President's proclamations, 2 Stats., 1548 to 1552 inclusive.

* * * * *

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the acres and the amount received therefrom, and the expenses connected therewith.

[The area of commuted homesteads and timber cultures, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Sales of lands at private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands by preëmption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama		*					2	200.23	\$250.30
Arizona							41	5,602.52	11,046.08
Arkansas							1	100.00	100.00
California				3	82.80	\$112.90	446	74,775.76	98,414.99
Colorado							294	41,430.58	57,176.15
Florida							6	806.69	1,008.37
Idaho							138	18,819.25	23,524.03
Indiana				1	2.43	40.09			
Iowa					.41	10.10	2	120.00	200.00
Kansas				5	200.00	250.00	152	21,609.04	28,697.39
Louisiana	2	60.70	\$75.87	1	34.68	43.35	1	121.65	152.06
Michigan				3	10.67	53.15	30	4,076.99	5,096.23
Minnesota	1	178.65	223.31	6	125.70	188.70	133	16,691.24	22,538.10
Mississippi							1	[38.66]	48.32
Missouri	213	14,580.61	18,329.35						
Montana							337	49,935.29	72,257.76
Nebraska				21	871.74	1,191.17	310	43,043.95	55,886.66
New Mexico							68	9,508.88	12,046.15
North Dakota							299	38,718.62	50,357.52
Oregon				3	120.00	150.00	1,195	194,366.29	244,674.94
South Dakota				8	249.99	440.31	394	56,866.30	71,559.12
Utah							65	9,793.79	13,392.63
Washington				9	147.21	189.42	836	120,032.23	170,630.67
Wisconsin				1	2.54	3.30	6	896.09	2,007.62
Wyoming							73	10,840.88	14,297.03
Total	216	14,819.96	18,628.53	63	1,848.17	2,674.49	4,824	{ [38.66] 718,336.27 }	{ 955,362.17 }

States and Territories.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alaska				4	101.97	\$515.00			
Arizona				64	1,410.67	7,190.00	332	89,967.42	\$22,491.59
Arkansas				3	400.00	1,000.00			
California	470	67,693.24	\$169,233.25	78	4,347.12	13,310.00	232	38,440.51	9,610.26
Colorado	46	5,845.38	14,614.39	526	10,836.35	47,378.90	121	22,726.10	5,681.60
Florida				2	196.18	490.44			
Idaho	11	1,375.12	3,437.80	70	5,502.95	16,592.50	279	48,046.13	12,011.63
Louisiana	14	2,179.92	5,449.77						
Minnesota	264	33,793.65	83,984.69						
Montana	38	5,855.72	14,639.44	243	8,517.04	33,932.50	430	73,772.25	18,445.51
Nevada				26	754.60	2,615.00	1	320.00	80.00
New Mexico				37	708.24	3,616.00	83	16,719.71	4,183.62
Oregon	206	29,239.14	73,075.39	21	1,324.51	4,332.50	50	6,933.98	1,733.47
South Dakota	5	520.00	1,300.00	73	2,863.42	9,932.50			
Utah				107	2,747.95	13,022.50	254	42,024.98	10,506.31
Washington	192	25,184.73	62,962.01	50	2,387.69	9,905.00	218	45,206.51	11,300.30
Wisconsin	123	9,221.84	23,055.08						
Wyoming	13	1,440.82	3,602.05	11	365.64	1,660.00	192	32,860.91	8,215.22
Total	1,382	182,340.61	455,353.87	1,315	42,464.33	165,486.84	2,197	417,018.50	104,259.51

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads and timber cultures, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries committed to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries committed under 2d section act June 15, 1880.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama				64	[6,580.21]	\$8,251.86	8	[1,082.00]	\$1,255.50
Arizona	83	[20,455.59]	\$20,207.42	37	[5,435.05]	8,193.84			
Arkansas				42	[4,877.18]	6,286.56			
California	62	[13,995.18]	13,995.18	222	[31,040.67]	49,555.59			
Colorado	16	[2,629.75]	2,549.75	159	[23,356.32]	30,703.27			
Florida				49	[5,306.27]	6,632.96			
Idaho	219	[55,508.77]	55,508.07	78	[10,508.63]	13,435.78			
Iowa				11	[556.50]	1,391.25			
Kansas				79	[11,362.64]	14,886.92			
Louisiana				40	[5,279.80]	7,031.48	2	[214.67]	242.97
Michigan				98	[12,023.00]	15,228.74			
Minnesota				257	[31,754.81]	44,461.07			
Mississippi				66	[8,445.76]	10,557.25			
Missouri				27	[2,256.55]	2,899.39			
Montana	180	[50,290.29]	53,040.57	210	[29,465.13]	40,460.18			
Nebraska				169	[24,559.25]	32,083.13			
New Mexico	91	[36,444.61]	36,524.61	24	[3,761.42]	4,901.83			
North Dakota				72	[10,085.28]	13,654.58			
Oklahoma				459	[66,984.01]	83,879.92			
Oregon	21	[2,982.42]	3,032.42	174	[25,655.25]	32,531.80			
South Dakota				116	[15,980.19]	19,969.26	1	[160.00]	186.00
Utah	95	[18,002.12]	20,222.31	40	[5,218.39]	7,772.99			
Washington	21	[3,836.46]	4,627.21	413	[51,906.01]	79,751.90			
Wisconsin				243	[29,542.32]	60,400.12			
Wyoming	95	[21,526.99]	22,364.39	26	[3,724.61]	5,371.87			
Total	883	[231,672.18]	238,071.93	3,175	[425,665.25]	600,223.54	11	[1,456.67]	1,684.47

States and Territories.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Timber-culture entries committed under act March 3, 1891.			Sales of town sites.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	318	332.50	\$417.02						
Arizona	14	39.57	49.58	23	[3,040.00]	\$3,800.00			
Arkansas	101	373.70	475.39						
California	324	{ [40.00] [1,415.34]	{ 1,978.59	190	[27,253.41]	34,066.82	1	70.13	\$175.33
Colorado	299	993.45	1,397.89	248	[37,620.67]	47,023.51			
Florida	286	333.45	417.48						
Idaho	116	491.22	644.48	63	[7,638.63]	9,548.34	1	120.00	150.00
Illinois	1	1.84	2.30						
Indiana	1	.96	1.20						
Iowa	1	.91	2.30	8	[394.46]	543.10			
Kansas	165	394.59	735.33	384	[57,695.80]	72,121.12			
Louisiana	444	1,243.22	1,834.66	6	[857.58]	1,071.97			
Michigan	46	165.28	206.71						
Minnesota	165	763.68	1,216.54	97	[12,375.18]	15,462.20			
Mississippi	317	536.44	670.78						
Missouri	44	185.12	231.43						
Montana	79	219.60	350.65	53	[6,869.09]	8,580.20			
Nebraska	232	618.62	928.63	442	[66,792.23]	83,490.71			
New Mexico	47	193.06	241.51	16	[2,200.00]	2,750.00			
North Dakota	143	460.07	733.82	309	[48,466.73]	60,583.98			
Oklahoma	254	944.32	1,303.31	1	[320.00]	480.00	13	{ [540.00] [2,101.59]	{ 3,610.51
Oregon	172	1,041.91	1,383.25	65	[9,136.39]	11,420.48			
South Dakota	173	569.29	813.28	201	[43,120.62]	53,894.31	2	360.00	900.00
Utah	49	89.90	162.17	23	[2,957.82]	3,697.28			
Washington	124	453.21	842.78	171	[24,234.81]	30,289.75			
Wisconsin	28	157.06	294.31						
Wyoming	58	316.12	471.26	28	[3,678.33]	4,597.92			
Total	4,001	{ [40.00] [12,334.43]	{ 17,806.65	2,418	[354,651.75]	443,421.69	17	{ [540.00] [2,651.72]	{ 4,835.84

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Cont'd.

[The area of commuted homesteads and timber cultures, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Sales of town lots.			Sales of coal lands.			Sales of Lassen County desert lands.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
California							1	440.00	\$550.00
Colorado				31	4,172.67	\$78,653.80			
Montana				6	1,748.09	25,638.10			
New Mexico				10	1,357.96	26,359.20			
North Dakota				1	80.00	1,600.00			
Oregon	10		\$180.00	1	40.00	400.00			
Utah				4	560.00	11,200.00			
Washington				13	2,143.00	27,145.00			
Wyoming				9	758.41	10,768.20			
Total	10		180.00	75	10,860.13	181,764.30	1	440.00	550.00

States and Territories.	Sales of abandoned military reservations.			University selections.			Additional payments.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama							5	62.05	\$77.56
Arkansas								[154.90]	150.00
California				3	[241.68]	\$302.12	3	[.58]	426.81
Florida							5	250.43	260.80
Louisiana	7	300.02	\$375.02					17.10	
Michigan							1	[80.00]	12.78
Minnesota							6	[80.00]	157.50
Missouri							2	40.00	60.00
New Mexico							1	[80.00]	245.50
North Dakota							1	[160.00]	2.00
Oklahoma								1.31	11.64
South Dakota							1		.38
Washington							5	[621.66]	594.70
								.30	
Total	7	300.02	375.02	3	[241.68]	302.12	30	[1,177.23]	1,999.67
								[371.19]	

States and Territories.	Act of June 15, 1844.			Act of March 3, 1887.			Act of May 2, 1890.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Florida	1	589.15							
Iowa				1	194.38				
Oklahoma							5	[364.13]	
								109.97	
Total	1	589.15		1	194.38		5	[364.13]	
								109.97	

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Cont'd.

[The area of commuted homesteads and timber cultures, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Cash substitution.			Change of entry.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount received.
Alabama							397	594.78	\$10,222.24
Alaska							4	101.97	515.00
Arizona							594	97,020.18	78,978.51
Arkansas							147	853.70	8,011.95
California				1	150.00		2,036	187,675.33	391,731.84
Colorado							1,740	86,004.53	285,179.26
Florida				1	79.99		350	2,022.56	8,810.05
Idaho							975	74,354.67	134,852.68
Illinois							1	1.84	2.30
Indiana							2	3.39	41.29
Iowa	1	[80.00]	\$100.00				26	315.70	2,246.75
Kansas							785	22,203.63	116,690.76
Louisiana							517	3,940.19	16,277.15
Michigan							178	4,252.04	20,599.61
Minnesota							929	51,592.92	168,232.11
Mississippi							384	536.44	11,276.35
Missouri	1	[80.00]	100.60	1	[21.22]		288	14,765.73	21,629.17
Montana							1,576	140,048.04	267,344.91
Nebraska							1,174	41,534.31	173,580.30
Nevada							27	1,074.60	2,695.00
New Mexico							382	28,487.85	90,862.42
North Dakota							816	39,258.69	126,931.90
Oklahoma							732	3,157.19	89,245.38
Oregon	1	40.00	100.00				1,919	233,096.83	373,014.25
South Dakota							1,064	61,429.00	158,995.16
Utah							640	55,216.62	79,976.19
Washington							2,052	195,554.88	398,238.74
Wisconsin							401	10,277.53	85,760.43
Wyoming							505	46,582.78	71,347.94
Total	3	[160.00] 40.00	300.00	3	[21.22] 239.99		20,641	1,404,958.82	3,193,280.64

States and Territories.	Original entries of lands under the homestead laws.					Final homestead entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Total fees and commissions.	Entries.	Acres.	Commissions.
Alabama	1,393	148,578.00	\$3,719.95	\$10,590.00	\$14,309.95	1,666	[207,770.71]	\$5,201.25
Arizona	399	55,406.59	2,439.00	3,605.00	6,044.00	137	[20,171.57]	870.67
Arkansas	2,211	219,428.62	6,374.49	17,305.00	23,679.49	1,508	[181,431.95]	4,709.60
California	3,108	456,257.57	20,578.86	29,530.00	50,108.86	1,575	[235,613.38]	11,644.40
Colorado	2,744	416,772.19	17,820.37	26,575.00	44,395.37	1,515	[237,807.65]	10,359.88
Florida	1,043	126,340.39	3,226.85	8,570.60	11,797.45	597	[77,898.29]	1,987.16
Idaho	1,371	185,779.42	7,784.32	12,815.00	20,599.32	447	[61,279.47]	2,460.63
Illinois	4	453.58	11.34	35.00	46.34			
Indiana						1	[56.76]	1.42
Iowa	35	2,048.60	110.00	190.00	300.00	86	[11,083.41]	536.22
Kansas	3,083	467,906.49	15,759.87	29,585.00	45,344.87	2,932	[452,854.55]	15,883.78
Louisiana	1,213	143,073.76	4,252.62	10,185.00	14,437.62	650	[86,303.51]	2,506.36
Michigan	638	100,496.19	2,031.01	5,500.00	7,531.01	224	[27,437.36]	730.35
Minnesota	2,694	348,916.29	10,884.23	23,470.00	34,354.23	1,103	[148,047.00]	5,950.05
Mississippi	1,240	143,462.44	3,599.00	10,005.00	13,604.00	582	[71,259.05]	1,790.00
Missouri	1,874	184,532.07	4,868.88	13,575.00	18,443.88	1,093	[128,183.12]	3,342.07
Montana	1,571	237,248.30	11,594.79	15,236.00	26,830.79	360	[54,251.04]	3,013.21
Nebraska	3,270	484,357.71	14,709.23	30,947.50	45,656.73	2,900	[431,773.39]	14,228.83
Nevada	14	1,909.31	114.00	190.00	244.00	5	[797.80]	30.00
New Mexico	721	103,586.89	4,090.41	6,793.00	10,889.41	347	[53,214.84]	2,067.78
North Dakota	3,076	475,069.42	15,131.86	30,090.00	45,221.86	1,464	[227,310.85]	7,805.69
Oklahoma	5,692	851,861.18	24,341.48	54,250.00	78,591.48	233	[36,420.17]	906.57
Oregon	2,156	318,018.87	13,538.48	20,470.00	34,008.48	979	[147,787.76]	6,443.98
South Dakota	4,845	746,847.31	22,412.11	47,225.00	69,637.11	1,772	[273,713.36]	6,982.29
Utah	687	96,287.20	4,291.35	6,245.00	10,536.35	179	[25,796.00]	1,166.29
Washington	1,903	277,954.75	15,573.58	18,145.00	33,718.58	1,087	[157,872.59]	9,269.82
Wisconsin	851	90,305.92	3,612.24	6,555.00	10,167.24	463	[53,833.15]	1,939.40
Wyoming	630	95,892.50	4,135.80	6,120.00	10,255.80	299	[46,232.90]	2,115.89
Total	48,436	6,808,791.56	237,026.12	443,748.10	680,774.22	24,204	[3,477,231.63]	123,943.59

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads and timber cultures, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Original entries of lands under the timber-culture laws.					Final timber-culture entries.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Registers and receivers' fees.	Government fees.	Total fees.	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.
Arizona						7	[519.76]	\$28
California	4	439.52	\$16	\$35	\$51	23	[2,618.45]	92
Colorado	25	3,634.18	100	230	330	58	[8,748.44]	232
Idaho						16	[1,795.05]	64
Iowa						39	[2,970.19]	156
Kansas	17	2,617.20	68	165	233	982	[143,992.89]	3,928
Louisiana						6	[963.28]	24
Minnesota	3	360.00	12	25	37	231	[29,895.87]	924
Montana	2	160.00	8	10	18	14	[1,798.39]	56
Nebraska	5	720.00	20	45	65	1,984	[303,059.80]	7,936
New Mexico						2	[239.95]	8
North Dakota	4	520.00	16	35	51	562	[88,345.02]	2,248
Oregon						157	[23,613.88]	628
South Dakota	14	2,224.26	56	140	196	1,832	[284,891.28]	7,328
Utah	2	313.82	8	20	28	120	[18,171.29]	528
Washington						14	[2,148.60]	56
Wyoming								
Total	76	10,988.98	304	705	1,009	6,053	[914,351.34]	24,260

States and Territories.	Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.			Lands entered with agricultural college scrip.			Lands entered with private land scrip.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.
Alabama	1		1						
Arizona	1	160.00	4	1	160.00	4			
California	6	{ 120.00 } { 799.94 }	20				16	{ [400.00] } { 880.00 }	
Colorado	6	{ 320.00 } { 477.83 }	24				54	{ [240.00] } { 5,074.19 }	
Idaho	1	160.00	4						
Kansas	4	{ [160.00] } { 448.80 }	16						
Louisiana							4	640.00	
Michigan	8	920.00	29						
Minnesota	6	{ [280.00] } { 479.52 }	19				5	505.56	
Mississippi	5	280.00	13						
Missouri	3	280.00	7						
Montana	1	160.00	4						
Nebraska							18	{ [160.00] } { 1,197.56 }	
New Mexico	1	160.00	4						
North Dakota	9	[1,319.20]	35						
Oregon	2	80.00	8						
South Dakota	2	320.00	8						
Washington	2	{ [160.00] } { 160.00 }	8						
Wisconsin	3	{ [160.00] } { 160.00 }	8						
Wyoming	1	40.00	1						
Wyoming	2	160.00	4						
Totals	62	{ [2,679.20] } { 5,086.09 }	209	1	160.00	4	97	{ [800.00] } { 8,297.31 }	

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of publiclands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads and timber cultures, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	State selections.			Railroad selections.			Swamp lands.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.
Arizona				1,549	247,850.06	\$3,098.00			
California	526	70,721.38	\$1,052.00	829	132,151.72	1,657.35		391.30	
Colorado	1,226	196,326.35	2,454.68	1,135	181,393.66	2,270.00			
Florida	10	1,481.54	26.00					221,820.04	
Idaho	508	80,331.95	913.50	4	483.18	8.00			
Iowa				2	320.00	4.00		360.00	
Kansas				1,652	131,358.11	3,304.00			
Louisiana								1,611.06	
Michigan								307.64	
Minnesota				8	971.90	16.00		9,590.50	
Missouri								120.21	
Montana	797	133,597.09	1,595.17	742	116,936.63	1,484.00			
Nebraska				3,232	516,882.56	6,464.00			
Nevada	235	35,955.60	470.00						
New Mexico				687	109,899.68	1,374.00			
North Dakota	1,244	217,056.41	2,382.00	223	36,334.78	456.00			
Oklahoma	6	720.00	12.00						
Oregon	433	63,574.27	864.25	444	70,291.92	888.00		15,653.34	
South Dakota	791	158,360.20	1,581.50						
Utah				401	63,967.90	802.00			
Washington	996	160,595.63	1,716.00	695	110,139.60	1,391.00			
Wyoming	701	111,956.07	1,402.00	1,550	247,862.37	3,100.00			
Total	7,473	1,230,676.49	14,468.50	13,153	1,966,844.07	26,316.35		249,854.09	

States and Territories.	Indian allotments.			Sioux half-breed scrip locations.			Valentine scrip locations.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.
Arizona	37	2,489.00		1	80.00				
California	124	17,442.34							
Colorado	7	1,120.86							
Idaho	22	1,760.00							
Michigan	4	279.64							
Minnesota	19	1,510.00							
Montana	28	2,998.47							
Nevada	460	65,222.52							
New Mexico				1	40.00		2	85.26	\$2
Oregon	122	17,809.25							
South Dakota	6	1,624.05							
Washington	12	853.63		1	40.00		1	40.00	1
Wisconsin	37	2,367.55							
Total	878	115,497.31		3	160.00		3	125.26	3

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads and timber cultures, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Donation claims.			Total miscellaneous entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount received.
Alabama.....				3,060	148,578.00	\$19,512.20
Arizona.....				2,132	306,145.65	10,048.67
Arkansas.....				3,719	249,428.62	28,389.09
California.....				6,211	679,083.77	64,625.61
Colorado.....				6,770	804,799.26	60,065.33
Florida.....				1,620	349,641.97	13,810.61
Idaho.....				2,369	268,354.55	24,049.45
Illinois.....				4	453.58	46.34
Indiana.....				1	.....	1.42
Iowa.....				162	2,728.60	906.22
Kansas.....				8,070	602,330.60	68,709.65
Louisiana.....				1,873	145,324.82	16,967.98
Michigan.....				874	102,003.47	8,310.36
Minnesota.....				4,069	362,333.77	41,306.28
Mississippi.....				1,827	143,742.44	15,407.00
Missouri.....				2,970	184,932.28	21,792.95
Montana.....				3,515	491,100.49	33,001.17
Nebraska.....				11,409	1,003,157.83	74,350.56
Nevada.....				714	103,087.43	744.00
New Mexico.....				1,761	213,771.83	14,345.19
North Dakota.....				6,582	729,060.61	58,199.55
Oklahoma.....				5,931	852,581.18	79,510.05
Oregon.....				4,293	485,607.65	42,840.71
South Dakota.....				9,262	909,215.82	85,732.90
Utah.....				1,273	160,255.10	12,528.64
Washington.....	4	246.06	\$30.00	4,824	550,343.49	46,690.40
Wisconsin.....				1,352	92,733.47	12,107.64
Wyoming.....				3,196	455,870.94	16,933.69
Total.....	4	246.06	30.00	100,443	10,396,727.25	871,017.66

States and Territories.	Preemption filings.		Homestead filings.		Coal filings.		Town site filings.		Valentine scrip filings.		Mineral applications.	
	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.
Alaska.....											10	\$100
Arizona.....	5	\$15	2	\$6							57	570
Arkansas.....	1	2	1	2	1	\$2					61	610
California.....	14	42	12	36	16	48					75	750
Colorado.....	395	1,185	34	102	602	1,806	2	\$6			817	8,170
Florida.....			3	6							2	20
Idaho.....	124	372			2	6					79	790
Kansas.....	38	76	17	34								
Louisiana.....			1	2								
Michigan.....	17	34										
Minnesota.....	270	540	56	112								
Missouri.....			3	6								
Montana.....	248	744	7	21	78	234					237	2,370
Nebraska.....	4	8	13	26			2	4				
Nevada.....											62	620
New Mexico.....	7	21	2	6	65	195	1	3			30	300
North Dakota.....	24	48	12	24	4	8						
Oklahoma.....			251	702			1	2				
Oregon.....	271	813	10	30	52	156	1	3			16	160
South Dakota.....	43	86	79	158	4	8	2	4			71	710
Utah.....	1	3			70	210					107	1,070
Washington.....	240	720	7	21	108	324			2	\$2	62	620
Wisconsin.....			2	4								
Wyoming.....	19	57	3	9	275	825					9	90
Total.....	1,721	4,766	615	1,307	1,277	3,822	9	22	2	2	1,695	16,950

Recapitulations, by States and Territories, of the disposal of public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads and timber cultures, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Mineral protests.		Applications for timber and stone lands.		Cancellation fees.	Fees received for reducing testimony to writing, etc.	Fees erroneously collected.	Supplemental payments on timber and stone applications.	Total miscellaneous filings and fees.		Total amount of fees and commissions from all sources.
	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.					No.	Fees.	
Alabama					\$39	\$1,433.46				\$1,472.46	\$20,984.66
Alaska	1	\$10							11	110.00	110.00
Arizona					25	1,219.61	\$130		64	1,965.61	12,014.28
Arkansas	1	10				2,044.91			65	2,670.19	31,059.28
California	2	20	470	\$4,700	84	4,961.72			589	10,641.72	75,267.33
Colorado	289	2,890	49	490	325	9,098.66			2,188	24,072.66	84,137.99
Florida						743.43			5	778.43	14,589.04
Idaho	15	150	9	90	11	1,905.38	4		229	3,328.38	27,377.83
Illinois											46.34
Indiana											1.42
Iowa						406.88				406.88	1,403.10
Kansas					381	5,809.20			55	6,400.20	75,109.85
Louisiana			14	140	21	605.89			15	768.89	17,736.87
Michigan					13	1,066.27			17	1,113.27	9,423.63
Minnesota			1,061	10,610	45	3,374.40		\$405	1,387	15,086.40	56,386.68
Mississippi					23	520.55				543.55	15,950.55
Missouri					83	1,352.22			3	1,441.22	23,234.17
Montana	37	370	42	420	12	1,673.22			649	5,844.22	38,845.39
Nebraska					402	9,513.36			19	9,953.36	84,308.92
Nevada	4	40				54.30			66	714.30	1,458.30
New Mexico	3	30			26	1,233.81			108	1,814.81	16,160.00
North Dakota					119	3,444.00			40	3,643.00	61,842.55
Oklahoma					38	2,742.67			352	3,484.67	82,994.72
Oregon	3	30	206	2,060	27	3,456.10			559	6,745.10	49,585.81
South Dakota	4	40	11	110	252	6,454.37			214	7,822.37	93,555.27
Utah	21	210			43	616.28	10		199	2,152.28	14,680.92
Washington	2	20	191	1,910	60	4,452.39			612	8,129.39	54,819.79
Wisconsin			200	2,000	15	1,685.86			202	3,704.86	15,812.50
Wyoming	1	10	15	150	15	1,202.77			322	2,358.77	19,292.46
Total	383	3,830	2,268	22,680	2,068	71,170.99	144	405	7,970	127,166.99	998,184.65

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads and timber cultures, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Aggregate of all classes of entries, area of lands disposed of, and receipts from all sources.			Expenses incident to the disposals of public lands.			
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Salaries and commissions of register and receiver.	Incidental expenses.	Expense of depositing.	Total expenses.
Alabama.....	3,457	149,172.78	\$31,206.90	\$11,615.24	\$4,809.36	\$17.95	\$16,442.55
Alaska.....	15	101.97	625.00				
Arizona.....	2,790	403,165.83	90,992.79	11,822.08	1,910.86	313.95	14,046.89
Arkansas.....	3,931	250,282.32	39,071.23	16,286.98	4,055.44	239.75	20,582.17
California.....	8,836	866,759.10	466,999.17	45,694.41	15,787.45	531.97	62,013.83
Colorado.....	10,698	890,803.79	369,317.25	60,532.92	12,657.64	242.65	73,433.21
Florida.....	1,975	351,664.53	23,399.09	6,000.00	4,423.26	8.10	10,431.36
Idaho.....	3,573	342,709.22	162,230.51	21,252.07	2,414.08	85.80	23,751.95
Illinois.....	5	455.42	48.64				
Indiana.....	3	3.39	42.71				
Iowa.....	188	3,044.30	3,649.85	2,258.00	527.82	1.40	2,787.22
Kansas.....	9,510	624,534.23	191,800.61	30,971.95	13,798.60	230.27	45,000.82
Louisiana.....	2,405	149,265.01	34,014.02	9,322.37	7,235.38	1.45	16,559.20
Michigan.....	1,069	106,256.41	30,023.24	6,335.56	1,706.08	5.80	8,047.44
Minnesota.....	6,385	413,926.69	224,618.79	25,071.44	8,360.80	51.35	33,483.59
Mississippi.....	2,211	144,278.88	27,226.90	6,000.00	4,491.75	4.35	10,496.10
Missouri.....	3,261	199,698.01	44,854.34	13,079.10	2,706.36	27.30	15,812.76
Montana.....	5,740	631,148.53	306,190.30	25,274.70	6,282.46	19.75	31,576.91
Nebraska.....	12,602	1,047,692.14	257,884.22	53,473.90	10,583.55	240.30	64,297.75
Nevada.....	807	104,162.03	4,153.50	5,828.04	425.02	20.90	6,274.56
New Mexico.....	2,251	242,259.68	107,022.42	14,935.46	1,636.96	22.80	16,595.22
North Dakota.....	7,438	768,319.30	188,774.45	25,568.61	7,549.64	80.68	33,198.93
Oklahoma.....	7,015	855,738.37	172,240.10	20,319.26	14,532.61	153.65	35,005.52
Oregon.....	6,771	718,764.48	422,600.06	30,162.84	12,103.16	99.10	42,365.10
South Dakota.....	10,540	970,644.82	252,550.43	42,812.55	13,970.90	144.45	56,927.90
Utah.....	2,112	215,471.72	94,657.11	6,000.00	4,269.54		10,269.54
Washington.....	7,488	745,898.37	453,058.53	38,201.42	13,134.16	324.63	51,660.21
Wisconsin.....	1,955	103,011.00	101,572.93	13,692.28	1,096.32		14,788.60
Wyoming.....	4,023	502,453.72	90,640.40	18,896.15	2,520.37	728.50	22,145.02
Total.....	129,654	11,801,686.04	4,191,465.29	561,407.33	172,990.17	3,596.85	737,994.35

Statement by offices and States of the disposal of Indian lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

State and office.	Entries.	Acres.	Total cash receipts.
CHEROKEE SCHOOL LANDS.			
Alabama: Huntsville	3	120.26	\$150.33
UTE.			
Colorado: Durango	9	1,398.29	1,747.87
Glenwood Springs	249	30,327.49	43,041.11
Gunnison	65	7,471.24	24,734.78
Montrose	225	37,898.49	29,838.06
Total	548	77,095.51	99,361.82
SHOSHONE AND BANNOCK.			
Idaho: Blackfoot (Pocatelle town lots)	200		5,115.00
OSAGE TRUST AND DIMINISHED RESERVE.			
Kansas: Garden City	21	2,736.59	11,322.05
Larned	26	3,369.02	21,016.30
Topeka	14	933.11	2,710.17
Total	61	6,978.72	35,048.52
KANSAS TRUST AND DIMINISHED RESERVE.			
Kansas: Topeka			1,940.93
SIOUX.			
Minnesota: Marshall	12	634.46	865.96
South Dakota: Chamberlain	67	1,999.64	12,866.01
Pierre	37		6,727.82
Watertown	11	457.28	989.93
Total	127	3,091.38	21,449.72
FLATHEAD.			
Montana: Missoula	12	720.00	8,934.69
PAWNEE.			
Nebraska: Grand Island			263.36
OTOE AND MISSOURIA.			
Nebraska: Lincoln			6,950.54
OMAHA.			
Nebraska: Neligh	20	997.39	34,446.70
PONCA.			
Nebraska: O'Neill	29	454.69	568.40
UMATILLA.			
Oregon: La Grande			70,522.34

RECAPITULATION.

States.	Entries.	Acres.	Total cash receipts.
Alabama	3	120.26	\$150.33
Colorado	548	77,095.51	99,361.82
Idaho	200		5,115.00
Kansas	61	6,978.72	36,989.45
Minnesota	12	634.46	865.96
Montana	12	720.00	8,934.69
Nebraska	49	1,452.08	42,229.30
Oregon			70,522.34
South Dakota	115	2,456.92	20,583.76
Total	1,000	89,457.95	284,752.65

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., September 16, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the Sixty-second Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

I entered upon the discharge of the duties of this Office April 18 last. For four weeks of the time since then I have been engaged in New York City making contracts for the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian Service, and I have had no time as yet to visit Indian reservations and to inspect personally the workings of the agencies and schools.

However, in the adjustment of questions arising at remote points where knowledge of local conditions is important, I have had the valuable aid of the Assistant Commissioner, General Armstrong, who, having visited the several reservations as Indian Inspector, has a personal knowledge of the degrees of civilization attained by the various tribes, and the local conditions at each agency.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Under the legislation contained in the Indian appropriation act of July 13, 1892, the following order in regard to the detail of Army officers to act as Indian agents was issued by the President on the 17th of last June:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, June 17, 1893.

Pursuant to a provision of chapter 164 of the laws of the first session of the Fifty-second Congress, passed on the 13th day of July, 1892, which reads as follows:

Provided, That from and after the passage of this act the President shall detail officers of the United States Army to act as Indian agents at all agencies where vacancies from any cause may hereafter occur, who, while acting as such agents, shall be under the orders and direction of the Secretary of the Interior, except at agencies where, in the opinion of the President, the public service would be better promoted by the appointment of a civilian.

I hereby detail the following officers of the United States Army to act as Indian agents at the agencies set opposite their respective names: * * *

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The order contained the names of twenty officers thus detailed, and similar orders have since been issued, so that twenty-seven out of fifty-seven Indian agencies are now under the charge of Army officers. This makes a decided change in the policy of administering Indian affairs. Of its practical effects it is now too soon to attempt to speak fully, and from a theoretical standpoint the subject has already been widely discussed.

In selecting Indian agents for agencies where the President has deemed it for the interest of the service that civilian agents should be appointed, it is the policy of this Office to recommend persons, as a rule, who do not reside in the vicinity of the reservation upon which their services are to be rendered. It may as well be taken for granted that the advancement of any degraded, ignorant people must be brought about by some sacrifice of money, time, or comfort on the part of those who have attained a higher scale of enlightenment. Ultimately the result will be, of course, gain all around; but in the process it means

temporary loss. Difficult as it is for individuals to act upon this principle, it is still more so for communities, and proverbially so for corporations. Therefore the immediate interests of the inhabitants of an Indian reservation and those of white settlements or towns near by are apt to be, or to be considered, conflicting. Hence it is a very difficult matter for any one identified with the progress of a town, a county, or a State to enter an Indian reservation and when any local question comes up involving the interests of both races to so divest himself of a strong prejudice in favor of his own race as to enable him to see fairly the needs or rights of the other race, and having seen them, to supply the one and defend the other. Experience proves, what theory would indicate, that agents who come to Indian agencies from a distance are more ready than those living near by to give their best efforts to promote the welfare of those whom they are employed to aid.

ESTIMATES FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

Every practicable effort is being made to reduce the cost of the Indian Service. Careful examination has been made of existing agency and school positions, and wherever it could be done without detriment to the service, positions have been dispensed with. The estimates submitted for appropriations for the entire Indian Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, amount to \$6,931,756.61, which is \$193,639.83 less than the amount appropriated, and \$1,191,454.70 less than the estimate submitted, for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

EDUCATION.

ATTENDANCE.

The advance in Indian school work during the past year is encouraging, as shown by a resumé of the work for last year and for the six years previous, which is given in the following tables:

TABLE 1.—Enrollment and average attendance at Indian schools, 1881 to 1893.

ENROLLED.

Kind of school.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Government schools:							
Training and boarding	6,847	6,998	6,797	7,236	8,572	9,634	11,126
Day	3,115	3,175	2,863	2,963	2,877	3,481	3,589
Total	9,962	10,173	9,660	10,199	11,449	13,115	14,715
Contract schools:							
Boarding	2,763	3,234	4,038	4,186	4,282	4,262	4,182
Day	1,044	1,293	1,307	1,004	886	839	616
Boarding, specially appropriated for ..	564	512	779	988	1,309	1,344	1,327
Total	4,371	5,039	6,124	6,178	6,477	6,445	6,125
Public day schools						190	202
Mission schools not assisted by Govern- ment; boarding and day pupils						157	75
Aggregate	14,333	15,212	15,784	16,377	17,926	19,907	21,117
Increase					1,549	1,981	1,210

TABLE 1.—Enrollment and average attendance at Indian schools, 1881 to 1893—Continued.

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

Kind of Schools.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1862.	1893.
Government schools:							
Training and boarding.....	5,276	5,533	5,212	5,644	6,749	7,622	9,068
Day.....	1,896	1,929	1,744	1,780	1,661	2,084	2,165
Total.....	7,172	7,462	6,956	7,424	8,410	9,706	11,233
Contract schools:							
Boarding.....	2,258	2,694	3,213	3,384	3,504	3,585	3,449
Day.....	604	786	662	587	502	473	342
Boarding, specially appropriated for...	486	478	721	837	1,172	1,204	1,113
Total.....	3,348	3,958	4,596	4,808	5,178	5,262	4,904
Public day schools.....						106	123
Mission schools not assisted by Govern- ment.....						93	43
Aggregate.....	10,520	11,420	11,552	12,232	13,588	15,167	16,303
Increase.....					1,356	1,573	1,136

TABLE 2.—Number of Indian schools and average attendance from 1877 to 1893.

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools.		Totals.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877.....	48		83		131	3,508
1878.....	49		119		168	4,142
1879.....	52		107		159	4,488
1880.....	60		109		169	4,651
1881.....	68	3,888	106	4,221	174	4,976
1882.....	71	2,755	54	1,311	125	4,066
1883.....	75	2,599	64	1,443	139	4,042
1884.....	86	4,358	76	1,757	162	6,115
1885.....	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1886.....	115	7,260	99	2,370	214	9,630
1887.....	117	8,020	110	2,500	227	10,520
1888.....	126	8,705	107	2,715	233	11,420
1889.....	136	9,146	103	2,406	239	11,552
1890.....	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1891.....	146	11,425	110	2,163	256	13,588
1892.....	149	12,422	126	2,745	275	15,167
1893.....	156 ^a	13,635	119	2,668	275 ^b	16,303

^a During the year four schools conducted by missionary societies were discontinued and two Government schools were consolidated into one.

^b Public schools attended by Indian pupils not included.

As the above tables indicate, the past year has kept pace with its predecessors in showing a steady increase in the enrollment of pupils, with a slightly increased percentage in regularity of attendance. Any advance in average attendance is a reliable indication of improved schools, earnest work on the part of agents, and growing appreciation of education by Indians. Among the best records are the following:

	Enrolled.	Average attendance.	Number of months.
Fort Stevenson.....	157	151	10
Yakama.....	120	101	10
Seger Colony.....	75	68+	6
Pine Ridge.....	193	173	3
Klamath.....	114	103	10

NONRESERVATION SCHOOLS.

Since the date of the last annual report six new training schools have been opened, as was then anticipated, at Pipestone, Minn.; Mount Pleasant, Mich.; Flandreau, S. Dak.; Tomah, Wis.; Perris, Cal., and Fort Shaw, Mont. The first four originated with Congress. Perris is the only boarding school ever furnished for the Mission Indians in California, and within two months from the date of opening, the school had nearly all the pupils which the buildings would accommodate. The Fort Shaw school was opened December 27, 1892, in a military post vacated the previous year.

The size, location, and attendance of the twenty training schools now in operation are given in the following table:

TABLE 3.—Location, average attendance, capacity, etc., of nonreservation training schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893.

Name of school.	Date of opening.	Number of employes.	Rate per annum.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Carlisle, Pa.....	Nov. 1, 1879	72	167	* 800	840	731
Chemawa, Oregon.....	Feb. 25, 1880	31	175	300	336	248
Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.....	Dec. 18, 1883	21	.....	150	157	153
Chiloco, Okla.....	Jan. 15, 1884	42	167	† 300	236	224
Genoa, Nebr.....	Feb. 29, 1884	40	167	400	414	340
Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	Aug., 1884	52	175	300	269	222
Haskell, Kans.....	Sept. 1, 1884	48	167	500	606	538
Grand Junction, Colo.....	1886	17	175	120	102	98
Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	Oct., 1890	33	175	175	173	118
Fort Mojave, Ariz.....	Oct., 1890	22	167	150	134	118
Carson, Nev.....	Dec., 1890	23	175	125	122	80
Pierre, S. Dak.....	Feb., 1891	19	167	180	147	120
Phoenix, Ariz.....	Sept., 1891	26	175	130	121	105
Fort Lewis, Colo.....	Mar., 1892	20	.....	300	94	63
Fort Shaw, Mont.....	Dec. 27, 1892	24	.....	250	171	136
Perris, Cal.....	Jan. 9, 1893	12	167	120	113	90
Flandreau, S. Dak.....	Mar. 7, 1893	12	.....	150	98	86
Pipestone, Minn.....	Feb., 1893	12	167	75	61	38
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.....	Jan. 3, 1893	11	167	100	59	36
Tomah, Wis.....	Jan. 19, 1893	12	167	75	93	77
Total.....				4,700	4,346	3,621

* With outing system.

† When improvements under way are completed.

These schools with their special, and necessarily somewhat expensive, appliances for giving pupils instruction in various trades, are now so numerous and so widely scattered throughout the country as to be conveniently accessible to the majority of the Indian tribes; and it is believed that no new schools of this character need be hereafter established. It is time, however, that the purpose for which they were originally established should be more strictly adhered to than formerly; that is, that they should be regarded as advanced schools, comparatively speaking, and that their pupils should as a rule consist of those who have previously attended the reservation schools, and having nearly or quite finished the reservation-school course, will profit by further training both in books and in industries. Such a policy was made mandatory in regard to the Carlisle school by the following legislation in the Indian appropriation act of July 13, 1892:

And provided further, That no more Indian children shall enter and be educated and supported at said school who have not attended some other school for a period of at least three years.

Transfer from a reservation to a nonreservation school should be looked upon as a promotion and a privilege, and selections for such

transfer should be carefully made and based upon merit and proficiency. Such a system, fully carried out, will give to the higher schools a more earnest class of pupils, better able to use profitably the very excellent advantages which these schools offer, old enough when they come to engage in regular shop or farm work, and old enough when they leave to have fairly mastered a trade and to have acquired character and habits of sufficient strength and tenacity to withstand the strain of reservation and tribal influences. This system will also have a favorable reflex effect upon the reservation schools, giving an aim toward which both teachers and pupils can work, and thus increasing interest and stimulating ambition.

This, however, presupposes cheerful coöperation on the part of the reservation schools. They must expect to surrender to the remote training schools their brightest and most promising pupils, those who have the best mental, moral, and physical endowments, and must encourage them to go just when they shall have become most interesting as pupils and most helpful and reliable in the various industrial departments. Their places must be supplied in turn with the raw material from the camps, to be "worked up" with the same patience, care, and enthusiasm which was expended upon their predecessors. This is, of course, the natural order of things; yet in some schools it has been looked upon as a hardship. Good material has been parted with reluctantly, and attempt has even been made to use the non-reservation school as a means of getting rid of the poor material with which the reservation school was encumbered. Such a spirit is entirely out of harmony with any attempt to establish an efficient system of Indian education.

As a further step toward increasing their efficiency, it has been decided not to force the attendance of Indian children upon nonreservation schools against the will of their parents, and the following instructions were issued to agents and school superintendents on the 22d of April last:

You are advised that hereafter no children are to be taken away from reservations to nonreservation schools without the full consent of the parents and the approval of the agent. The consent of the parents must be voluntary and not in any degree or manner the result of coercion.

This order, however, does not, as some have supposed, conflict with the law of March 3, 1893, which is as follows:

Hereafter the Secretary of the Interior may in his discretion withhold rations, clothing, and other annuities from Indian parents or guardians who refuse or neglect to send and keep their children of proper school age in some school a reasonable portion of each year.

Thus far I have not found it necessary to resort to any of these means and it is hoped that the attendance of pupils will be secured without recourse to such penalties; yet cases may arise when the Hon. Secretary may find it expedient to exercise the powers granted. The Indian child should be taught at least to read, to write, and to speak English, and how to work and to live in a civilized way. Upon the reservations, day schools and boarding schools should be provided and should be attended. But the forcible taking of children a long distance from their homes against the will of their parents, and often to localities so different from their homes as to make the climatic changes exceedingly trying, is to me a matter of very doubtful expediency. Even ignorant and superstitious parents have rights, and their parental feelings are entitled to consideration. Doubtless deference to their wishes will sometimes deprive their children of educational advantages

in a nonreservation school, whose value can be appreciated neither by parent nor child. Yet an overzealous attempt to enforce even a blessing is apt to arouse a distrust and antagonism, which in the long run prevents rather than promotes the good results desired. If it comes to be understood by Indians that they must attend home schools and should attend distant schools, they will be more approachable on the latter subject and more ready to listen to the arguments in favor of a longer term of schooling and a more thorough course of industrial training than most reservation schools can offer.

I am advised that a large majority of the pupils attending nonreservation schools have been secured without any sort of compulsion. Urgent requests are often made by parents as well as young people that they may be allowed the privilege of education in a training-school, and returned students, especially, who know by experience what the advantages of these schools are and are worth, urge them upon their friends and relatives. But the few instances of compulsion are so exaggerated that their effect in prejudicing Indians against the schools is entirely disproportionate, and I am satisfied that a better state of feeling will prevail and a better class of pupils be secured if moral suasion only is resorted to for the filling of nonreservation schools, even though temporarily the attendance should fall below the capacity of the buildings.

An effort is also being made to define the localities from which the respective nonreservation schools, both Government and contract, may draw their pupils, the object being twofold:

First, so far as practicable, it will keep the young people within the climate and latitude to which they are accustomed. This will, of course, favorably affect the health question. It will also tend to insure to the pupils training in such industries as they are likely to pursue in after life, and instruction in the methods of farming, care of stock, and out-of-door work generally, which prevail in their home localities.

Second, it will modify, if not wholly break up, a practice, which has gradually grown until it has become pernicious, of having many different schools searching for pupils on the same reservation. Notwithstanding the fact that the source of supply is ample and there are many more children than the schools can care for, there has arisen rivalry and competition in obtaining Indian pupils. This leads to the making of promises to parents and pupils and holding out of inducements which are very difficult of fulfillment afterward, and very disappointing to the Indians when not strictly fulfilled according to their understanding of the arrangements made. Such a course also fosters in the Indian an idea, which he is too ready to cherish, that he confers rather than receives a favor in giving up his child to be educated free of any expense to himself.

Of course lines can not at once be too strictly or arbitrarily drawn; but a beginning has been made. The Indian, however, is not to be restricted in his individual choice, if he has any; and if a youth wishes to go, or a parent wishes to send his child, to any particular school, his wishes will be regarded, unless there should happen to be some imperative reason for doing otherwise.

The "outing system" begun at Carlisle, and most successfully operated in that school, is spreading through other nonreservation schools; and even Phoenix, in less than two years from the date of its opening, reports that its boys have been employed in neighboring vineyards and its girls in neighboring families, and that the demand for domestic help is much greater than the school can supply. Carlisle, which has had 621 pupils "out" among farmers and others at different periods during the year, has had requests for twice that number.

RESERVATION BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The following table gives the capacity and date of opening of the Government boarding schools located upon reservations:

TABLE 1.—Location, capacity, and date of opening of Government reservation boarding schools.

Location.	Capacity.	Date of opening.	Remarks.
Arizona:			
Colorado River	100	Mar., 1879	
Keam's Cañon	100	—, 1887	
Navajo Agency	150	Dec., 1881	
Pima	140	Sept., 1881	
San Carlos	75	Oct., 1880	
California:			
Fort Yuma	250	Apr., 1884	
Hoopa	45	Jan. 21, 1893	
Round Valley	60	.....	Ready to open in Fall of 1893.
Idaho:			
Fort Hall	200	* —, 1874	
Fort Lapwai	200	Sept., 1886	
Lemhi	40	Sept., 1885	
Indian Territory:			
Quapaw	120	Sept., 1872	
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte ..	150	June, 1872	Begun by Friends as orphan asylum in 1867, under contract with tribe.
Kansas:			
Kickapoo	30	Oct., 1871	
Pottawatomie	25	—, 1873	
Sac and Fox and Iowa	50	{ —, 1871 Sept., 1875	Iowa. Sac and Fox.
Minnesota:			
Leech Lake	50	Nov., 1867	
Pine Point	80	Mar., 1892	Prior to this date a contract school opened in November, 1888.
Red Lake	50	Nov., 1877	
White Earth	110	—, 1871	
Wild Rice River	75	Mar., 1892	Prior to this date a contract school opened in November, 1888.
Montana:			
Blackfeet	110	Jan., 1883	
Crow	100	Oct., 1884	
Fort Belknap	110	Aug., 1891	
Fort Peck .....	.....	Aug., 1881	Buildings burned November, 1891, and September, 1892.
Nebraska:			
Omaha	75	—, 1881	
Santee	120	Apr., 1874	
Winnebago	180	Oct., 1874	
Nevada:			
Pyramid Lake	66	Nov., 1882	
Western Shoshone	50	Feb. 11, 1893	Previously a semiboarding school.
New Mexico:			
Mescalero	50	Apr., 1884	
North Dakota:			
Fort Totten, Whipple Institute	425	{ —, 1874 Jan., 1891	At agency. At Fort Totten.
Standing Rock, agency	110	May, 1877	
Standing Rock, Agricultural	100	—, 1878	
Standing Rock, Little Eagle	75	.....	Ready to open in Fall of 1893.
North Carolina:			
Eastern Cherokee	80	Jan. 1, 1893	Prior to this date a contract school opened in 1885.
Oklahoma:			
Absentee Shawnee	70	May, 1872	
Arapaho	100	Dec., 1875	Started under the auspices of the Friends in 1872.
Cheyenne	200	—, 1879	
Fort Sill	125	Aug., 1891	
Kaw	60	{ Dec., 1869 Aug., 1874	In Kansas. In Indian Territory.
Osage	160	Feb., 1874	
Otoc	80	Oct., 1875	In Nebraska.
Pawnee	100	{ —, 1865 —, 1878	Do. In Indian Territory.
Ponca	100	Jan., 1882	
Railly Mountain	50	.....	Ready to open in Fall of 1893.
Riverside (Wichita)	60	Sept., 1871	

* It was closed March, 1876, and not reopened until February, 1880, and was removed from the agency to the military buildings at Fort Hall, its present location, in the fall of 1883.

† In new buildings just approaching completion, to replace building burned in February, 1892.

TABLE 4.—Location, capacity, and date of opening of Government reservation boarding schools—Continued.

Location.	Ca- pacity.	Date of opening.	Remarks.
Oklahoma—Continued.			
Sac and Fox	100	{ ———, 1868 Apr., 1872	In Kansas. In Indian Territory.
Seger Colony	75	Jan. 11, 1893	
Washita (Kiowa)	125	Feb., 1871	
Oregon:			
Grande Ronde	* 80	Apr., 1874	
Klamath	150	Feb., 1874	
Siletz	90	Oct., 1873	
Sinemasho	75	Aug., 1882	
Tmatilla	100	Jan., 1883	
Warm Springs	60	June, 1884	
Yainax	100	Nov., 1882	
South Dakota:			
Fort Bennett	50	{ Jan., 1874 ————, 1880	Girls' school.† Boys' school.
Forest City	120	Apr. 1, 1893	
Crow Creek	110	————, 1874	
Lower Brulé	70	Oct., 1881	
Pine Ridge	200	Dec., 1883	
Sisseton	125	————, 1873	
Yankton	125	Feb., 1882	
Utah:			
Ouray	75	Apr., 1893	
Uintah	80	Jan., 1881	
Washington:			
Neah Bay	56	July, 1868	
Chehalis	60	Jan., 1872	
Okanagan	60	————, 1890	
Puyallup	150	June, 1871	
Quinalt	40	————, 1868	
S'Kokomish	60	Dec., 1866	
Yakima	130	————, 1860	
Wisconsin:			
Menomonee	125	————, 1876	
Oneida	80	Mar. 27, 1893	
Wyoming:			
Shoshone	125	Apr., 1879	
Total	7,558		

* Also thirty additional day pupils.

† Originally Government buildings, and school largely managed by Episcopalians. New buildings and additions were erected by Episcopalians, and original Government building was worn out and "plant" now belongs to the missionary society which carries on the school.

It will be noticed that six of these boarding schools have been opened during the past year among the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Western Shoshones, Hoopas, Wisconsin Oneidas, and Utes at Ouray. The last four tribes have never before had a boarding school. The Oneidas showed their appreciation of their new privilege by putting in 59 pupils the first day and by offering in the first six weeks 40 more pupils than the buildings would accommodate. The Hoopa school was established in the vacated military post of Fort Gaston.

The Cheyennes and Arapahoes of Seger Colony have fully redeemed the promises which they made as to what they would do if a school of their own should be given them, so that a school which will poorly accommodate 75 pupils has had, during its six months' existence, an average attendance of 68+ pupils, of whom 80 per cent had never been in school before. His interesting experiment in school discipline as reported by Superintendent Seger, is worth quoting:

As the matter of discipline is a very important factor in an Indian school, it was one of the first things to regulate; and as about 80 per cent of the children had never before been in school and a majority of the parents had never sent children to school, and the children not being able to speak English, all contributed to make the question a difficult one to solve. Remembering how well the parents had responded to the call for children, I concluded to make use of them in helping to govern the school. With this view a meeting was called and all the patrons invited, and the question was submitted to them of how best to maintain order and disci-

pline, and in the event of any children being unruly or disobedient, what punishment was best to inflict and to what extent would they support me in enforcing discipline.

The matter was discussed freely, there being some who favored expelling scholars who were incorrigible and others being put in their place; while others claimed that none should be expelled, as in so doing it would send to camp the worst children, those who most need the discipline of the school and who need its influence both constraining and restraining; that if they grew up in camp with nothing to influence their perverse natures, they would not only be of no use to themselves but would be a drawback to those around them. They recommended that the matter of discipline be left wholly to the superintendent, and that if corporal punishment was necessary it should be used to the extent necessary to enforce discipline.

This sentiment prevailed and was concurred to by all present. I attribute the fact that we did not find it necessary to inflict punishment beyond extra duty and denying privileges which would otherwise have been granted, to the children knowing that their parents expected them to obey the rules of the school and would approve of such punishment as was necessary to accomplish this end. We did not require the discipline we consider would be proper in an older school, yet it improved from the time school began to the close of the term. As discipline is maintained by observing rules, we resolved that the children should have time to learn them.

At Round Valley, Cal., a new building recently completed replaces one that was burned in July, 1883. A boarding school will be opened there this fall for the first time in ten years. A new boarding school building in an outlying settlement on the Standing Rock Reservation has been erected and a school will be opened there this fall. The same is true of a school ready to be opened at Rainy Mountain, on the Kiowa Reservation.

The only agencies that are now without one or more Government, reservation, boarding schools are Rosebud, Sac and Fox in Iowa, Tongue River, Tulalip, La Pointe, Southern Ute, Mission, Pueblo, and Fort Berthold. The last three might be omitted as they have training schools in such close proximity as to serve the purpose of reservation schools. The Southern Utes will have to be cared for at the Fort Lewis school pending the settlement of the question of their permanent location. The new Tomah school near the center of Wisconsin gives insufficient help to the many widely separated bands under the La Pointe Agency. The new school at Mount Pleasant does the same for the Indians of Michigan who are not under any agency. Tulalip and Tongue River are entirely dependent upon a contract school at each agency, the former held in Government buildings and the latter in buildings owned by the school. The Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa oppose schools of any sort. The Rosebud Sioux have long complained of their failure to have any boarding school, and repeated promises of one still call for fulfillment. Attempts to find a desirable location with farming land and good water have thus far been unsuccessful.

The importance of the reservation school can hardly be overestimated. To it the large majority of Indian youth will be indebted for whatever knowledge they have of books, of the English language, and of civilized ways of living. Set down in the midst of their homes it is an object lesson for all families on the reservation, puts Indian boys and girls into a new home atmosphere, yet leaves them in touch with the old home life, and shows them *in situ* how to do just the work which they must do after school days are over. With Indians as with white people, the rank and file must stay at home and try to better their condition there; the leaders must go away and get all that new conditions, a wider horizon and lofty ideals can yield. The few must be raised to a high plane, and the mass must also feel an uplifting force; then the few will know how to help and the many how to respond.

The reservation schools still need strengthening, equipping and

enlarging in a great many directions to enable them to do the best and most of which they are capable. The Navajoes, for instance, have but one school which will care for only 130 out of their 3,000 children. They are as yet for the most part indifferent or hostile to schools; yet they are an unusually intelligent people, and their conservatism must yield before long. When it does, a large field will be opened for new educational work. Rosebud has already been mentioned. At many other points an extension of school facilities is called for. The subject of building up reservation schools shall receive my most earnest attention so far as funds for the purpose shall be furnished by Congress.

RESERVATION DAY SCHOOLS.

The increase in day schools during the year has been mainly among the Pine Ridge Sioux. The twenty schools now there and the fifteen at Rosebud, with the numerous and excellent Government boarding and day schools on the other Sioux reservations, and the Flandreau, Pipestone, and Pierre schools in their immediate vicinity, and the contract schools among the Sioux to whose support the Government contributes, may be considered as at last meeting the requirements of the Sioux treaties, which promised a school and teacher for every 30 children of school age. Nearly half of all the day schools in the Indian service are among the Sioux. The Government is now in a position to demand of these Indians a fulfillment of their part of the pledge.

Whatever the limitations and disadvantages of day schools among Indians they have their ardent supporters and their unquestionable usefulness. They are stepping stones both to the boarding schools and the public schools, and can often be established where neither the one nor the other would be practicable. They are small feeders which swell the educational stream.

A few day schools have been discontinued. The following table shows the location and capacity of the various Government day schools in operation during the past year:

TABLE 5.—Location and capacity of Government day schools, June 30, 1893.

Arizona:		New Mexico—Continued.	
San Carlos, White Mountain Apache....	50	Pueblo—Continued.	
California:		Zia.....	25
Bishop*.....	65	Santa Clara.....	50
Greenville*.....	100	North Carolina:	
Potter Valley.....	50	Eastern Cherokee, 4 schools.....	167
Mission, 8 schools.....	243	North Dakota:	
Round Valley.....	40	Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain, 3 schools.....	150
Ukiah*.....	40	Standing Rock, 8 schools.....	320
Iowa:		Oklahoma:	
Sac and Fox.....	40	Ponca, etc., Oakland.....	20
Michigan:		South Dakota:	
Baraga.....	50	Forest City, 6 schools.....	149
L'Anse.....	30	Pine Ridge, 20 schools.....	670
Minnesota:		Rosebud, 15 schools.....	523
Birch Cooley.....	36	Washington:	
Montana:		Lumini.....	50
Tongue River.....	30	Neah Bay, Quillehute.....	60
Nebraska:		Puyallup:	
Santee:		Janestown*.....	30
Flandreau.....	50	Port Gamble*.....	35
Nevada:		Wisconsin:	
Nevada:		Green Bay, 7 schools.....	320
Wadsworth.....	24	La Pointe, 7 schools.....	261
Walker River.....	24	Utah:	
New Mexico:		Shebit.....	40
Pueblo:		Total capacity.....	3,792
Cochita.....	30	Total number of schools.....	102
Laguna.....	40		

* Not on a reservation.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

An especial effort has been made, and will be continued, to secure the admission of Indian children into the public schools. They are provided for in public schools as follows:

TABLE 6.—Public schools at which Indian pupils were placed under contract with the Indian Bureau during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

California:		Oregon:	
Albion	18	District No. 32	4
Helm	13	South Dakota:	
Round Valley	30	B3d River District, Stauley County	13
Minnesota:		Utah:	
School District No. 4	6	District No. 12, Portage	41
Nebraska:		Washington:	
School District No. 1	6	District No. 10, Pierce County	1
School District No. 10	5	District No. 87, King County	8
School District No. 87	4	Wisconsin:	
North Dakota:		Ashland	15
Township No. 1, St. John	40	Round Lake	20
Oklahoma:			
Township 17, R. E. Stillwater, Payne County	40		268

The total number of Indian pupils provided for in public schools during the second year of the experment was 212, and during the first year 100. The advantage to the Indian pupils consists not only in the instruction given by the teacher, but also in what they almost unconsciously learn from the white children with whom they associate.

If States and counties would interest themselves in this method of providing against the raising of ignorant young heathen in their midst, it would be vastly to their advantage. The ultimate economy of education needs no argument in this country. States are ready enough to accept Government assistance in the way of school lands, allowances for their agricultural colleges, etc., and there is no reason why they should not avail themselves of the \$12.50 per pupil per quarter (average attendance) offered by the Government for the education of Indians in their common schools. The details required in the way of contracts, reports, vouchers for pay, etc., though somewhat numerous and vexatious, ought not to deter a school district from trying to put all its youthful Indian population in school; and in sparsely settled white communities, where Indlans are most likely to be found, the amount allowed by the Government would be of material assistance to the taxpayers in the support of their school.

I desire to call special attention to the matter, in the belief that this method of extending the public school system over Indian needs only to be understood to be adopted. What New York has done for years without Government aid ought certainly to be undertaken by other States under present favorable conditions.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR EDUCATION.

For the first time in several years there is a falling off in the appropriations for Indian education, as shown by the following table:

TABLE 7.—Annual appropriations made by the Government since the fiscal year 1877 for the support of Indian schools.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877	\$20,000	.....	1886	\$1,100,065	10
1878	30,000	50	1887	1,211,415	10
1879	60,000	100	1888	1,179,916	*2.6
1880	75,000	25	1889	1,348,015	14
1881	75,000	.....	1890	1,364,568	1
1882	135,000	80	1891	1,812,770	35
1883	487,200	260	1892	2,291,650	24.3
1884	675,200	38	1893	2,315,612	0.9
1885	992,800	47	1894	2,243,497	*3.5

* Decrease.

Last year the amount remained about stationary, being less than 1 per cent greater than the previous year. The severest restriction for the current year is in the item for school buildings, only \$20,000 being allowed for the erection and repair of reservation boarding school buildings. This divided among, say, 600 hundred buildings will not keep them in decent repair, unless wind, fire, flood, time, and active children deal more gently than is their wont.

Inasmuch as all the schools which were opened or enlarged during last year are expected to have a full complement of pupils throughout the whole of this year, and as some new schools are now ready to be opened this year, it will be a difficult matter to hold the ground gained, and almost impossible to make any advance.

Some help in the discussion of ways and means is found in the fact noted in the last report, that the Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Congregationalists had taken official action declaring that they would cease asking aid from the Government in the support of Indian schools carried on under their supervision. This has partially gone into effect, so that the amount set apart for contract schools during the current fiscal year is \$512,435, being \$20,806 less than last year. The following table shows these changes in detail:

TABLE 8.—Amounts set apart for various religious bodies for Indian education for each of the fiscal years 1887 to 1894, inclusive.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Roman Catholic	\$194,635	\$221,169	\$317,672	\$356,957	\$363,349	\$394,756	\$375,845	\$378,345
Presbyterian	37,910	36,500	41,825	47,650	44,850	44,310	30,090	30,090
Congregational	26,696	26,080	29,310	28,459	27,271	29,146	25,736	6,250
Martinsburg, Pa.	10,410	7,500	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska Training School..	4,175	4,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Episcopal	1,890	3,690	18,700	24,876	29,910	23,220	4,860	7,020
Friends	27,845	14,460	23,383	23,383	24,743	24,743	10,020	10,020
Mennonite	3,340	2,500	3,125	4,376	4,375	4,375	3,750	3,750
Middletown, Cal.	1,523	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unitarian	1,350	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400
Lutheran, Wittenberg.	.....	1,350	4,050	7,560	9,180	16,200	15,120	15,120
Wis .....	.....	.....	2,725	9,940	6,700	13,980	.....	.....
Methodist .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,480	.....
Mrs. L. H. Daggett .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miss Howard .....	.....	.....	275	600	1,000	2,000	2,500	3,000
Appropriation for Lincoln Institution	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400
Appropriation for Hampton Institute	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040
Total	363,214	376,264	529,905	562,640	570,218	611,570	533,241	512,435

* Discontinued.

† This contract was made in 1892 with the Board of Home Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. As that organization did not wish to make any contracts for 1893 the contract was renewed with Mrs. Daggett.

Of the total, \$512,435, the sum of \$177,790 is specially appropriated by Congress to be devoted to specified schools.

Another reduction in expense for the year has been made by dispensing with the services of the six district supervisors of education and the special agent for the Indian school service. One general school supervisor has been substituted, and possibly another may be found advisable. The work of school supervision is now done by the superintendent of Indian schools, assisted by the general supervisor, and by Indian inspectors and special agents who are constantly going about among the reservations and can give attention to school as well as agency matters.

In making my estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, I have asked only for such appropriations as are absolutely required for

the support of the Indian school service. The aggregate is \$2,159,600, and in my opinion any reduction in the amounts asked for will to just that extent reduce the efficiency of the service and retard its progress.

MODIFICATION OF CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Under an Executive order issued in the summer of 1891, the operation of the civil-service law was extended over physicians, teachers, matrons, and school superintendents in the Indian service. This includes not only the superintendents who carry on schools where the Indian agents are responsible for the school property and expenditures, but also bonded superintendents—those who have entire responsibility, under heavy bonds, for everything connected with their schools, including financial management and property interests. The proper conduct of everything pertaining to the clothing, feeding, housing, and instructing of from 100 to 500 girls and boys calls for very large executive ability, business capacity and experience, and general knowledge of affairs, in addition to the qualifications for strictly educational work usually expected of a school superintendent. Lack of business management is ordinarily the weak point of bonded superintendents who fail.

A certification from the Civil Service Commission of names on the eligible list gives no information whatever as to the capacity of the persons certified for conducting business affairs and I question if any system of written competitive examinations could be relied upon to furnish information of such a character. In view of the absolute necessity that superintendents of bonded schools, especially the large non-reservation schools, should be men of unusual force of character and business capacity, and in view of the inadequacy of a civil-service examination to indicate such qualifications, I am of the opinion that the good of the service will be promoted by removing bonded school superintendents from the operation of the civil-service law—so that such superintendents may be selected solely by reason of their fitness for the difficult and peculiar duties which will be imposed upon them, instead of being gauged by their rank in a pedagogical examination.

SCHOOL EXHIBIT OF INDIAN BUREAU AT THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The plan outlined in the last report for the exhibit of this Bureau at the Columbian Exposition has been carried out in most of its details. After considerable difficulty in obtaining bids within the amount allowed for the purpose, and after cutting down expense in every possible way, a two-story frame building, without ornamentation, and as inexpensive as was consistent with safety of construction, was erected on the Exposition grounds near the Anthropological Building. It was planned to accommodate 30 pupils and half a dozen employes. It has school room, dining room, kitchen, dormitory, sitting rooms, and industrial rooms; is plainly furnished; and in it since the 15th of May, delegations of Indian boys and girls, accompanied by their instructors, have cooked, eaten, slept, worked, and recited. They bring their own tools, implements, bedding, specimens of school-room work and products of their shops, and, as far as circumstances permit, carry out and exemplify the routine and methods prevailing in their respective schools. Allowing for the peculiar surroundings, the aim has been to give a fair representation on a small scale of an Indian boarding school. Even its lack of some

conveniences and of needed space, notably in its school room, might be considered an added realistic touch.

The schools thus occupying the building at Chicago are Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Rensselaer, Ind.; Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia; Lawrence, Kans.; Genoa, Nebr.; Chilocco, Okla., and Osage, Okla., which in the order named have been assigned periods varying from eighteen days to four weeks. Rensselaer and Lincoln Institution not being Government schools, met their own expenses, being allowed only the use of the building. Other such schools were offered a similar opportunity, but felt obliged to decline it on account of the expense.

The interest manifested in this exhibit has been even greater than was anticipated. Located as it is near the wickiups, tepees, wigwams, and bark huts, in which Indian families from different tribes try to reproduce the varying phases of fast-disappearing aboriginal life, and not far from the remains of prehistoric races shown in the Anthropological Building, it presents a most striking contrast. It sets forth the future of the Indian, as they set forth his past. It shows concretely and unmistakably his readiness and ability for the new conditions of civilized life and American citizenship upon which he is entering. Indian youth actually at the school-room desk, the work bench, the kitchen stove, and the sewing machine, and surrounded by most creditable displays of the products of their own handiwork, are plain facts not to be disputed, even though they fail to fit cherished theories as to what the race is or is not capable of.

The brass bands accompanying some of the schools have greatly added to the interest of their respective exhibits, and to most visitors the proficiency of the Indian musicians has been a surprise.

The number of visitors at the Indian School Building is constantly increasing, and now averages over 110,000 a week. In fact, it has taxed the capacity of the small building by reaching 25,000 in a day.

Indian school work is still further presented at the Exposition by an excellent display, literary and industrial, from the Carlisle School, which occupies an alcove among the other educational exhibits in the building of manufactures and liberal arts. It easily bears comparison with similar exhibits from other institutions, and gains only favorable comment from its visitors, many of whom may be considered as experts in technical education.

These two are the only exhibits at Chicago for which this Bureau is responsible. The small fund allowed rendered it impracticable to try to branch out in any other direction than educational work. Moreover, as has already been said, the presentation of the Indians in primitive conditions was properly the province of the anthropological department, and for this Bureau to have attempted anything in that line would have unnecessarily, and, therefore, unwisely, duplicated exhibits. Over Indians on the Exposition grounds, other than those connected with its two exhibits, this office has no jurisdiction whatever. It has merely granted permission for Indians to leave their reservations and be present at the Fair upon the request of the director of the department of anthropology.

Of course upon the schools represented at Chicago, and especially upon the more than 225 pupils making up the school delegations, the Exposition has a most stimulating effect. But its influence has been made much more far-reaching by providing that every Government school, boarding and day, should have an opportunity to display some of its work in the Chicago building. Each school has been asked to

send a book containing six specimens each of composition, maps, drawings, arithmetic papers, and kindergarten work, with some needlework, and articles made by boys, each paper or article having attached the name, age, and tribe of the child making it. This has aroused enthusiasm and healthy competition, and the contributions of the various schools have been highly creditable.

A delegation of 322 boys and girls from the Carlisle School, with its band of 31 instruments, made a noticeable feature of the Columbian parade in New York on the 10th of October, 1892, and won many flattering newspaper notices.

Ten days later 305 of the Carlisle boys, including the band, won similar approval for their part in the opening ceremonies parade at Chicago. Divided into ten platoons of two ranks each, each platoon represented one of the industries carried on at school, the front rank bearing the tools and implements of the trade, the rear rank bearing the manufactured products. An interesting description of these displays, with quotations from the newspapers, are included in Capt. Pratt's report herewith, p. 448. Capt. Pratt has also arranged to have over 500 Carlisle pupils spend four days at the Fair the first week in October, and the choir of 80 voices and the band will be given opportunities in the music halls to show what they can do.

Altogether, it is safe to say that Indian pupils throughout the country have taken a lively and intelligent interest in the celebration of the discovery of the land of their forefathers, and that few classes of people have participated in it to a larger extent proportionally than the Indian race.

INDIAN SCHOOL SITES.

In the last annual report, pp. 879-897, there was given a history of the lands assigned to twenty-five Indian schools, with description of titles. Similar information in regard to the lands of the schools at Fort Shaw, in Montana; Fort Sill and Pawnee, in Oklahoma; Grand Junction, in Colorado, and Umatilla, in Oregon, will be found in this report, pp. 469 to 474. As rapidly as the lands assigned for the use of other Indian boarding schools are definitely designated by section, township, and range, or other boundaries, and are approved by the Department, a description of them will be prepared and published as a permanent record for convenient reference.

ALLOTMENTS.

The progress made in allotment work since the last annual report is as follows:

On reservations.—To the following Indians the patents issued last year have been delivered:

Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Oklahoma	3,294
Citizen Pottawatomies in Oklahoma.....	1,363
Absentee Shawnees in Oklahoma	561

Patents have been issued and delivered to the following Indians:

Pottawatomies in Kansas.....	115
Senecas in Indian Territory	301
Eastern Shawnees in Indian Territory	48
Sac and Fox in Kansas and Nebraska.....	76
Oneidas in Wisconsin.....	1,500

Patents have been issued, but not delivered, to the following Indians:

Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux in North Dakota and South Dakota.....	1,339
Medawakanton, etc., Sioux on Devil's Lake Reservation, in North Dakota.....	776
Tonkawas in Oklahoma.....	73

Allotments have been approved by this office and the Department, and patents are now being prepared in the General Land Office for the following Indians:

Pottawatomies in Kansas.....	150
Pawnees in Oklahoma.....	820
Umatillas, Cayuses, and Walla Wallas in Oregon.....	893
Klamath River Indians in California.....	161

Schedules of the following allotments have been received in this office, but have not yet been finally acted upon:

Iowas in Kansas and Nebraska.....	142
Nez Percés in Idaho.....	1,699
Medawakanton, etc., Sioux in North Dakota.....	356
Indians on Siletz Reservation, in Oregon.....	536

Work is progressing in the field as follows:

Ponca and Otoe reservations in Oklahoma.

Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon. On July 15 last the allotting agent reported that 674 out of 800 allotments had been made.

Yakama Reservation in Washington, nearly completed.

Moqui Reservation in Arizona. This is referred to more particularly on page 93.

Pottawatomic and Kickapoo reservations in Kansas. Allotment work among the Prairie band of Pottawatomies in Kansas is in a rather unsatisfactory condition. The special agent instructed February 9, 1891, to make allotments to them and to the Kickapoos, had succeeded up to August 1, 1893, in making allotments to only 278 out of about 500 Pottawatomies. The delay is owing to the opposition of the turbulent element of the band, led by Wahqnohboshkuck and others. Every means has been employed to overcome this opposition, but so far it has been unavailing, and it is possible that assignments of land will have to be made to those who persist in their refusal to make selections, such assignments being authorized by section two of the general allotment act.

Chippewa reservations in Minnesota. The condition of allotment work among the Chippewas is given in detail on page 34.

Lower Brulé Reservation in South Dakota.

Mission reservations in California. Allotments have been completed in the field on the Rincon, Potrero, and Pala reservations. Patents have been issued for fourteen of thirty-three reservations selected for these Indians by the commission appointed under the act of January 12, 1891 (26 Stats., 712).

Addition to Hoopa Valley Reservation in California.

Authority has been obtained for making allotments on the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota, but no special agent has yet been appointed or designated for the work.

Instructions were prepared and submitted to the Department on the 22d of March last, for the guidance of a special agent to be appointed to make allotments to the Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma, under the agreement with said Indians, ratified by the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 557). Moses Neal, esq., has been appointed to make the allotments.

Surveys are in progress on the Pine Ridge and Standing Rock Reservations in North Dakota and South Dakota. Previously to the present year surveys were recommended to be made on the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, the Klamath Reservation in Oregon, and the Makah and Quinaliet Reservations in Washington. Returns of the surveys of nine townships in the Klamath Reservation have been received in the General Land Office, where they are now pending, awaiting critical office examination, in connection with the report of the special agent who made an examination in the field of said surveys. This office has no information as to the progress of the surveys on the other reservations above named.

To Nonreservation Indians.—The act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 989), authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to apply the balance of the sum carried upon the books of the Treasury Department under the title of homesteads for Indians, in the employment of allotting agents, and payment of their necessary expenses to assist Indians in securing homes upon the public domain under section 4 of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388).

Michael Piggott, of Illinois, having been appointed by the President as special allotting agent, was instructed on August 10, 1891, to begin the work of allotments in the vicinity of Redding, Cal. He made, before his resignation, April 30, 1893, 1,140 allotments to nonreservation Indians, located in California, Oregon, and Nevada, 612 of which have been made since the publication of the last annual report of this office. Of the allotments made by Agent Piggott, 453 have been considered by this office, reported to and approved by the Department. The remainder (687) will be reported for your consideration and approval as soon as certain applications corresponding thereto shall have been forwarded to this office by the General Land Office.

Bernard Arntzen, of Illinois, has been appointed as the successor of Mr. Piggott. He was instructed July 17, 1893, to proceed to Carson City, Nev., to resume the work begun by his predecessor, and as the field is large and the Indians are anxious for homes, and willing to accept allotments under said fourth section, good results are expected from his labors.

The special allotting agent on duty in this office has made, since the last annual report was published, 338 allotments under said section four. These were recently transmitted to the Department, and approved by the Acting Secretary May 11, 1893. There are now on file in this office 100 applications for allotments under said fourth section. These will receive attention, and the allotments, when completed, will be transmitted to the Department.

CONTESTS AGAINST INDIAN HOMESTEADS AND ALLOTMENTS.

By the provisions of section 15 of an act approved March 3, 1875 (18 Stats., 420), and of the Indian homestead act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stats., 96), together with the provisions contained in the fourth section of the general allotment act approved February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended by act of February 28, 1891 (27 Stats., 794), nonreservation Indians are afforded ample opportunities and facilities for making entries upon the public lands with a view of obtaining permanent homes thereon.

In view of the fact that the public domain is rapidly disappearing, contests against Indian entries have become frequent. The endeavor of this office to defend Indians against contests initiated by whites and to save to them their homes has shown that, in most cases, the Indians are too poor to defray the expenses incurred in such proceedings, and are ignorant of the regulations and laws governing in such matters. This and the growing necessity that Indians should be located in permanent homes led the Department to ask Congress to make an appropriation of \$5,000 "to pay the legal costs incurred by Indians in contests initiated by or against them to any entry, filing, or other claims, under the laws of Congress relating to public lands, for any sufficient cause affecting the legality or validity of the entry, filing, or claim."

The appropriation asked for was made by clause contained in the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612). It contains the provision, however, that the fees to be paid by and on behalf of the Indian party shall be one-half of the fees provided by law in such cases. It also provides that "in all States and Territories where there are reservations or allotted Indians the United States district attorney shall represent them in all suits at law and in equity." With the new legislation now in force it is believed that this office will be better able to protect the interests of the Indians, and to secure to them the rights to which they are entitled under the laws of the United States.

LEASING INDIAN LANDS.

The third section of the act of Congress approved February 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), authorizes the leasing of both allotted and unallotted or tribal Indian lands. Said section is as follows:

SEC. 3. That whenever it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of the Interior that, by reason of age or other disability, any allottee under the provisions of said act or any other act or treaty can not personally and with benefit to himself occupy or improve his allotment or any part thereof, the same may be leased upon such terms, regulations, and conditions as shall be prescribed by such Secretary for a term not exceeding three years for farming or grazing or ten years for mining purposes: *Provided*, That where lands are occupied by Indians who have bought and paid for the same, and which lands are not needed for farming and agricultural purposes, and are not desired for individual allotments, the same may be leased by authority of the council speaking for such Indians for a period not to exceed five years for grazing or ten years for mining purposes, in such quantities and upon such terms and conditions as the agent in charge of such reservation may recommend, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

ALLOTTED LANDS.

The policy of the Government in the allotment act and in the other acts and treaties providing for allotments in severalty was, as viewed by this office, to lead the Indian into habits of self-support and to fit him for citizenship. The consensus of opinion of those most familiar with Indian affairs seems to be that these much-desired ends can better be accomplished through allotment of land in severalty than in any other way. An allotment in severalty, however, is but an opportunity of which the Indian must take advantage. If he has no desire to better his condition at the cost of personal exertion and through the means thus opened up to him and can not be made to appreciate the benefits conferred on him, but little good will have been accomplished by the allotment. The object is to make him feel a personal interest in a particular piece of land; to have him learn by its cultivation with the labor

of his own hands how to gain a better subsistence than he has previously enjoyed, and at the same time acquire the arts of civilization and learn the means of self-support thereby.

But to permit the indiscriminate leasing of allotted lands would defeat the purpose for which allotments are made; so the law provides that the allottee will not be permitted to lease his lands until he shall have made it appear to the Secretary of the Interior that "by reason of age or other disability" he can not personally, and with benefit to himself, occupy or improve his allotment. There are cases, however, where "by reason of age or other disability" the allottee should be permitted to lease his lands, and to meet these exceptional cases the provision authorizing the leasing of allotted lands was enacted.

The matter of leasing allotted lands has been placed largely in the hands of Indian agents in charge of the agencies where allotments in severally have been made. Hence, applications to lease allotted lands should be made direct to the agent in charge of the reservation in which the allotted lands are situated. Each application is considered individually, and it must be determined that the applicant clearly comes within the provisions of the law before authority will be granted him to lease his allotment. An allottee is held to be one who has a trust-patent for his lands, or one whose allotment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Agents are expressly directed that it is not intended to authorize the making of any lease by an allottee who possesses the necessary physical and mental qualifications to enable him to cultivate his allotment either personally or by hired help.

All leases under the above law must be executed in triplicate on blank forms furnished by this office, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, and must be acknowledged before the Indian agent and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. For the information of Indian agents, this office has formulated a set of rules and regulations to be observed in the execution of leases of Indian allotments, which were approved by the Secretary of the Interior on February 8, 1892.

* * * * *

UNALLOTTED OR TRIBAL LANDS.

It is to be observed that the above law provides for leasing tribal or unallotted lands only in cases where the lands in question are occupied by Indians who have "bought and paid for the same." At the request of this office for instructions as to whether or not the Omaha Indians could lawfully lease their unallotted lands for grazing purposes, the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department gave an opinion, dated January 11, 1892, which covers the question as to what Indians can be held to have "bought and paid for" the lands which they occupy. In that opinion he says:

It is very clear that Congress intended by this act to confer upon the Indians and upon the Department powers which they did not theretofore possess, and the provisions of this section are clear and unambiguous. The parties who may lease lands are Indians who have "bought and paid for" the same. Congress was legislating with reference to those Indians who have, under treaty or otherwise, become possessors or owners of certain specific tracts or bodies of lands by purchase or exchange or surrender of other property, in contradistinction to those Indians who are occupying reservations created by Executive order or legislative enactment. The words "bought and paid for" do not, in my opinion, imply that the consideration for the lands must have been cash in hand paid by the Indians, but rather that the words were used in their ordinary and usual acceptation, and signify a purchase either by the payment of money or by exchange of or surrender of other property or possessions.

This office has authorized leasing of tribal lands only in cases where the reservation lands were clearly occupied by Indians who had "bought and paid for the same," within the meaning of the law as above construed.

* * * * *

TAXATION BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

On property of licensed traders and Government employés on Indian reservations.—In a report of January 30, 1893, Samuel L. Patrick, United States Indian agent, Sac and Fox Agency, Okla., asked for instructions on the question whether the Territorial authorities could come upon the Sac and Fox Reservation and assess and collect taxes from licensed traders and Government employés residing and doing business and employed on such reservation, stating that Keokuk, who is an Indian and a licensed trader, wished to know his status with respect to that question. Before answering the question propounded, the office instructed Agent Patrick, February 20, 1893, to report whether taxes had been assessed and collected, or attempt made to assess and collect them, on the property of the parties referred to in his letter; and, if so, to state specifically whose and what property on the reservation had been so taxed, etc.

In reply, Mr. Patrick reported, March 2, 1893, that the specific case of taxation on the reservation involving property of licensed traders was that of Keokuk, who was a licensed trader doing business on the quarter section of land upon which the agency is located; that his buildings and improvements were erected with funds received from the Government as annuities, surplus land funds, etc.; that the township assessor requested him to list his property on the reservation, which he refused to do until the legal status of the question was known; and that he was assessed at the sum of \$2,000, which included his buildings, stock in trade, and other property. As to the taxation of Government employés on the reservations he reported that the agency and school employés had been taxed on all furniture in their rooms, bedding, ornaments, watches, etc.

By an agreement which was ratified by Congress February 13, 1891 (26 Stat., 749), the Sac and Fox Indians, occupying a reservation within the Territory of Oklahoma, agreed to take allotments in severalty, and to cede the surplus lands of their reservation to the United States, reserving, however, 640 acres for school and school farm, and 160 acres for Government agency purposes. The 640 acres reserved for school and school farm are located in sections 15, 16, and 22, and are contiguous to the quarter section reserved for agency purposes, which is the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 21, T. 14 N., R. 6 E., a tract reserved by the following language, which appears in article 1 of the agreement above referred to, viz:

Provided, however, That the quarter section of land on which is now located the Sac and Fox Agency shall not pass to the United States by this cession, conveyance, transfer, surrender, and relinquishment, but shall remain the property of said Sac and Fox Nation to the full extent that it is now the property of said nation, subject only to the rights of the United States therein by reason of said agency being located thereon, and subject to the rights, legal and equitable, of those persons that are now located thereon.

This quarter section, therefore, remained after the agreement in the same status it formerly occupied; that is, it remained an Indian reservation.

The question submitted by Agent Patrick, then, had a more important and far-reaching significance than simply the taxing by the authorities of Oklahoma, of Keokuk's stock of goods and buildings located upon this tract, and of the watches, beds, and other personal effects held thereon by the school and agency employes stationed there by the Government. It involved the right of local authorities to enter upon Indian reservations and lay a tax on a means or instrumentality used by the United States in the performance of a duty belonging to the Government. I believe no question would be raised as to agency and school employes stationed on an Indian reservation being a part of the means or instrumentality used by the Government in the administration of Indian affairs. So, likewise, is the licensed Indian trader a means or instrumentality adopted by the Government to control the trade and intercourse of the whites with the Indian tribes. Through these means also the Indians are protected so far as the situation will admit against traffic in intoxicating liquor, and against having to pay exorbitant prices for necessary purchases.

In view of its importance, as involving a principle affecting every employe of the Indian service and licensed traders stationed and doing business on reservations not excepted from the jurisdiction of the State or Territory in which they are located, the question propounded by Agent Patrick was submitted for the consideration of the Department in a report of April 25, 1893, by this office. In its reply of May 5, 1893, the Department transmitted the following opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, in which it occurred:

They [the authorities of Oklahoma] acquired no right to assess or tax the property on the agency reservation under the organic act, because to do so would impose a duty upon the person and a burden upon the property rights of the Indians, and as the said authorities are without powers outside of said act, it is my opinion that the question of the Commissioner must be answered in the negative.

May 10, 1893, this office instructed Agent Patrick agreeably with this opinion.

On improvements and other property of Indian allottees.—In his report relative to the question of taxation of the property of Keokuk and Government employes above discussed, Agent Patrick also stated that the Indians under his agency who had been allotted land had been "assessed on all personal property in their possession, including buildings, fences, plowed grounds, wells," etc. He stated further that this mode of assessing and taxing Indians had prevented them from making improvements, had caused many to scatter and leave the reservations, had prevented others that were away from returning, and had generally demoralized them; also, that the excessive valuation put upon property, and the rate of taxation, nearly 5 per cent, was a bad feature in the case and discouraging to the Indians.

With respect to this question Agent Patrick was instructed by this office April 20, 1893, that improvements of a permanent character made on allotments such as houses, fences, broken ground, etc., are a part of the realty; that while the allotments made to the Indians of his agency were so made in accordance with the provisions of agreements with the various tribes, they are held in trust by the United States for the use and benefit of the allottees for the period of twenty-five years, at the expiration of which period they are to be patented in fee to them discharged of the trust and free of all charges or incumbrances whatsoever. He was notified that in an opinion by the Attorney-General,

dated July 27, 1888 (19 Opinions, 161), it was held that lands allotted to Indians under various acts of Congress—

are exempt from State or Territorial taxation upon the ground above stated with reference to the act of 1884, namely, that the lands covered by the act are held by the United States for the period of twenty-five years in trust for the Indians, such trust being an agency for the exercise of a Federal power, and therefore outside the province of State or Territorial authority;

and that as improvements of a permanent character made on the allotments are a part of the lands it would follow under the Attorney-General's opinion that they are not taxable by the authorities of the Territory of Oklahoma.

With regard to the taxing of personal property of Indian allottees, such as stock, household furniture, and the like, by local authorities, respecting which the office has received numerous inquiries from all parts of the country, it has been uniformly held, and the office has so advised its correspondents, that however it might be as to the right of a State or Territory to assess or tax personal property of Indian allottees, acquired by purchase or inheritance, whatever articles may be issued to them by the Government are exempt from taxation, and in case of horses or cattle, such ruling applies also to their increase.

CASH PAYMENTS TO INDIANS.

During last year over \$3,000,000 was paid in cash to Indians other than the Five Civilized Tribes in fulfillment of treaty stipulations, as interest on funds held in trust for them on account of lands relinquished to the Government and for other debts due them by the Government, for labor performed and supplies furnished by them, etc., as follows:

Fulfilling treaties, interest, etc.....	\$2, 096, 064
For services and for articles purchased from Indians.....	975, 147
Total.....	3, 071, 211

So far as this office has learned all the per capita payments were made in a satisfactory manner, except that some complaint has been received in regard to deduction of fees by an attorney, who it appears claims to have contracts with the Indians, which they are inclined to repudiate. This matter is now under investigation. The above \$2,096,064 includes \$30,000 paid to the Santee Sioux, which is referred to more particularly on page 95.

The \$975,147 paid to the Indians for services and supplies was earned by them in the following manner:

Regular Indian employes at agencies.....	\$108, 700
Regular Indian employes at schools.....	91, 691
Irregular Indian employes at agencies.....	55, 500
Irregular Indian employes at schools.....	37, 956
Additional farmers.....	13, 700
Interpreters.....	17, 700
Police.....	115, 500
Judges of Indian courts.....	12, 300
Hauling supplies.....	105, 800
Produce, hay, and other supplies purchased from Indians.....	265, 300
Cutting and banking logs about.....	150, 000
Total.....	975, 147

This sum stands for no small amount of labor on the part of the Indians, and is, of course, of vastly greater benefit to the recipients than would be a much larger sum paid to them without exacting any labor equivalent.

FIELD MATRONS.

The first recognition by Congress of the need and propriety of having persons paid by the Government to instruct Indians in civilized pursuits is contained in the act of March 3, 1819. It appropriates \$10,000 for the purpose and authorizes the President of the United States—

In every case where he shall judge improvement in the habits and condition of such Indians practicable and that the means of instruction can be introduced with their own consent to employ capable persons of good moral character to instruct them in the modes of agriculture suited to their situations; and for teaching their children in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and performing such other duties as may be enjoined, according to such rules and instructions as the President may give and prescribe for the regulation of their conduct in the discharge of their duties.

Subsequently many of the treaties with Indian tribes contained special provisions for the employment not only of farmers but also of blacksmiths, carpenters, millers, and other mechanics, who should both furnish Indian tribes the services needed in their respective lines, and also instruct Indian men to do such work for themselves. It was readily recognized that an Indian man could not be expected to plow a furrow, put up a house, shoe a horse, or manage a sawmill without continued and careful instruction. The Indian woman, however, was left to work out as best she could the problem of exchanging a tepee or wigwam for a neat, comfortable, and well-ordered home according to civilized standards. Even without a teacher the Indian man could learn much of farming, for instance, by watching his white neighbor; but the Indian woman had little chance to observe the methods of the housekeeper near her.

The result naturally was that into the one-roomed log houses were taken the habits of out-of-door life—irregular meals, rarely washed cooking utensils and clothes, an assortment of dogs, a general distribution among corners and on the floors of bedding and personal belongings, and a readiness to consider the floor a not inconvenient substitute for bedsteads, tables, and chairs. Open fires and ventilation gave place to the vitiated atmosphere of a close room overheated by a box stove. The occasional cleaning of house and grounds, which was previously effected by the removal of the house itself to another spot, being no longer practicable, accumulations of refuse gathered both inside and out. Dirt, disease, and degradation were the natural consequences. It is no wonder that Indians sometimes fail to take kindly to civilization presented in such guise, especially if, as is often the case, the floors are earth and the dirt roof leaks; nor that the "returned students" recoil from the squalid home, deprived of the freedom, fascination, and quasi dignity of a roving life.

The Indian woman has the conservatism and the subservience to custom of her sex. She also has the readiness to sacrifice her own feelings for the sake of her children, and will do whatever she realizes to be for their good. Her fingers are deft with the needle, and she will dress her children like those of her white neighbor if she knows how. She wants to give them the best of care in youth and in illness if some one will only show her what is best and help her to it; but she is bound and thwarted by ignorance, poverty, and long-established tribal custom.

Of course in all Indian boarding schools girls are instructed in the various branches of housekeeping; but unless a comparatively large number from one locality remain in school for a considerable number of years it is unreasonable to expect, though it is often demanded, that on their return they shall speedily and unaided reform the home life of their

families and even their neighborhoods. Moreover, a large school has routine arrangements; subdivision of labor is closely marked out, daily tasks are regularly assigned, and what is needful for the work is supplied to the worker. At home, school training and habits must be adapted to the varying conditions and emergencies of housekeeping, where food supplies are scanty and irregular, ordinary household appliances are wanting, and even the water may be poor in quality and lacking in quantity. The courage, industry, ingenuity, economy, patience, and perseverance which the situation calls for ought not to be expected of a girl who has spent only some three to six of her sixteen to eighteen years among civilized surroundings. Indian girls do sometimes fail, and white girls would be expected to fail, under such circumstances.

The need of outside help at just this point has long been recognized by missionary societies, and no small proportion of the neat and well-ordered homes which are found among Indians are due to the labors in this direction put forth by devoted missionaries of all denominations residing upon the reservations.

With the exception of an item in the Sioux treaty of 1868, which provided \$500 annually for a matron, and one in the Chippewa treaty of 1865, which gave \$1,000 annually to pay for the "teaching of Indian girls in domestic economy," the Government made no provision for this sort of work until upon the urgent request of this office and the petitions of philanthropists, Congress made the following appropriation in the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1891:

To enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to employ suitable persons as matrons to teach Indian girls in housekeeping and other household duties at a rate not exceeding \$60 per month, \$2,500.

For last year, and for the current fiscal year, the appropriation was increased to \$5,000. This will keep only seven matrons at work; but small as is the field which they can cover, and intangible as are many of its results, their work is of great value in hastening Indian civilization and putting it upon the right basis, which is the home basis.

During the three years of their employment, field matrons have been assigned to the following tribes: Yakamas, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, Mission Indians, Poncas in Nebraska, Mexican Kickapoos, Sioux, Navajoes, and Moquis, the aim being to place them mainly among tribes who have received or are about to receive allotments, and who are endeavoring to adopt new modes of living.

Their duties were detailed in the last report and cover everything connected with domestic work, sewing, care of children, nursing the sick, improvement of house and premises, organizing of societies for mental, moral, and social advancement of old and young, and in fact anything which women of good judgment, quick sympathies, fertility of resource, large practical experience, abundant energy and sound health can find to do among an ignorant, superstitious, poor, and confiding people. Kindly house to house visitation, with practical lessons then and there of how to do what needs to be done, is the method employed, coupled with much hospitality and frequent gatherings in the home of the field matron, which home serves always as an object lesson, and often as a refuge.

Perhaps to no one more than the much talked of "returned student" does the field matron come with needed help just when the downpull of the camp is struggling with the memory of elevating school influences. Her neat home, her moral encouragement, her mental stimulus, may come in at just the critical point to prevent "relapsing," which

usually comes from disheartenment. From a financial standpoint the "saving" in this way of only one or two students in a year would cover the cost of the matrons' salary if the expense of education is looked upon merely as a money investment.

I am so convinced of the valuable, though, as I have said, the often intangible, results of the work of a faithful field matron that I heartily recommend the renewal of the appropriation for such service.

Of course from a salary of \$60 per month a matron can not provide herself with the needed small house for headquarters, a horse to enable her to visit distant families or camps, food and medicine for the sick, sewing materials of all sorts, and household appliances to be distributed in destitute homes. In some cases these are furnished from agency supplies, but more often they have been provided by private charity whose interest has been quickly enlisted in this practical method of elevating the condition of Indian women.

SALE OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

Perhaps the most serious difficulty arising out of whisky drinking by Indians which has been brought to the notice of this office during the year, is the accidental shooting of an Indian by the physician and overseer in charge of the subagency on the Leech Lake Reservation attached to the White Earth Agency, Minn. The correspondence shows that after a per capita payment had been made to the Indians last May, they obtained a large quantity of alcohol and whisky and assembled at a remote point on the reservation where they remained for several days drinking and carousing. Dr. Walker, the physician, having been advised that a new supply of whisky was to be brought on the reservation, intercepted an Indian who had in his possession a valise which the doctor believed to contain whisky in bottles. As the Indian assumed a threatening manner, the doctor drew his revolver hoping thus to intimidate him, and the doctor says that the weapon was accidentally discharged inflicting a slight flesh wound in the face of the Indian. The shooting so incensed the Indians that it was found necessary to send troops to the reservation to prevent them from killing Dr. Walker and destroying Government property, and Dr. Walker was placed under arrest by the United States marshal. From last reports, which were received through military channels, it seems that the Indians are now quiet and no further trouble is anticipated.

Much trouble has arisen at reservations in the vicinity of military posts, where enlisted Indians are stationed, by the sale of liquor to the Indian soldiers, who, in turn, furnish it to the Indians of the reservation. The following instructions in regard to the responsibility of an agent for Indian soldiers enlisted from tribes under his jurisdiction was addressed October 15, 1892, to Hal. J. Cole, United States Indian agent for the Colville Agency in Washington, in reply to his report of September 2, 1892, in regard to the sale of liquor to Indian soldiers by a man named Fox:

In reply I have to say that this office believes that the United States is not relieved from the responsibility assumed by it for the protection of Indians against influences calculated to degrade them morally and prevent them from advancing in the knowledge and customs of civilization by the mere fact of their having been enlisted in the armies of the Government. They are still wards in a sense, and should be made subject to the laws enacted for the benefit and protection of Indians, where they can without interference with their duties as soldiers.

I am not prepared to admit, and do not think it would be seriously claimed, that the enlistment of Indians from any reservation operates as a separation from the

tribe to which they belong, within the meaning of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), so as to constitute them citizens of the United States and free from the restrictions placed by law upon the dealings of whites and others with them. It is not necessary, to bring the selling of whisky to an Indian within section 2139 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of July 23, 1892 (27 Stats., 260), that the Indian to whom the whisky is sold was at the time living on the reservation with his tribe, under the charge of an agent. For when a "tribe of Indians is placed under the charge of an Indian agent, by treaty or otherwise, each member of such tribe is under the charge of such agent, within the purview of section 2139 of the Revised Statutes, and no member thereof can dissolve his tribal relation or escape from such charge by absenting himself from such reservation, or otherwise, without the consent of the United States" (see United States v. Earl, 17 Fed. Rep., p. 75). This doctrine was reaffirmed on September 13, 1892, by the United States district court of California, Judge Morrow presiding, in the case of the United States v. Bernhart.

You will therefore confer with the United States district attorney for the district of Washington, with a view to having indictments brought against Mr. Fox for the sale of whisky to the Indian soldiers, if after canvassing the question he shall deem his conviction possible.

Agent Cole afterward reported that Mr. Fox had been arrested and that the United States jury had indicted him on three charges. June 13, 1893, the Attorney-General transmitted for the information of this Department a copy of a letter from the United States district attorney for the district of Washington, from which it appears that the man Fox was acquitted by the jury of the charge of selling whisky to the Indian soldiers. At the same time the court, Judge Hanford presiding, decided "that Indians enlisted in the Army are still under the charge of an Indian Agent, within the meaning of section 2139 Revised Statutes, and that it is unlawful to dispose of spirituous liquors to them." If this doctrine were adhered to and generally enforced by the courts, I believe it would result in lasting benefit to the enlisted Indians, and the military service of which they form a part, as well as to the Indian service generally.

Meantime it appears that officers of the Army commanding military posts where Indian soldiers were stationed have been greatly embarrassed by the excessive drinking of the enlisted Indians, who, being refused liquor at the post canteens, were able to get all the whisky they could pay for from saloons which seem always to exist near army posts. Lieut. J. C. Byron, commanding Troop L Third Cavalry, stationed at Fort Meade, S. Dak., found the evil so threatening to the welfare of the military service, as well as to the Indians, that he requested the authorities of the War Department to consider the plan of appointing him or causing him to be appointed a special agent in charge of the Indians at Fort Meade in order that he might, to some extent, at least, control the sale of liquor to them. This communication having been referred to this office through the Department for report, I replied under date of April 25, 1893, taking the position that Indian soldiers are already under the charge of an agent within the meaning of the law, and that were there authority of law for Lieut. Byron's appointment as special agent in charge of them it would not be necessary in order to punish persons for selling them liquor. I also referred to the indictment of Mr. Fox, and expressed the hope that the question as to the status of Indian soldiers with relation to section 2139 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the act of July 23, 1892 (27 Stats., 260), would, in the disposition of the cases, be authoritatively settled by the courts.

EXHIBITION OF INDIANS.

April 12, 1893, the Department granted authority for Messrs. Cody and Salsbury to take 100 Indians for exhibition purposes at Chicago during the World's Columbian Exposition upon the understanding that said Cody and Salsbury are to pay the Indians for their services a fair compensation, to furnish them proper food and clothing, to pay their traveling and needful incidental expenses from the date of leaving the agencies until their return thereto, to protect them from all immoral influences and surroundings, to provide all needful medical attendance and medicine, to do everything that may be requisite for their health, comfort, and welfare, and to return the Indians to their reservations within the time specified by the Interior Department without charge or cost to them. For the faithful performance of their several agreements with the individual Indians Messrs. Cody and Salsbury were required to furnish a bond in the penal sum of \$10,000.

April 21, 1893, the Department granted authority for George W. Lillie, "Pawnee Bill," to take Indians for his show upon the same terms and conditions as recited above, the amount of his bond being fixed at \$5,000. The bond has been received in this office, but no agreements with the individual Indians have been submitted by him as required.

* * * * *

INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

The act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 851), provided that the examination and investigation, by the Interior Department, of Indian depredation claims should cease from that date, and conferred upon the Court of Claims jurisdiction and power to inquire into and finally adjudicate, (1) such claims as were in favor of citizens of the United States, and (2) all claims which had been examined and allowed, or were authorized to be examined, by the Interior Department. It reserved the unexpended balance of the appropriation, "Investigating Indian depredation claims," for the payment of persons employed to make the transfer of claims and business to the court with a record of the same, and for the proper care and custody of the papers and records remaining in this Bureau. It also provided that these claims should be presented to the Court of Claims by petition within three years after the act was approved or be thereafter forever barred.

Up to March 3, 1891, there had been filed in this office 7,973 claims arising from Indian depredations. Pursuant to the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stats., 376), 1,454 of these claims had been presented to Congress, leaving 6,519 in the files, to which have since been added 25 new claims, making in all 6,202 claims transferable to the Court of Claims, or a total of 7,998 claims on record.

The work devolving upon the Depredation Division since March 3, 1891, has been twofold; answering miscellaneous correspondence pertaining to Indian depredations, and transmitting the papers in depredation claims, with reports thereon, to the Court of Claims. Under the first head, 904 letters have been sent out in answering inquiries of claimants, attorneys, and other interested parties. Under the second head, 393 communications from the Court of Claims, inclosing 3,959 calls for papers and information, have been received; in compliance with which the papers in 2,684 claims have been furnished to the court,

the papers in 746 claims satisfactorily accounted for, and miscellaneous information given relating to 529 claims.

The following table gives, for the period from March 3, 1891, to September 1, 1893, the number of claims transmitted to the Court of Claims; the disposition previously made of the original papers in other claims called for; a summary of all claims filed and disposed of; and the volume of correspondence had in regard to the same:

TABLE 9.—*Showing number and disposition of deprecation claims, and volume of correspondence relating thereto, from 1891 to 1893.*

	1891.	1892.	1893.	Total.
Claims transmitted to Court of Claims.....	1,381	1,065	238	2,684
Claims reported to the court as having been previously transmitted—				
To Congress.....	404	154	91	649
To claimants and attorneys.....	11	5	4	20
To Indian agents.....	26	14	17	57
To Second Auditor.....	2		3	5
To members of Congress.....	3	2	3	8
To Committee on Indian Affairs.....	2		1	7
Claims reported upon to the court in previous year.....		1,829	3,073	3,430
Claims on file not reported upon.....	6,144	4,920	4,566	4,568
New claims filed.....	20	3	2	25
Total number of claims on record.....	7,993	7,996	7,998	.....
Communications sent in response to calls of Court of Claims for miscellaneous information.....	214	186	129	529
Letters sent to claimants, attorneys, and others.....	686	121	97	904

It will appear from the foregoing table that the work of transferring the papers in Indian deprecation cases to the Court of Claims is rapidly drawing to a close. On April 24 last, I had the honor to recommend that the resignation of the chief of the deprecation division be accepted, that that division be abolished, and that the papers and records thereof be attached to the land division of this Bureau. This change, which effected a saving of \$2,000 per annum—the chief's salary—was authorized by Department order of April 26. There now remains but one clerk upon this work in this office, and one detailed for duty in the office of the clerk of the Court of Claims, each receiving \$1,200 per annum. The balance now on hand of the appropriation from which these two clerks are paid amounts to \$17,884.80.

The detail of a clerk to the Court of Claims was made at the request of the honorable chief justice of that court, who asked for the services of one familiar with the papers in Indian deprecation cases "until the papers can be properly arranged and permanent provision made for their care and custody." Inasmuch as March 3, 1894, is the limit by law beyond which attorneys can not file petitions in the court in deprecation claims on file in the Interior Department, I respectfully recommend that this detailed clerk be dropped from the roll at that date.

In regard to the employment by Indians of attorneys to represent them in deprecation suits a circular letter has been addressed Indian agents which will be found on page 475.

INDIAN FINANCES.

The following table shows all moneys appropriated by Congress for the Indian service for the fiscal years 1885 to 1894. These amounts are taken from the digests of appropriations published for those years, respectively, by the Treasury Department.

TABLE 10.—*Appropriations made by Congress for the Indian service for the fiscal years 1885 to 1894.*

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Current and contingent expenses of the Indian service.	\$221,726.03	\$223,660.04	\$213,433.43	\$200,300.00	\$209,605.60
Fulfilling treaty stipulations with and support of Indian tribes (treaty obligations)...	2,680,160.04	2,602,347.05	2,411,902.83	2,150,242.66	2,663,030.29
Miscellaneous support	1,282,978.81	1,214,784.27	1,072,722.06	988,500.00	755,697.08
Interest on trust-fund stock (nonpaying State stock).....	95,170.00	95,170.00	94,940.00	94,940.00	94,940.00
General and miscellaneous expenses of the Indian service.	925,484.79	732,683.56	643,047.04	714,273.44	1,150,031.37
Support of schools	993,200.00	1,087,105.00	1,211,436.33	1,179,915.00	1,348,221.94
Trust funds, principal		52,853.77			
Payment of deprecation claims.					
Total for the Indian service proper.....	6,198,719.67	6,008,612.69	5,647,481.69	5,337,171.10	6,221,526.28
Sioux national fund					*1,000,000.00
Total payments for cession of lands					1,000,000.00
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Current and contingent expenses of the Indian service.	\$210,363.31	\$217,913.73	\$241,935.64	\$202,659.12	\$195,800.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations with and support of Indian tribes (treaty obligations)...	2,758,373.41	2,506,279.92	3,048,954.35	3,142,807.87	2,849,406.44
Miscellaneous support	720,500.00	723,239.09	750,500.00	670,816.57	690,671.08
Interest on trust-fund stock (nonpaying State stock).....	84,556.84	101,470.00	86,300.00	80,390.00	80,390.00
General and miscellaneous expenses of the Indian service.	1,351,397.47	2,074,148.45	1,535,542.30	1,451,556.57	1,864,204.19
Support of schools	1,379,568.13	1,857,903.28	2,291,711.75	2,315,612.19	2,243,497.38
Trust funds, principal			82,000.00		30,993.90
Payment of deprecation claims.....				478,252.62	
Total for the Indian service proper.....	6,504,759.16	7,480,954.47	8,036,944.04	8,342,094.94	7,954,962.99
Sioux national fund	3,000,000.00				
Payment to Seminoles for cession of lands.....	1,912,942.02				
Payment to Creeks for cession of lands.....	2,280,857.10				
Special agreements with Indian tribes			9,614,898.37		
Total payments for cession of lands.....	7,193,799.12		9,614,898.37		

* The \$1,000,000 charged to Sioux national fund was returned to Treasury, as the treaty was not ratified.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the "current and contingent expenses" of the Indian service, which include pay of special Indian agents, Indian inspectors and school superintendent, expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and miscellaneous contingent expenses, have been decidedly decreased in the appropriations for the last two years.

Under the head of "Fulfilling treaty stipulations with and support of Indian tribes (treaty obligations)," it will be noticed that the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1885 is \$2,680,160.04, and for the fiscal years 1893 and 1894 is \$3,142,807.87 and \$2,849,406.44, respectively. These increases are accounted for by several agreements made with the Indians in the last few years, which provide for an annual payment of certain sums for a certain number of years. The appropriation of \$2,849,406.44 includes the following sums appropriated on account of agreements negotiated since 1885:

Agreement with—	
Cœur d'Aléne Indians	\$11,500
Fort Hall Indians	6,000
Indians at Blackfeet Agency	150,000
Indians at Fort Belknap Agency	115,000
Indians at Fort Peck Agency	165,000
Indians at Fort Berthold Agency	80,000
Iowas in Oklahoma	3,600
Sioux (schools)	100,000
Sisseton and Wahpeton	21,400
Chippewas in Minnesota	90,000
Spokanes	25,500
Total	768,000

Funds appropriated under the head of "miscellaneous support" are for Indians who have no treaty or agreement funds, or whose funds under agreement or treaty are insufficient. The amount appropriated in 1885 under this head was \$1,282,978.81; since then it has decreased nearly 50 per cent. Of the \$690,671 for 1894 the sum of \$400,000 is given for the support of the Indians at the Cheyenne and Arapaho, Kiowa, San Carlos, Jicarilla, and Mescalero Apache agencies, and the balance is divided among the Indians of thirty agencies scattered over the whole United States.

For "general and miscellaneous expenses of the Indian service," \$925,484.79 were appropriated for 1885 and \$1,864,204.19 for 1894. The above sum of \$1,864,204.19 includes \$160,000, which is reimbursable from the sale hereafter of lands belonging to Indians, and which is made up of the following items:

Aiding Indian allottees	\$15,000.00
Allotments under act of February 8, 1887	40,000.00
Relief of Chippewas in Minnesota	100,000.00
Sale and allotment of Umatilla Reservation ...	5,000.00
Total	\$160,000.00

It also includes the following sums:

Pay of farmers	\$70,000.00
Negotiating with Indians for cession of lands to be restored to the public domain	30,000.00
Increase in appropriation for police over 1885 ..	78,000.00
Pay of matrons	5,000.00
Pay of judges, Indian courts	12,540.00
Removal of Crow Creek Agency	50,000.00
Removal of Eastern band of Cherokees	20,000.00
Ditches for Navajos	40,000.00
Payment to Sisseton, etc. (scouts)	30,666.66
Total	336,206.66
Grand total	496,206.66

None of the items making up this \$496,206.66 are included in appropriations made for 1885.

For the support of schools the amount appropriated in 1885 was \$993,200, and for the fiscal year 1894 it is \$2,243,497.38, an increase of \$1,250,297.38. This is a decrease from 1893. With one other exception the table shows a steady increase from year to year in the appropriations for education.

A comparison of the aggregate of appropriations is as follows:

Total appropriations for the fiscal year 1885	\$6, 198, 719. 67
Total appropriations for the fiscal year 1894	*7, 951, 962. 99
Excess of appropriation of 1894 over 1885	1, 756, 243. 32

The above increase of \$1,756,243.32 is more than accounted for by the following items:

Increase in school appropriations.....	\$1, 250, 297. 38
New agreements ratified since 1885	826, 300. 00
Reimbursable items from sales of lands.....	160, 000. 00
Total	2, 236, 597, 38

It should also be noted that the aggregate of appropriations for 1894 is \$387,131.95 less than for 1893.

In addition to amounts annually appropriated for the Indian service the Government holds in trust funds belonging to various Indian tribes, and the annual interest accruing therefrom is paid over to those tribes or expended for their benefit.

The interest on the principal of the trust funds belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes is placed semiannually with the United States assistant treasurer at St. Louis, Mo., to the credit of the treasurer of each nation, respectively, and its expenditure is entirely under the control of the nation and its council.

The tribes possessing trust funds and the amounts thereof are as follows:

TABLE 11.—Trust funds of Five Civilized Tribes.

Tribes.	Principal.	Annual interest.
Cherokees	\$2, 616, 829. 35	\$136, 818. 62
Chickasaws.....	1, 306, 695. 65	68, 221. 44
Choctaws.....	585, 000. 99	33, 750. 04
Seminoles.....	1, 500, 000. 00	75, 000. 00
Creeks.....	2, 000, 000. 00	100, 000. 00
Total	8, 008, 525. 99	413, 790. 10

* The sum of \$8,000,000 due for Cherokee Outlet is not included.

TABLE 12.—Trust funds of tribes other than Five Civilized Tribes.

Tribes.	1891-'92.	1892-'93.
Cheyennes and Arapahoos	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00
Crows	311,488.00	301,412.22
Chippewa and Christian Indians	42,560.36	42,560.36
Eastern Shawnees	9,079.12	9,079.12
Iowas	120,543.37	120,543.37
Kansas	27,174.41	50,564.50
Kickapoo	115,727.01	113,169.44
L'Anse and Vieux Desert Indians	20,000.00	20,000.00
Menomonees	434,195.03	594,195.03
Osages	8,331,740.38	8,359,283.98
Omahas	189,480.78	211,339.07
Otoes and Missourias	611,443.30	618,394.29
Pawnees	355,268.86	417,035.05
Poncas	70,000.00	70,000.00
Pottawatomies	184,094.57	184,094.57
Sac and Fox, Missouri	21,659.12	21,659.12
Sac and Fox, Mississippi	55,058.21	55,058.21
Sac and Fox, Oklahoma	300,000.00	300,000.00
Senecas	40,979.60	40,979.60
Senecas, Tonawanda band	86,950.00	86,950.00
Senecas and Shawnees	15,140.42	15,140.42
Shoshones and Bannocks	154,879.30	173,915.94
Sisseton and Wahpetons	1,690,800.00	1,690,800.00
Stockbridges	75,988.60	75,988.60
Umatillas	115,258.85	242,353.47
Utah and White River Utes	3,340.00	3,340.00
Utes	1,750,000.00	1,750,000.00
Sioux, Pine Ridge .....	.....	950,529.36
Sioux, Rosebud .....	.....	620,644.85
Sioux, Standing Rock .....	.....	559,432.15
Sioux, Cheyenne River .....	.....	356,015.40
Sioux, Crow Creek .....	.....	156,063.52
Sioux, Lower Brule .....	.....	147,112.60
Sioux, Santee .....	.....	210,202.12
Total	16,132,849.29	19,567,861.36

SEAL FOR THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The design of a seal for this office, prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, was approved by the President October 28, 1892, as required by the act of Congress approved July 26, 1892. This seal, with a suitable press, also obtained through the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, is now in use.

INTRUDERS IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.

The authorities of the Cherokee Nation have from time to time since 1874 reported the presence in the nation of large numbers of persons who they claimed were there without authority of law, and were occupying and cultivating some of the best lands of the nation, to the detriment and exclusion of its citizens; and the Nation has demanded of the Government that these persons be removed in accordance with the promises given the Cherokees in their treaties. Very few, if any, of the parties have, however, been removed, on account of the difference of opinion for a long time existing between this Department and the Cherokee authorities respecting the jurisdiction claimed by the Department over claims to rights of citizenship set up by most of the intruders complained against.

This controversy had the effect to postpone the adjudication of citizenship claims, and in the meantime the Indian agent was directed by a letter of July 20, 1880, to give certificates to all claimants to citizen-

ship who could establish a prima facie right thereto, which certificates were to be regarded as entitling the holders to remain in the Cherokee Nation without molestation or liability to removal until such time as a plan could be agreed upon between the Department and the authorities of the nation for a fair and impartial trial of their claims. In the Cherokee trust fund case (117 U. S., 311) the Supreme Court decided that—

If Indians in that State [North Carolina] or in any other State east of the Mississippi wish to enjoy the benefits of the common property of the Cherokee Nation, in whatever form it may exist, they must, as held by the Court of Claims, comply with the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation and be admitted to citizenship as there provided.

The decision in the case from which the above quotation is taken was rendered by the court on March 1, 1886, and under date of August 11, 1886, the office instructed the Union Indian agent to issue no further certificates of the character authorized in letter of July 20, 1880, above referred to, the Secretary of the Interior having by letter of August 5, 1886, directed the revocation of the order contained in said letter to the agent. The revocation of said order, however, was to have no retroactive effect.

Claimants to citizenship who have made settlements in the Cherokee Nation since the date of the letter from this office stopping the further issuance of prima facie certificates, as they were called, have done so at their own risk and have been liable to removal as intruders, and whenever opportunity has offered individual claimants have been so advised by this office.

The parties who, in good faith, had entered the nation prior to the date of that letter, believing they had rights there by blood, were, however, regarded as having acquired an equitable right to look to the United States for protection in their property and improvements until some plan of settlement of their rights could be adopted. The Secretary of the Interior rendered a decision August 21, 1888, in the case of John Kesterson which fixed the status of all such claimants whose claims had been or might thereafter be rejected by the Cherokee authorities as intruders in the nation and subject to removal as such under article 27 of the treaty of 1866 (14 Stats., 806). He decided, however, that intruders of this class must be dealt with in the light of the facts in each case; that having gone there in apparent good faith upon the invitation of the nation, and having made valuable improvements while suffered or permitted to remain, the Department would not cause or suffer their removal to be made in such summary and sudden manner as to work great harm and loss to their property and unnecessary hardship personally to themselves and their families; that they were entitled to the protection of the Government of the United States in a proper way as its citizens, since they had not been admitted to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation nor were under its jurisdiction; that this protection was peculiarly necessary in such cases; and that they were entitled to a reasonable time and opportunity, in view of all the circumstances of their long residence and labor in the nation, to gather their growing crops and to dispose of their property or remove it as might be most suitable to its character.

The agent having been instructed in office letter of August 24, 1888, in accordance with this decision, he issued notices to a large number of intruders of the class described, directing them to dispose of their property in the nation not of a movable character and to remove their other property and themselves and their families, within six months.

The time within which the removals were to take place was extended indefinitely by this office, with the approval of the Department, in March 1889, on account of statements received here that recognized citizens of the Cherokee Nation, to whom alone the intruders could sell their improvements, refused to buy them, saying they must be abandoned anyway in six months and then they could be occupied without cost.

Thus the matter stood at the time of the ratification by Congress of the agreement entered into December 19, 1891, between David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, commissioners on the part of the United States, and Elias C. Boudinot, Joseph A. Scales, George Downing, Roach Young, Thomas Smith, William Triplett, and Joseph Smallwood, commissioners on the part of the Cherokee Nation, looking to the sale to the United States of the tract of country known as the "Cherokee Outlet." The first paragraph of article 2 of the agreement, which article contains the stipulated considerations for the cession provided for in article 1, is as follows, viz:

First. That all persons now resident, or who may hereafter become residents, in the Cherokee Nation, and who are not recognized as citizens of the Cherokee Nation by the constituted authorities thereof, and who are not in the employment of the Cherokee Nation, or in the employment of citizens of the Cherokee Nation, in conformity with the laws thereof, or in the employment of the United States Government, and all citizens of the United States who are not resident in the Cherokee Nation under the provisions of treaty or acts of Congress, shall be deemed and held to be intruders and unauthorized persons within the intent and meaning of section 6 of the treaty of 1835, and sections 26 and 27 of the treaty of July 19, 1866, and shall, together with their personal effects, be removed without delay from the limits of said nation by the United States as trespassers, upon the demand of the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation. In such removals no houses, barns, out-buildings, fences, orchards, growing crops, or other chattels real, being attached to the soil and belonging to the Cherokee Nation, the owner of the land, shall be removed, damaged, or destroyed, unless it shall become necessary in order to effect the removal of such trespassers: *Provided, always,* That nothing in this section shall be so construed as to affect in any manner the rights of any persons in the Cherokee Nation under the ninth article of the treaty of July 19, 1866.

In ratifying the agreement (27 Stats., 641) Congress proposed the following amendment to the above-quoted part thereof, which was consented to by the Cherokee Nation by an act of the national council approved April 3, 1893:

And provided further, That before any intruder or unauthorized person occupying houses, lands, or improvements, which occupancy commenced before the eleventh day of August, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-six, shall be removed therefrom, upon demand of the principal chief or otherwise, the value of his improvements, as the same shall be appraised by a board of three appraisers, to be appointed by the President of the United States, one of the same upon the recommendation of the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, for that purpose, shall be paid to him by the Cherokee Nation; and upon such payment such improvements shall become the property of the Cherokee Nation: *Provided,* That the amount so paid for said improvements shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *And provided further,* That the appraisers in determining the value of such improvements may consider the value of the use and occupation of the land.

The provision in the treaty of 1835 (7 Stats., 478) relating to intruders in the Cherokee Nation and referred to in the agreement as "section six of the treaty of 1835" (which, however, is "article six," of said treaty) is as follows:

Perpetual peace and friendship shall exist between the citizens of the United States and the Cherokee Indians. The United States agree to protect the Cherokee Nation from domestic strife and foreign enemies and against intestine wars between the several tribes. The Cherokees shall endeavor to preserve and maintain the peace of the country, and not make war upon their neighbors; they shall also be protected against interruption and intrusion from citizens of the United States who may attempt to settle in the country without their consent; and all such persons

shall be removed from the same by order of the President of the United States. But this is not intended to prevent the residence among them of useful farmers, mechanics, and teachers for the instruction of Indians according to treaty stipulations.

Articles 26 and 27 of the treaty of 1866 (14 Stats., 806) referred to in the agreement as "sections twenty-six and twenty-seven," are as follows:

ARTICLE XXVI. The United States guarantee to the people of the Cherokee Nation the quiet and peaceable possession of their country, and protection against domestic feuds and insurrections, and against hostilities of other tribes. They shall also be protected against interruptions or intrusion from all unauthorized citizens of the United States who may attempt to settle on their lands or reside in their Territory. In case of hostilities among the Indian tribes the United States agree that the party or parties commencing the same shall, so far as practicable, make reparation for the damages done.

ARTICLE XXVII. The United States shall have the right to establish one or more military posts or stations in the Cherokee Nation, as may be deemed necessary for the proper protection of the citizens of the United States lawfully residing therein and the Cherokees and other citizens of the Indian country. But no sutler or other person connected therewith either in or out of the military organization shall be permitted to introduce any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors into the Cherokee Nation, except the medical department proper, and by them only for strictly medical purposes. And all persons not in the military service of the United States, not citizens of the Cherokee Nation, are to be prohibited from coming into the Cherokee Nation, or remaining in the same, except as herein otherwise provided; and it is the duty of the United States Indian agent for the Cherokees to have such persons, not lawfully residing or sojourning therein, removed from the Nation, as they now are, or hereafter may be, required by the Indian intercourse laws of the United States.

In pursuance of the amendment made by Congress to the Cherokee agreement so called, as above set forth, the President appointed Messrs. Joshua C. Hutchins, of Athens, Ga., Peter H. Pernot, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Clem V. Rogers, of Oolagah, Ind. T. (the latter on recommendation of the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation), a Commission to appraise the improvements of intruders in the Cherokee Nation, who began the occupation of houses, lands, or improvements in said Nation prior to August 11, 1886, the date on which the stopping of the issuance of prima facie certificates was ordered. June 21, 1893, a draft of the instructions to govern the said Commission in its work was transmitted by this office for the consideration and approval of the Department. These instructions were approved by the Secretary of the Interior July 7, 1893, and the Commissioners named above are now in the Indian Territory engaged in appraising the improvements of the intruders in the Cherokee Nation entitled to compensation therefor under the law.

Among the parties charged by the Cherokees with being intruders, and whose removal with others is demanded, are a number of persons who claim that they were once lawfully admitted to citizenship in the Nation, and have never forfeited that right, but that they have since been unlawfully declared to be non-citizens and intruders. An inspector of the Department was recently sent to the Nation to investigate this class of cases.

CHEROKEE FREEDMEN, DELAWARES, AND SHAWNEES.

Since the last annual report the second and third supplemental schedules of Cherokee freedmen have been made and approved, containing the names of 250 persons in whose behalf there has been submitted evidence satisfactory to this office showing that they were entitled to share in the per capita distribution of the \$75,000 appropriated by the act of October 19, 1888 (25 Stats., 608), out of the funds of the

Cherokee Nation, for distribution among its freedmen, Delawares, and Shawnees. This makes the total number 5,008 entitled, as follows:

3,568 Cherokee freedmen, less 44 since cancelled, 3,524, at \$15.50..	\$54,622.00
763 Delawares, less 16 not entitled, 747, at \$15.50	11,578.50
747 Shawnees, less 10 not entitled, 737, at \$15.50.....	11,423.50
Total	77,624.00

This is \$2,624, or about 169 names, in excess of the appropriation made to pay said beneficiaries.

The agent has informally reported to this office from time to time that he was confident, from the efforts he had made to ascertain, as well as to pay off, the persons named in the first schedule, approved November 21, 1890, and in subsequent schedules, that there would be found to be a number of persons whose names are on said approved schedules who could not be identified, or whose names were duplicated, or who were born after or died before March 3, 1883, and that the number would be far in excess of the 169 for whom no appropriation has been provided.

In reviewing the payments made on these schedules by the agent up to and including his last returns, June 30, 1893, there appears to remain unpaid of the aforesaid 5,008 names on said approved schedules as follows:

Authenticated freedmen.....	185
Authenticated freedmen, deceased	40
	<u>225</u>
Admitted freedmen.....	153
	<u>378</u>
Cherokee Delawares	14
Cherokee Shawnees	54
Total	446

There remains unexpended of the appropriation of \$75,000 the sum of \$4,304.50 with which to pay the said 446 persons, or so many of them as may be identified and found entitled.

If, however, this fund should become exhausted, leaving beneficiaries whose names are on the the approved schedules unpaid, application will have to be made to Congress for an additional appropriation; but until such a contingency either arises or becomes manifest, I do not deem it necessary to ask for more funds.

* * * * *

CHIPPEWA AND MUNSEE INDIANS IN KANSAS.

There was given, at some length, in the annual report of this office for the year 1891 the status of these Indians and of their lands. The recommendations then made, and renewed in the last annual report meet my approval, and I respectfully renew the request that Congress be asked to enact the necessary legislation for their relief as was then recommended, viz:

In view of the condition of the affairs of these Indians, and the fact that under the general allotment act of February 8, 1887, they were made citizens of the United States, I respectfully recommend that Congress be asked to grant authority to issue patents in fee to the allottees of the several tracts, or to those assigns whose conveyances have been approved by the Department, and that such lands as are vacant or abandoned, including their school and mission lands and the tract on

which the schoolhouse was located, be appraised and sold by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the net proceeds arising from the sale to be funded for the use and benefit of those members of said tribes born since the allotments were made, or who have never received an allotment.

EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The suit in the United States circuit court for the western district of North Carolina, instituted by the Attorney-General some years ago, to establish a clear title to the lands in that State claimed by the Eastern Cherokees, is in about the same condition as reported in the last annual report of this office (p. 123). I am informally advised that a master in chancery has been elected, and had hoped that the suit would be pushed to a definite conclusion. But from late reports I understand that it has been postponed till another term of the court, and I fear that the interests of these Indians may suffer by reason of these unavoidable postponements.

ISABELLA RESERVATION, MICH.

Nothing of special interest has occurred with respect to this reservation during the past year, except the decision of the supreme court of Michigan to the effect that the lands allotted to the class of Indians designated as "not so competent," are not taxable. This has been a disturbing matter to the Indians for a number of years, several sales for taxes having been made. All the land of this reservation has been patented, but much of it has passed from the possession of the Indians.

KICKAPOOS IN KANSAS.

The first section of the act of Congress approved August 4, 1886 (24 Stats., 219), extended the beneficial provisions of the amended third article of the treaty between the United States and the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, concluded June 28, 1832 (13 Stats., 624), to all allottees under said treaty without regard to their being "males and heads of families," and without distinction as to sex. The second section of said act provides for the issuance of patents and payment of head money to the heirs of allottees who died without receiving their patents or shares of head money.

Under the foregoing provisions of law patents have been issued during the year and estimates submitted to Congress for the payment of head money to four Indians who have been naturalized and to the heirs of three who have died.

KOOTENAI INDIANS IN NORTHERN IDAHO.

Reference was made in the annual report of last year to the Kootenais, of northern Idaho, numbering about 225, with the statement that a portion of them had been removed to the Flathead Reservation, Mont.; that some, claiming to be Canadian Indians, had moved across the international boundary line into Canada; that eight families, who had improved and cultivated certain lands, desired to remain there and have the same allotted to them, which would be done; and that the disposition of the Kootenais might, therefore, be considered settled.

Steps were taken in 1889 to settle the Kootenai question. On June 21 of that year Agent Ronan, of the Flathead Agency, Mont., was instructed, if these Indians could not be induced to remove to the Flathead or some other reservation, to encourage them to take allotments under the fourth section of the general allotment act, approved February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and in the event that the Indians desired to remain where they were, to furnish further information as to the extent and character of the land occupied by them, and in their vicinity; how much they claimed and had improved; how much unoccupied and unimproved land there was in that vicinity suitable for allotment to the Indians; and whether any of the lands hitherto unoccupied by them had been entered or located by whites, and if so, to what extent; and to advise the Indians that should they refuse to remove to some reservation, they must take steps to obtain title to the lands occupied by them, otherwise they would meet with trouble in their efforts to retain them.

August 6, 1889, Agent Ronan reported that he had visited these Indians; that many of them desired to remain in their locality and have the lands they occupied allotted to them under said fourth section; and that there was plenty of excellent land in that locality upon which to settle all the Indians in severalty.

August 28, 1889, Agent Ronan was again instructed to proceed to that country and advise the Indians to so select and locate upon their claims that each person would receive, when the allotments should come to be made, the quantity to which he might be entitled under the fourth section of said act, and to forward a description of the lands in the possession, use, and occupation of the Indians, to the proper local land officers, in order that they might be fully advised in the matter and allow no entries thereon. He was also instructed to give such publicity as he might be able to the fact that the country in question was in the possession and use of the Indians, and that steps were being taken to have the same allotted to them, and that in the meantime no white person could, under General Land Office circular of May 31, 1884, obtain any title or claim to any of the lands occupied by the Indians.

July 20, 1891, Catherine B. Fry (Indian) filed several applications in the local land office at Cœur d'Aléne, Idaho, among which was an application to have allotted to her minor child, Arthur Fry, certain lands in the vicinity of Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, which application was referred to this office by the General Land Office, December 29, 1891. May 10, 1893, the special allotting agent on duty in this office, allotted to the minor child, Arthur, the lands applied for, and on the same date the allotment was forwarded to the Department. The next day the said allotment, together with others, was approved by the Department and transmitted to the General Land Office, with instructions to issue patents to the allottees.

Information has reached this office to the effect that settlement by whites has been made upon the tract allotted to Arthur Fry; that a town of some 400 inhabitants has sprung up thereon; that the same has been laid off into streets and alleys; that a town-site company has been incorporated to dispose of the lots; and that the improvements erected thereon have an estimated value of many thousand dollars. A committee of the citizens of the town referred to has requested that the allotment to said minor be cancelled. The facts in the case thus far obtained, show that the said allottee is entitled to the land in ques-

tion. A special agent of this office has been sent there to make a full and complete investigation of the whole matter and submit report thereof. His report has not yet been received.

LOWER BRULÉ SIOUX ON ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

In the last annual report of this office reference is made to the "Rosebud agreement," so-called, concluded under authority of a clause contained in the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1009), whereby such of the Lower Brulé Sioux as desired to do so might settle and take lands in severalty upon the Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak., the Indians so transferred to cede and relinquish to the Rosebud Indians all their right, title, and interest in and to the Lower Brulé Reservation.

This proposition was rendered null and void for the reason that it failed to secure the consent of three-fourths of the Lower Brulé Indians, which, it was understood, would be required in order to make it binding upon the tribe. The action of the Indians in the matter was declared by the Department to be final, and all parties interested were informed of that fact.

There are some 500 or 600 of the Lower Brulés now living south of White River and on the Rosebud Reserve, and efforts have been made to induce them to remove to their own (the Lower Brulé) reservation or to the Sioux ceded lands, and to take allotments thereon, if entitled to do so under the law and existing Departmental instructions; but they still linger on the Rosebud Reservation. However, Special Agent Thomas P. Smith recently reported to this office, after an investigation of the matter, that, in his opinion, these Indians would remove to their own reservation when the agency and the buildings belonging thereto shall have been removed to the new Lower Brulé Reservation. Steps are now being taken to remove the agency thither. When the removal of the agency is completed and an issue house has been constructed on the reservation, steps will be taken to remove the Lower Brulés from the Rosebud Reserve.

MOQUI RESERVATION.

Nothing of special interest has occurred respecting the Indians of this reservation during the past year. The work of allotting their lands in severalty has been in progress since January, 1892, but the progress is slow. The peculiar formation of the land and habits of the Indians together with the opposition of one of the three bands or villages of Indians have been the cause of greatly retarding the work. They are now and for some time have been much exercised over the intrusion of some of their neighbors, the Navajoes, a number of whom have been for some years located upon certain tracts of land desired by the Moquis. Measures looking to their removal are now being pushed.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES IN MONTANA.

On February 6, 1892, this office made a full report to the Department as to the unsettled condition of affairs among the Northern Cheyennes in Montana, owing to the encroachments by white settlers upon their reservation and also upon certain nonreservation lands long claimed

and occupied by that tribe. Recommendation was made that Congress should be earnestly urged to enact such legislation as would put the Indians in possession of their entire reservation, and would authorize the purchase of the lands of those settlers who had acquired rights thereon prior to the establishing of the same by Executive order of October 1, 1884, and the removal of all other white settlers therefrom, and a change of the eastern boundary line so as to enlarge the reservation.

A bill to increase the area of the Northern Cheyenne or Tongue River Reservation, Mont., and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to settle the claims of bona fide settlers within the present reservation and the addition thereto, and to make appropriation for that purpose, was introduced into the Senate at the last Congress. It was referred to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs and reported back January 10, 1893, without amendment.

Some legislation of the character indicated is needed to restore harmony among the Indians, and to give them the rights to which they are justly entitled. I would, therefore, recommend that the attention of the Fifty-third Congress be invited to this matter.

OTOE AND MISSOURIA INDIANS.

A matter of special interest to these Indians was the passage of the act of March 3, 1893, entitled "An act to provide for the adjustment of certain sales of lands in the late reservation of the confederated Otoe and Missouri tribes of Indians in the States of Nebraska and Kansas," (27 Stats., 568.) "Adjustment" here means that the purchasers of these lands at public auction, many of whom have not paid all of the purchase money, are raising the cry that the lands are not now worth what they paid or agreed to pay for them in "boom" times, and are asking "adjustment" so that they will not be required to pay more than the appraised value of the land at or just before the time of sale in 1883. An adjustment in the manner proposed would cause a loss of about \$296,000 to the Indians. The views of this office on the subject were fully set out in letters to the Department dated April 22, 1892, and March 3, 1893.

SANTEE SIOUX IN NEBRASKA.

Section 7 of the Sioux act, approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), provided as follows:

That each member of the Santee Sioux tribe of Indians now occupying a reservation in the State of Nebraska not having already taken allotments shall be entitled to allotments upon said reserve in Nebraska as follows: To each head of a family one-quarter of a section; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; to each orphan child, under eighteen years, one-eighth of a section; to each other person under eighteen years of age now living, one-sixteenth of a section; with title thereto, in accordance with the provisions of article six of the treaty concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and the agreement with said Santee Sioux approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and rights under the same in all other respects conforming to this act. And said Santee Sioux shall be entitled to all other benefits under this act in the same manner and with the same conditions as if they were residents upon said Sioux Reservation, receiving rations at one of the agencies herein named: *Provided*, That all allotments heretofore made to said Santee Sioux in Nebraska are hereby ratified and confirmed * * *.

An act of Congress approved January 19, 1891 (26 Stats., 720), contains this provision:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase lands for such of the Santee Sioux Indians in Nebraska as have been unable to take lands in severalty on their reservation in Nebraska by reason of the restoration of the unallotted lands to the public domain, \$32,000.

The Indian appropriation act of July 13, 1892 (27 Stats., 145), contains a clause providing as follows:

That the funds now in the Treasury belonging to the Santee Sioux Indians in the State of Nebraska, and at Flandreau, in the State of South Dakota, resulting from the sale of lands in Minnesota, and \$32,000, heretofore appropriated to purchase lands for the Santee Sioux in Nebraska, who have not received allotments, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be paid in cash.

September 26, 1892, the Secretary of the Interior authorized the payments in cash to the Santee Sioux Indians of certain specified sums of money standing to their credit on the books of the Treasury, including the \$32,000 appropriated by act of January 19, 1891. April 21, 1893, this office submitted to the Department a schedule of the names of the Santee Sioux Indians entitled to share in the \$32,000 referred to, with the amount to which each was entitled, with recommendation that payment be made accordingly. The authority therefor was granted and the payment has been made.

SOUTHERN UTES.

The agreement concluded with the Southern Ute tribe of Indians November 13, 1888, and transmitted by the Department to Congress with draft of bill January 11, 1889, has not yet been ratified. House bill No. 67, Fifty-second Congress, first session, to ratify and confirm said agreement, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, but does not appear to have received any further action.

It has been nearly five years since this agreement was concluded, and the interests of the Indians render it very important that some definite action in regard to their status be taken at an early day. The unsettled condition of mind consequent upon this inaction naturally has an unfavorable effect upon the Indians, and is doing more to retard their advancement than any other known cause. It prevents the work of allotment and creates a general disinclination to agricultural pursuits or home-making, except of the most temporary character.

UPPER AND MIDDLE BANDS OF SPOKANES.

Congress, by act of July 13, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 120), accepted, ratified, and confirmed the agreement concluded with the Upper and Middle bands of Spokane Indians March 18, 1887, and for the purpose of carrying the same into effect appropriated \$30,000 as the first installment of the consideration (\$95,000) mentioned in the agreement. This \$30,000 was appropriated with the provision that it should be expended for the benefit of those Indians who should remove to the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation in Idaho, in the erection of houses, assisting them in breaking land, in the purchase of cattle, seeds, agricultural implements, saw and grist mills, clothing, subsistence, etc.

As the said agreement provides for the removal of some of these Indians to either the Colville or Jocko reservations, at their option,

Congress was asked to amend the act so that the \$30,000 appropriated might be applied to their benefit, as well as to the benefit of those removing to Cœur d'Aléne. Accordingly the act approved March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., p. 612), contains a clause providing that any moneys theretofore appropriated for the removal of the Spokanes to the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation shall be extended to or expended for such members of the tribe as have removed or shall remove to the Colville or Jocko reservations. The act also appropriates \$20,000 as the second of ten installments, as per said agreement, to be expended in the removal of the Spokanes to Cœur d'Aléne, etc.

Montgomery Hardman, of Spokane, Wash., was appointed special agent to remove these Indians to Cœur d'Aléne. He was given full and explicit instructions in the matter September 14, 1892, and after an examination of the situation reported that it was hardly possible to locate the Spokanes on the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation in permanent homes upon one tract without in some measure interfering with the Cœur d'Aléne Indians. But as Article 2 of said agreement provides that the Spokanes shall be permitted to select their farms and homes on a tract of land to be laid off and surveyed and the boundaries marked in a plain and substantial manner, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, on said Cœur d'Aléne Reservation, Special Agent T. P. Smith was recently instructed to proceed to that reservation at his earliest opportunity and, in conjunction with Special Agent Hardman and the U. S. Indian agent of the Colville Agency, Washington, to lay off and describe therein a tract for the Spokanes, and to explain the whole matter in council to the Cœur d'Alénes.

Owing to the death of Agent Ronan, of the Flathead Agency, Special Agent Smith was recalled from these duties and ordered to take charge of that agency. The acting agent of the Colville Agency was at the same time instructed to perform jointly with Special Agent Hardman the duties previously assigned to Special Agent Smith. Some opposition having been shown by the Cœur d'Alénes in the matter of selecting lands for the Spokanes, the business has been temporarily suspended.

STOCKBRIDGE AND MUNSEE INDIANS IN WISCONSIN.

Perhaps there is no tribe of Indians in the United States whose affairs have been so complicated and confused as the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe in the State of Wisconsin. Their troubles have been due to internal dissensions engendered and kept alive by the intrigues of ambitious members of opposing factions of the tribes; to the intermeddling of designing white men living in the vicinity of their reservation, who have sought to make money out of the timber on the reservation; and to unwise legislation enacted upon the representations of interested parties, who claimed that it was for the purpose of healing the divisions existing among the leading elements of the tribe, but which really made the situation more perplexing and intricate.

The troubles of these Indians began in 1831 with the treaty of that year between the United States and the Menomonee tribe of Indians (7 Stats., 342) by an amendment to which a reservation of two townships of land was made "for the use of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes." In order to settle the dissensions that existed among the members of the tribes named, treaties were entered into with them on September 3, 1839 (7 Stats., 580), November 3, 1848 (9 Stats., 955), and Feb-

ruary 5, 1856 (11 Stats., 663). In the meantime acts of Congress, having in view the same purpose, were approved on March 3, 1843 (5 Stats., 645), under which each and every member of the tribes became a citizen of the United States January 1, 1844; August 6, 1846 (9 Stats. 55), repealing the act of 1843, and restoring the Indians to their ancient form of tribal government; and February 6, 1871 (16 Stats., 404), providing for the division of the tribe by the admission of some to citizenship and the taking of a census of those who were to remain in tribal relations.

I do not deem it necessary here to enter largely into a discussion of the provisions of all the various treaties and acts above cited and the effect of each; but will briefly state the provisions of the treaty of 1856 and the act of 1871, and the effect of the execution of the latter. The treaty of 1848 provided for the patenting of certain tracts to members of the tribe and for their admission to citizenship in the United States. This the parties affected claimed was without their consent and against their desire; so the treaty of 1856 was made for the avowed purpose of fixing the membership of the tribe, and it provided for the admission to rights therein of all who were recognized as members under the treaty of 1839, including those who became separate in interest from the tribe under the provisions of that treaty, and their descendants.

This treaty was signed by four-fifths of the adult members of the tribe, and it would perhaps have forever settled the troubles of the Stockbridges and Munsées had it not been that the small minority who refused to sign it continued to foment discord, until through their efforts the matter became involved in the local politics of the State. This fact enabled the small disaffected element to secure the passage by Congress of the act of 1871, which, as executed, entirely unsettled the arrangement of the affairs of the tribe under the treaty of 1856, and took away vested rights acquired by many of the tribe under said treaty. People who had always been recognized as Stockbridges or Munsées were deprived of their rights to tribal property, and in the funds of the tribe, because of the fact that they had selected lands for allotment under the treaty of 1856, some of which lands were reallocated to parties who were favored in the execution of the act of 1871.

Ever since 1874, when the rolls provided for by the said act of 1871 were transmitted to this office by the special commissioner appointed to take the census, the parties who had been deprived of their rights have persistently and continuously urged upon the Government the fact that injustice has been done them and the importance of some action by Congress to correct the wrong. In the meantime their opponents in the tribe have been as active in their efforts to prevent legislation in their behalf, and to secure other legislation by which the affairs of the tribe would be settled in such manner as to forever cut them off from any likelihood of receiving any benefit from the common or tribal property. In 1891 an act was passed by Congress less than ten days prior to adjournment, which would have had this effect; but it never became a law, the office reporting strongly against its approval, and the President not having approved it at the expiration of the Fifty-first Congress.

Bills have been time and again introduced in Congress having in view the correction of the wrongs that have been done the aggrieved element of the tribe, but they have been met with such strong aggressive opposition either in the Senate or House of Representatives that none were ever enacted into law until on March 3, 1893, the President

approved "An act for the relief of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe of Indians in the State of Wisconsin" (27 Stats., 744), which provides as follows:

Whereas a treaty was entered into on the fifth day of February eighteen hundred and fifty-six, by and between the Government of the United States and the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, in which the said Indians ceded certain lands to the United States, and accepted in consideration thereof certain lands as a reservation, to which said Indians removed, and upon which they have ever since resided; and

Whereas by the interpretation placed by Government officials on the act of February sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, an act for the relief of said Indians, a large part of said Indians (and their descendants) who signed said treaty of eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and have continued with said tribe from the making of said treaty to the present time, are excluded from participating in tribal funds and the right to occupy said reservation: Therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons who were actual members of said tribe of Indians at the time of the execution of the treaty of February fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and their descendants, and all persons who became members of the tribe under the provisions of article six of said treaty, and their descendants, who did not in and by said treaty, and have not since its execution, separated from said tribe, are hereby declared members of said Stockbridge and Munsee tribe of Indians and entitled to their pro rata share in tribal funds and in the occupancy of tribal lands; and all members who entered into possession of lands under the allotments of eighteen hundred and fifty-six and of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and who by themselves or by their lawful heirs have resided on said lands continuously since, are hereby declared to be owners of such lands in fee simple, in severalty, and the Government shall issue patents to them therefor.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, without unnecessary delay after the passage of this act, to cause to be taken an enrollment of said tribe on the basis of the provisions of this act, which enrollment shall be filed, a copy in the Department of the Interior and a copy in the records of said tribe: *Provided*, That in all cases where allotments of eighteen hundred and seventy-one shall conflict with allotments of eighteen hundred and fifty-six, the latter shall prevail.

Under date of April 22, 1893, a draft of instructions for the guidance of the persons to be designated by the Department to make the enrollment provided for in the law, as above quoted, was transmitted for the approval of the Secretary, and the same was approved July 7, 1893. Mr. C. C. Painter, agent of the Indian Rights Association, has been detailed to do the work. The act carries no appropriation to pay for the making of the enrollment, and Mr. Painter's expenses will have to be paid out of the appropriation for the contingencies of the Indian Department.

THE WENATCHEE FISHERY.

By the tenth article of the Yakama treaty of June 9, 1855 (12 Stats., 954), there was reserved and set apart from the lands ceded by the treaty, for the use and benefit of said Indians—

A tract of land not exceeding in quantity one township of 6 miles square situated at the forks of the Pisquouse or Wenatshapam River, and known as the Wenatshapam fishery, which said reservation shall be surveyed and marked out whenever the President may direct, and be subject to the same provisions and restrictions as other Indian reservations.

July 19, 1892, Jay Lynch, agent for the Yakama Indians, on their behalf, called attention to this provision of the treaty and asked whether or not said tract of land had ever been surveyed and definitely located and marked out as provided in said treaty. The records of the office failed to disclose any information of such a survey or even the location of the tract, and upon inquiry made of the Indians they were equally ignorant respecting its status.

August 27, 1892, the facts were reported to the Department, and request made that authority be given the Indian agent, to visit the locality of said "fishery" as described in the treaty, and to locate the same by metes and bounds, or by natural objects, taking care not to interfere with the

vested rights of any settlers or other parties who might be located thereon. The authority being granted, the agent was duly instructed on the 8th of September to visit and definitely locate the tract of land, so that it might be surveyed and marked out, under the directions of the President, as the treaty stipulated. This was done, and report of his action was made October 24. The tract of land recommended by him as the land to be set apart was substantially the reservation provided for in the treaty, and is described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the right bank or west shore of Lake Wenatchee, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the shore line from the right bank of the river Wenatchee, where it leaves (not enters) the lake; thence in a southwesterly direction to a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles due southwest from the mouth of the river; thence southeastwardly, parallel to the general course of the river, 10 miles; thence in a northeasterly direction, and across said river, 3 miles; thence in a northwesterly direction, parallel to the general course of the river, to the lake; thence in a direct line across the lake to the place of beginning, provided the area does not exceed the quantity of 6 miles square, limited by the treaty.

On the recommendation of this office, November 21, 1892, the Department requested the President to authorize a survey to be made by the surveyor-general of Washington, under the supervision of the Yakama Indian agent, of the tract of land above described, allowing him, however, to make such divergence from the above-described outboundaries as in his judgment the topography of the land might demand, provided that the lines surveyed and marked out when completed should embrace the whole of the land contemplated to be set apart by the treaty and approximately near the area named therein. This authority was granted by the President November 28, 1892, and the survey is now being made by the surveyor-general of Washington under instructions from the General Land Office.

This action has aroused the fears of the inhabitants for miles around. They have appealed to this office, the Department, and the President to revoke the order and to cancel the contract for the survey; they declare that it is unnecessary and a needless expense; that there are no fish to be had in the waters of the Wenatchee, and that if there were fish in abundance there are no Indians to be benefited by the fishery; also, that the establishment of such a reservation will cut off all intercourse between the residents in the valley and sadly interfere with all means of reaching a market for their products, and will deter emigration to that portion of the State.

It appears that the action taken by the Department in ordering the survey of this tract of land is but the fulfillment of a treaty obligation that has been overlooked or neglected for thirty years, and is but a compliance with the request of the Indians that the provisions of the tenth article of their treaty be carried into effect. I doubt, however, from the formidable protests that have been and are being made against the fulfillment of this treaty obligation, whether it would not have been a more satisfactory course to have given these Indians a money consideration for the relinquishment of their claims to said "fishery," and I am informed that a numerous signed petition is being circulated in the vicinity, to be forwarded to the Department, asking that negotiations be entered into with the Indians for a cession of this land.

In view of the fact that these Indians have not heretofore exercised any rights in the "fishery;" that the privilege is not now needed by the Indians; that the land reserved is being rapidly settled upon; and that the Great Northern Railroad is extending its system in that direction, I respectfully recommend that negotiations be had with the Indians for the cession of all their rights to said tract of land and fishery as set forth in the tenth article of the treaty of June 9, 1855.

YUMA RESERVATION, CAL.

The right of way granted by the act of February 15, 1893 (27 Stats., 456), to the Colorado River Irrigation Company, for a canal through the Yuma Reservation, rendered available for agricultural purposes lands which would otherwise be of little value, and removed the principal obstacle which had theretofore stood in the way of agricultural pursuits among the Yuma Indians. My predecessor, therefore, by letter of February 14, 1893, recommended that the authority of the President be asked for the allotment of lands in severalty on that reservation, under the provisions of the general allotment act as amended by the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and for the necessary resurveys. He also recommended that Special Agent William M. Jenkins be assigned to the work of making the allotments.

The said letter having been returned by Department indorsement of August 2, 1893, for further consideration and recommendation, it has been deemed unadvisable to renew said recommendation until after the irrigating canal shall have been made.

As the cession of a portion of their reservation would promote the construction of the canal and thus further the interests of the Indians, this office by letter dated September 1, 1893, recommended the appointment of a commission of three persons to conduct negotiations with the Yuma Indians for the cession of such portion of their reservation as they may be willing to relinquish.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BROWNING,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

Washington, D. C., November 6, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

APPLICATIONS AND CAVEATS RECEIVED.

Applications for letters patent	39,539
Applications for design patents	1,201
Applications for reissue patents	111
Applications for registration of trade-marks	2,282
Applications for registration of labels	454
Applications for registration of prints	2
Caveats	2,349
Total	45,938

PATENTS GRANTED AND TRADE-MARKS, LABELS, AND PRINTS REGISTERED.

Letters patent granted (including reissues and designs)	23,471
Trade-marks registered	1,884
Labels registered	None
Prints registered	1
Total	25,356

PATENTS WITHHELD AND PATENTS EXPIRED.

Letters patent withheld for nonpayment of final fee	3,679
Letters patent expired.....	13,672

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts from all sources.....	\$1,288,809.07
Expenditures (including printing and binding, stationery, and contingent expenses).....	1,111,444.22
Surplus.....	177,364.85

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
June 30, 1889.....	\$1,186,557.22	\$909,697.24
June 30, 1890.....	1,347,203.21	1,081,173.56
June 30, 1891.....	1,302,794.59	1,145,502.90
June 30, 1892.....	1,268,727.35	1,114,134.23
June 30, 1893.....	1,288,809.07	1,111,444.22

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, INCLUDING REISSUES, DESIGNS, TRADE-MARKS, LABELS, AND PRINTS.

June 30, 1889	39,702
June 30, 1890	43,810
June 30, 1891	43,616
June 30, 1892	43,544
June 30, 1893	43,589

APPLICATIONS AWAITING ACTION ON THE PART OF THE OFFICE.

July 1, 1889.....	7,073
July 1, 1890.....	6,585
July 1, 1891.....	8,911
July 1, 1892.....	9,447
July 1, 1893.....	8,283

BALANCE IN THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES ON ACCOUNT OF THE PATENT FUND.

June 30, 1892	\$4,102,441.09
June 30, 1893	177,364.85
Total	4,279,805.94

While impressed with the necessity of administering this office with strict economy, I have found that the proper development of the patent system demands two important additions to the resources of this office in order that it may, on the one hand, properly assist every applicant who is found to have invented or discovered an improvement to obtain his patent, and, on the other hand, in the interest of the public, to prevent the issue of duplicate or otherwise invalid patents. The first of these suggested changes is intended to provide a philosophical classification of the 533,077 patents which have been already issued, together with the entire mass of foreign patents and printed publications which constitute the field of search in the case of every application made to this office. I accordingly submitted estimates in a recent official paper, recommending a classification division, consisting of the following additional force, and that recommendation I now renew:

1 chief of classification division.....	\$2,750
2 first assistant examiners (each).....	1,800
2 second assistant examiners (each).....	1,600
3 third assistant examiners (each).....	1,400
36 fourth assistant examiners (each).....	1,200
2 clerks (each)	1,200
2 permanent clerks (each).....	1,000
2 copyists (each).....	900
2 assistant messengers (each).....	720

It is estimated that the carrying out of this most careful work would occupy several years. A further part of the work of such a division would be the distribution of the applications as they are received among the thirty-two examining divisions of the Office according to the classification established. It is considered that this work of classification is at once the most difficult and discriminating, as well as the most necessary, that can be undertaken in this Office. For want of such a classification applications are passed to issue from the various divisions under different titles, but for inventions so similar as to render the patents invalid. For the chief of this division a salary of \$2,750 was recommended—somewhat larger than that of a primary examiner—in order that the best available talent in the Office may be secured for it. Thirty-two of the thirty-six fourth assistant examiners recommended would be assigned to work in the existing examining divisions, and as a part of their work would have charge of the division of classification as well as of the main work of the new division to be established. The advantages of this work in advancing the purpose of this Office—to grant no invalid patents—will be great; but the advantage to the public in protecting industries from the attacks of the holders of invalid patents will be far greater.

A necessary incident for the carrying out of this policy is a more comprehensive scientific library—one to be not inferior to the private libraries of inventors and publicists and of scientific institutions outside the Office. To this end an expenditure of \$10,000 in place of the \$2,000 appropriated for the current year, a considerable part of which is devoted to the transportation of our patents and publications to foreign countries, would be required. A list of the present pressing needs of the library has been carefully prepared, and it shows that for the purchase of books the sum of \$9,267 is required, leaving but a few hundred dollars to meet current exigencies as they arise.

A second resource, made necessary by the policy herein outlined, is to provide in a systematic manner for the examination of industries to which patents pertain as they actually exist in the country at large. At present a patent goes to issue upon the result of a search among books and documents. The disparity between industries as thus exhibited and the industries as actually conducted in factories and in commerce is often wide. It is considered of great importance that some part of the examining force should have temporary details to study the industries of their divisions as they exist in fact, and for this purpose an expenditure of \$1,250 would be reasonable.

An expenditure of \$750 a year is necessary to provide for the transportation of patents and publications to foreign countries and to enable the Office to accept foreign exchanges. The Patent Office is frequently compelled to decline valuable foreign exchanges because of insufficient means to pay the transportation expenses.

Seventy-six copyists in this Office receive a salary of \$720 a year. In every other bureau of this Department and in nearly all bureaus of other Departments this class of employes receives a uniform salary of \$900. It results that many of the most competent clerks obtain transfers to other bureaus, leaving this Office at the disadvantage of a constant preference against it in this regard. It is desirable that the salaries of all copyists be equalized at \$900.

The issue of the Official Gazette of the Patent Office might with advantage be somewhat enlarged to enable that publication to be furnished free to small libraries other than public libraries, when they are accessible to mechanics, inventors, or students. The present require-

ment is that the libraries should be free in order to have the Gazette free; but this excludes nearly all those maintained by associations, trades, and business establishments for the benefit of those connected with them. The regular publications of the Government should be free to as large a class as is willing to read them.

The overcrowded and congested condition of this Office as an obstacle to the transaction of the public business has been repeatedly referred to by former Commissioners, particularly by Mr. Mitchell in his report to the Secretary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, and by Mr. Simonds in his report to Congress for the year ending December 31, 1891. With the growth of the Office, it is worse to-day than ever before in the history of the system. The crowding of the employés and the defects of ventilation, light, and heat are such as are not tolerated in private business establishments and would not be permitted by any factory inspector in a State having factory laws. In my judgment it is not only a public loss but a daily wrong to the employés of the Government. It will never be righted nor can the public business be transacted with reasonable dispatch until the Bureau is accorded the exclusive occupancy of the Patent Office or until a new and commodious Patent Office building is authorized and built.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. SEYMOUR,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
Washington, September 15, 1893.

SIR: The number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1892, was 876,068. During the year since that date 121,630 new pensioners were put upon the rolls, 2,004 who had previously been dropped were restored, and 33,690 were dropped for death and other causes. The net increase of pensioners during the year was 89,944, and on June 30, 1893, the number of pensioners on the rolls was 966,012.

INCREASE AND DECREASE.

The increase and decrease among the various classes of pensioners was as follows:

Increase.—Nurses, 284; invalid Army pensioners under the act of June 27, 1890, 81,350; Army widows and dependents under the same act, 33,142; invalid Navy pensioners under the same act, 2,785; Navy widows and dependents under the same act, 1,197; widows of soldiers of the Mexican war, 87; soldiers of Indian wars, 2,544; widows of soldiers of Indian wars, 1,338.

Decrease.—Invalid Army pensioners for disabilities of service origin, including persons pensioned by special acts, 29,090; widows and dependents of such pensioners, 1,041; Navy pensioners of same class, 264; widows and dependents of such Navy pensioners, 17; survivors of the War of 1812, 79; widows of soldiers of the War of 1812, 1,226; soldiers of the War with Mexico, 1,066.

During the same year 24,715 claims for increase of pension and 31,990 claims for additional pension under the act of June 27, 1890, were allowed; and 115,221 claims for pension and for increase were rejected. On July 7, 1893, there were undisposed of and awaiting action, or in different stages of preparation and advancement, original claims for pension, and claims for increase, etc., to the number of 711,150.

Eleven bounty land warrants were issued during the year; and 298 claims for land warrants were rejected; and 113 such claims were pending at the close of the year.

MONEYS PAID FOR PENSIONS.

The amount of money paid for pensions during the year was \$156,740,467.14. The salaries of the pension agents, with their clerk hire, rents, fuel, lights, and contingent expenses, amounted to \$526,642. The payments have been made with celerity and dispatch and without loss to the Government. Examining surgeons have been paid \$888,233.37 within the year, and with \$105.00 recovered during the year on account of erroneous payments, there was an available balance of \$361,871.63 of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1893. The balances of all the appropriations for pensions, and the other expenses incident thereto, at the close of the year was \$2,437,371.40.

During the same year there has been paid fees of examining surgeons for 1891, \$381,918.83, and for 1892, \$376,694.88, and for clerk hire in United States pension agencies in 1892, \$3,766.83, from the appropriations for those years, respectively.

The accompanying tables, most of which were prepared by the chief of the finance division, are full, and show the work of the Bureau and its expenditures for the past year and the present condition of the pension roll.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations already made for the year ending June 30, 1894, will, in my judgment, be ample, except that an additional appropriation of \$300,000 should be made for the per diem and expenses of special examiners. The work of the special examination division has increased, and it is most important, as will be shown further on in this report. It is probable that an additional appropriation will be necessary to provide for the payment of the fees and expenses of examining surgeons for the current year. These boards, selected with care and intended to be composed of the most competent and reputable surgeons, make personal examinations of applicants for pensions, and their reports of the results of such examinations constitute the most important evidence in the adjudication of claims, and especially in respect to ratings where pensions are allowed.

The estimates for the year ending June 30, 1895, have already been submitted. If these were based wholly on the experience of former years and the capacity of the force of the Bureau to handle cases through the former stages of examination to allowance, the result would be a much larger estimate. But 1895 is thirty years after the close of the civil war. The pension roll, in view of its size, compared with the number of men enrolled in that war will, in my opinion, by that time have reached its highest limit and begin to decrease. The falling off in the presentation of new claims appears from the fact, shown by the last report of my predecessor (p. 11), that there were on October 12, 1892, 788,661 claims pending in the Bureau, while, as before stated, on July 7, 1893—not quite nine months later—the number of claims pending had been reduced to 711,150. It is apparent, therefore, that the filing of new claims and claims for increase has ceased to exceed the

number of cases disposed of by the work of the Bureau, and that a rapid diminution in the number of new claims may be expected.

The estimates for the year 1895 are as follows :

For pensions	\$160,000,000
For surgeons' fees.....	2,000,000
For salaries of pension agents.....	72,000
For clerk hire at pension agencies.....	500,000
For fuel at pension agencies.....	750
For lights at pension agencies.....	750
For rents at pension agencies.....	23,070
For contingent expenses.....	35,000
Total	162,631,570

The experience during the time that will yet elapse before appropriations for next year need be made, will, it is hoped, give such light as will admit of the making of a closer estimate.

PENSION LAWS.

A codification of our pension laws, with such slight changes as will make them harmonious, is much needed. At present they consist of many separate acts, framed with little reference to each other, and often giving rise to perplexing questions, such as the question whether pension accrued but not paid at the death of a pensioner shall go to his widow and minor children, or in payment of expenses of last sickness and burial, or be paid in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior to the legal representatives of the deceased pensioner, or shall lapse.

Aside from special acts granting pensions to individuals, these laws enacted prior to the act of June 27, 1890, so far as they related to service in the war of the rebellion, granted pensions with reference to rank, in most cases, and to disabilities of service origin. For many specific disabilities Congress designated special rates of pension, and provided generally that for inferior disabilities of a permanent character amounts proportionate to that provided for total disability should be granted. Under this general provision the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, has fixed schedules of rates for such inferior permanent disabilities of service origin.

ACT OF JUNE 27, 1890.

But, recognizing the difficulty of tracing disabilities to service origin after a long lapse of time, and the fact that deserving soldiers, who in their advancing years were incurring disabilities not of service origin, unfitting them from earning a support by manual labor, were proper objects of the national bounty, the act of June 27, 1890, was passed providing that all persons who had served in the military or naval service of the United States, in that war, ninety days or more, and had been honorably discharged therefrom, and who were suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from earning a support by manual labor, shall be pensioned at not more than \$12 nor less than \$6 per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support.

Under this act, aside from the requisite service and honorable discharge, there is but one condition that can give any right to pension, viz, "a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support." But by Order 164, issued October 15, 1890, the Commissioner, with the approval of the Assistant Secretary, directed that specific disabilities should be rated in applications under this act as they would have been rated under the schedules then in force, if of

service origin, up to \$12 per month. The medical referee stated in answer to inquiry that under this order the capacity of a claimant under the act of June 27, 1890, to perform manual labor was no longer even considered in adjudicating his claim, but that his disabilities were rated, up to \$12 per month, as if his claim had been made under prior laws for like disabilities of service origin.

It is perfectly clear that under this order 164 in granting pensions under this act of June 27, 1890, the act itself was set aside and disregarded, with the result of granting pensions not authorized by any law. This was shown in the Bennett case, which called your attention to this order, and to the practice under it. There the claimant, applying under this act of June 27, 1890, was pensioned at \$12 per month for slight deafness, not of service origin. This slight deafness could not interfere with his capacity to perform manual labor; and such a pension has no warrant to sustain it in any law. It is absolutely void. The statement of the medical referee, above mentioned, made it appear probable that under order 164 many pensions were illegally granted, and, pursuant to your order of May 27, 1893, a board of revision was formed of the ablest and most experienced men of the Bureau to examine the cases allowed under that act and cull out such as had no legal basis to rest upon; but with instructions to disturb no case where, by the most liberal construction of the evidence, the right to the pension could be sustained under any law. In cases where it was believed that pension could not be sustained and another medical examination was thought necessary, the payment of the pension was ordered to be suspended pending investigation, according to the practice of the Bureau from the beginning; and at the proper time the usual sixty-day notice was given the pensioner, within which he could ask for a medical examination or supply further evidence of his right to his pension.

This practice of the Bureau, always followed, is the correct practice. It is not the withdrawal or taking away of a pension, but the temporary withholding of its payment, where it appears to be unlawful, pending a proper inquiry. Upon your suggestion that even this temporary withholding might work hardship where upon the face of the papers it appears that the pensioner is entitled to at least some less rating, the practice has been modified and changed as to the cases under this act, so far that suspensions of payment pending the sixty days are only ordered when on the face of the papers it appears *prima facie* that the pensioner is not entitled to any pension. It is certain that there are many cases like the Bennett case, where persons not entitled to any pension will be removed from the rolls, but the work has not yet proceeded far enough to enable me to forecast the result. Undoubtedly under the system of adjudication which followed the promulgation of order 164, many persons perfectly able to perform manual labor, under the persuasion of claim agents familiar with the effect of that order, applied for and received pensions for specific disabilities not of service origin, and not properly pensionable under the act of June 27, 1890. This also accounts for the large proportion of late claims under that act, comprising the aftermath in the work of claim agents, which are now being properly rejected.

WORK OF THE BUREAU.

Precedence is no longer given to cases under the act of June 27, 1890, but claims for pension under the prior laws, for disabilities of service origin, are now adjudicated in their order, where the evidence is complete. So far from holding back this class of claims, I think they should have precedence as being older and more meritorious.

The "completed files" system which had been in use for some time has been discontinued. It was found that claim agents frequently reported cases as completed and ready for adjudication where they had failed to furnish necessary evidence that had been called for; entailing much additional work in handling files, and retarding rather than accelerating the work of the Bureau. One of two things had to be done; either adjudicate all cases finally when the claim agents announced them complete and reject the claims when the evidence was lacking, as would be done in a law case which the attorney called for trial, or abolish the system altogether. The latter course has been adopted, as more favorable to claimants.

I will not enlarge this report by including in it the separate reports of chiefs of divisions, showing the work of the Bureau in detail. The business is well systematized, the chiefs efficient, and the clerks orderly and diligent. The work progresses as rapidly as is consistent with proper care and attention to the real merits of the claims which are to be examined and adjudicated.

But I have considered it useful to append the reports of the chiefs of the law division and of the special examination division, covering, as they do, matters outside of the routine work of the Bureau and of a character deserving special attention.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION DIVISION.

An intelligent corps of special examiners is of the highest importance, not only in the discovery and prevention of frauds, in which they annually save to the Government many times the amount of the expense incurred, but they often discover and bring to light evidence which aids honest and deserving claimants in establishing their claims. Their sole duty and aim is to get at the real facts of every case examined; and all examinations of witnesses relative to particular claims are made after notice to the claimants, who may participate therein, and may themselves procure witnesses for examination.

Wholesale frauds like those discovered at Norfolk, Va., in New Mexico, and Iowa, referred to in these two appended reports, were brought to light by intelligent special examiners. In the two instances first mentioned hundreds of fraudulent pension claims had been allowed by the Bureau on testimony manufactured and forged by the claim agents; and other hundreds of like claims, from the same claim agents, were pending in the Bureau. Although the principal culprits have upon prosecution pleaded guilty, and are undergoing punishment, the special examiners are still engaged in ascertaining the extent of the frauds and the particular cases included in them. In the Iowa case the claim agent had secured control of several local medical boards, usually by insidious methods, as by having the claimant, a brief time before examination, come to a member of the board for prescription and treatment, paying his fee therefor. After repeating this so often that the surgeon could not fail to understand that he was really getting extra pay from the claimants, the claim agent was able to procure from him copies of the surgeons' reports to this Bureau and notably high ratings for his clients. I at once dismissed the examining boards that were so implicated, and suspended the claim agent from practice. He is now being prosecuted, as is also one of the examining surgeons. The result of the claim agent's practices was the allowance of pensions, at high rates, to nearly all his clients in the vicinity, bringing into that community a steady influx of money in considerable amount, going into all the channels of business. So corrupting was this influence

that a strong disposition was manifested to mob the special examiner when it was found that by his tact and address he had obtained from the possession of the claim agent a considerable mass of incriminating papers, likely to show the real facts and to unsettle many pensions obtained by fraud and improper practices. The work of this division has largely increased, and its force should be augmented, and I have therefore asked for an additional appropriation for this service. In country towns and in cities of less than 20,000 inhabitants it has been the practice to make inquiries of postmasters respecting the character and standing of witnesses in pension cases; but in larger cities where the necessity for such inquiry is certainly as great, postmasters can not furnish such information, and it has therefore not been sought from any source. It is deemed advisable to have such inquiries, in the large cities, made by special examiners, and this alone will considerably increase the work of this division.

LAW DIVISION.

The law division is charged with very important duties, including all matters relating to the standing and conduct of attorneys and claim agents and their fees; all questions of law arising in the Bureau, and upon appeals to the Secretary of the Interior, and all cases of fraud or improper practices brought to light by the special examiners, or otherwise. Its relation to the special examination division is intimate, and its services in respect to the cases of fraud averted to have been efficient and considerable; as they have also in other cases of individual fraud, notably in the case of Dan Benton *alias* William Newby, lately convicted in the United States district court at Springfield, Ill. In that case a vagrant criminal, who had for thirty years divided his time pretty equally as the inmate of penitentiaries and almshouses, attempted to represent a Union soldier who was killed at Shiloh, and had filed a claim for pension, which, if allowed, would have brought him a very large first payment. The fraud was brought to light by the persevering labor of a special examiner and the intelligent action of the law division. Full credit should also be given to W. E. Shutt, esq., the district attorney, who represented the Government in the trial with such vigor and ability as has been rarely displayed in prosecutions for frauds in pension cases. The chief of the law division and his principal assistants are men of superior ability and attainments, and are well deserving of higher compensation than they are now receiving. It seems to me but just that they should have salaries corresponding with those of the principal officers of the medical division.

EFFICIENCY RECORD.

The efficiency record in use for some time, and intended to show the punctuality, attendance, industry, conduct, aptitude, accuracy, and ability of all the clerks, and by an "automatic system" relieve the chiefs of divisions and the Commissioner of all care and responsibility in respect to recommending promotions, can not I think be relied on for such purpose, with justice to the most deserving. The punctuality, attendance, industry, and conduct of any clerk can be easily and fairly noted; and a record of these qualities should be kept, as of use in determining whether a clerk should be retained or discharged should such question arise on a reduction of the force or otherwise. The superior qualities of accuracy, aptitude, and ability can not be fairly noted in this way as between clerks engaged in different kinds of work. The work of a clerk using a stamp, or handling files, or merely copying, may be compared with that of another clerk similarly

employed, but can not be intelligently marked as against the work of an examiner, or of one engaged in the law, medical, or finance divisions, or on the board of review. The efficiency of the latter classes of clerks can only be noted by the careful observation and intelligent judgment of the chiefs of division. But it should be constantly noted, according to some suitable method, practical for use. I respectfully recommend that this matter receive careful consideration. Promotions should be made with regard to merit alone, and in utter disregard of what is called "influence."

THE PENSION BUILDING.

The roof of the Pension Building should be thoroughly repaired, without long delay. Over the main hall the roof consists of iron rafters springing from the walls, and crosswise between these, and fastened to them, are iron bars, on which rest the heavy tiles that support the tin roof. The expansion and contraction of the iron often breaks the tiles, and pieces fall to the floor from this great height, endangering persons who may be in that part of the building. A ceiling of corrugated steel bolted to the rafters or iron bars would eliminate this danger, and much improve the appearance of the building. The tin covering of the roof has sustained serious injury in a recent storm, and needs repairs.

The admitted files occupy sixteen rooms of the fourth floor of the building, and consist of 1,237,676 cases, strapped in bundles averaging more than 20 pounds in weight. During the year 1,069,957 cases were handled here, each case requiring the lifting of one of these bundles in removing it, and again in replacing it. This heavy work is done in comparatively low rooms right under the roof, and very much heated in the summer. Some relief should be given to the file clerks employed here, by means of electric fans, or some other efficient method for producing proper ventilation.

NONRESIDENT PENSIONERS.

A clause of chapter 187 of the Public Acts of the second session of the Fifty-second Congress provides:

That from and after July 1, 1893, no pension shall be paid to a nonresident, who is not a citizen of the United States, except for actual disabilities incurred in the service.

I respectfully ask your attention to this clause, in the hope that you may recommend its repeal. It causes great trouble and annoyance to the excepted classes, who constitute the great bulk of nonresident pensioners, in compelling them to make proof that they belong to these excepted classes. And the final result is that payments under it are withheld from but few, save widows and dependent mothers, who have little else for their maintenance. The saving is too little to offset the suffering inflicted in individual cases. If all nonresidents were refused payments of pension some plausible argument might be made in support of such policy; but none can be urged in favor of this law, which, while giving annoyance to all, strikes only the most helpless.

I should not feel warranted in asking attention to this law, but for the fact that it entails much work on this Bureau, in answering communications, and seems to yield little practical results except annoyance and apparent cruelty. I recognize to the fullest extent that my sole duty is to execute and administer the laws as they are enacted—fairly and honestly interpreted.

Very respectfully,

WM. LOCHREN,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF LAW CLERK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1893.

SIR: I take pleasure in submitting herein a report of the business transacted by the law division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, together with a suggestion of needed reforms in the laws and in the practice relating to pensions.

When I assumed charge of the division, it was subdivided into three sections, known as (1) the appeal section, (2) the criminal section, and (3) the fee section. Logical precision was absent from the classification of the duties assigned to each and to all. The appeal section, which should have had supervision of questions concerning the merits alone, was cumbered with the charge of the attorneys rolls, and with the records of officers authorized to authenticate declarations and evidence. From these sprang much work relating to transfers of claims for pension; to the standing of attorneys, and to their changes of post-office address. The criminal section, which should have devoted its energies exclusively to the preparation of proceedings looking to proof of violations of the laws, to the punishment of the offenders, and to the recovery of funds improperly paid by the United States, was burdened with the miscellaneous correspondence of the division, to say nothing of the examination of completed files slips, or of the settlement of questions of marriage and divorce and guardianship. To the legitimate duties of the fee section were added the inspection of those circulars which attorneys are required to submit to this Bureau for approval before they are permitted to circulate them; the recommendations of disbarment; the consideration of complaints against magistrates and others, relative to improper professional practices; and the authentication of copies of affidavits or other evidence for courts or for executive departments.

On July 1, 1893, I rearranged the division, by adding a fourth section, known as the miscellaneous section, which I have placed in the charge of Dr. E. B. Olmstead—a young man of force, integrity and executive ability. As its name imports, this subdivision has charge of all miscellaneous matters other than those considered by the law clerk or by his assistants, Mr. J. O'C. Roberts and Mr. W. T. Pierson. To it, therefore, has been given jurisdiction over the attorneys rolls, the records of authenticating officers, all matters of transfers of claims for pension, changes of address of attorneys, and all questions of guardianship, marriage and divorce. But, since this section was not organized during the fiscal year, the report of the division will be in accordance with the former subdivision.

During the period between June 30, 1892, and June 30, 1893, the appeal section disposed of the following business:

Attorney desk, Section A.

Attorneyship verified, including all classes of claims.....	226, 566
Circular letters sent with blank oaths of allegiance and instructions to those desiring recognition as attorneys or agents.....	1, 498
Certificates of qualifications and oaths received from applicants for attorneyship, and forwarded to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior for his consideration.....	159
Names enrolled on roster of new attorneys empowered by the Secretary of the Interior to prosecute claims before this Bureau.....	756
Transfers of attorneyship.....	54
Disbarments of attorneys.....	24
Prohibitions from practice before this Bureau of attorneys under section 5198, Revised Statutes.....	17
Restoration of attorneys to practice before this Bureau.....	11
Death of attorneys.....	68
Changes of address and additional address of attorneys.....	184
Papers containing charges against or relating to attorneys jacketed, names indorsed on index, and placed in attorneys' files.....	164
Papers forwarded to other divisions.....	20, 356
Calls answered from the different divisions asking the status of magistrates.....	49, 401

Circular letters addressed to magistrates.....	1,934
Certificates as to the official character of magistrates received, jacketed, and recorded.....	28,637
Imperfect certificates as to the official character of magistrates returned for correction.....	1,222
Blanks sent to be used by clerks of courts in certifying to the official character of magistrates.....	297
All letters written.....	707

Appeal desk, Section A.

Motions for reconsideration of former departmental decisions received.....	104
Appeals on question of title received.....	2,161

Total number of appeals received.....	2,265
Reports to the Secretary on pending appeals.....	5,598
Papers referred to other divisions.....	3,110
The action of this Bureau was affirmed by the Secretary in cases.....	1,942
Dockets searched.....	3,009
The action of this Bureau was reversed by the Secretary in cases.....	168
Cases reported to Congress.....	81
The action of this Bureau was modified by the Secretary in cases.....	35
Former departmental decisions reversed on motion for reconsideration.....	9
Action reversed by this Bureau and claim allowed with appeal pending.....	36
Referred to the Secretary with evidence to reopen the claim after the action of rejection had been affirmed on appeal.....	34
Appeals dismissed or withdrawn.....	174
Motion for reconsideration denied.....	55
There are now pending awaiting reports on appeal.....	2,852
Claims examined and referred to other divisions for further action.....	1,816
Pages of matter typed.....	14,621
All letters sent out.....	2,009

During the period between April 8, 1893, and July 2, 1893 (or not quite the entire term of my administration of the division), this section performed the work set forth in the following tables:

Appeal desk.

Appeal cases reported to the Secretary.....	2,262
Claims examined and referred to other divisions.....	425
Papers referred to other divisions.....	1,182
Number of letters sent out.....	1,225
Pages typed.....	5,014
Dockets searched.....	3,009
Cases drawn from files.....	1,741

Attorneys' desk.

Attorneyship verified, including all classes of claims.....	37,458
Circular letters sent with blank oaths of allegiance and instructions to those desiring recognition as attorneys or agents.....	530
Certificates of qualifications and oaths received from applications for attorneyship forwarded to the honorable Secretary of the Interior for his consideration.....	33
Names enrolled on roster of new attorneys empowered by the Secretary of the Interior to prosecute claims before this Bureau.....	118
Transfers of attorneyship.....	13
Suspension of attorneys.....	0
Disbarment of attorneys.....	6
Prohibition from practice before this Bureau of attorneys under section 5498, Revised Statutes.....	8
Deaths of attorneys.....	28
Changes of address and additional address of attorneys.....	42
Papers containing charges against or relating to attorneys jacketed, names indorsed on index, and placed in attorneys' files.....	58
Papers forwarded to other divisions.....	5,665
Calls answered from the different divisions asking the status of magistrates.....	11,870

Certificates as to the official character of magistrates received, jacketed, and recorded.....	6,771
Imperfect certificates as to the official character of magistrates returned for correction.....	293
Blanks sent to be used by clerks of courts in certifying to the official character of magistrates.....	87
Notarial commissions returned.....	0
All letters written.....	225

A comparison of these figures with those for the entire year shows that more has been accomplished in the realm of appeals, during the last quarter, than the average for the three preceding quarters; while less was done by the force upon the attorney's desk. This is satisfactory in each instance, for the diminution of the work of the latter results from the greater thoroughness with which the adjudicating divisions of this Bureau are now preparing cases. Such care necessitates the examiner's expenditure of more time upon each claim. As the labors of the clerks upon that desk arise, in large measure, out of calls made by examiners, there have been fewer replies by them because they have had fewer inquiries to answer. The time not thus employed by them has been used to advantage in other labors incident to the division, of which mention will be made in another part of this report.

During the year ending June 30, 1893, the criminal section has accomplished much, as readily appears from the following statement:

Cases acted upon during the fiscal year.....	8,297
Letters written during the fiscal year.....	8,811
Circulars written during the fiscal year.....	2,266
Special examiners' reports reviewed.....	534
Completed files slips reviewed.....	186,566

Money illegally withheld, recovered on instructions from criminal section, and turned over to pensioners.....	\$999.00
Money illegally obtained, recovered as the property of the United States, and covered into the Treasury; and by judgment and sale following suits in court.....	18,808.62

Total.....	19,807.62
-Of which recovered by judgment for United States, in civil suits instituted through criminal section.....	4,861.67
Cases submitted for criminal prosecution during fiscal year.....	115
Persons arrested and bound over.....	100
Persons indicted.....	145
Persons convicted.....	73
Persons sentenced.....	60
Persons acquitted.....	40
Cases nol-prossed.....	1

For the period comprised within April 1, 1893, when I assumed control, and June 30, 1893, the following was accomplished:

Cases acted upon between April 1 and June 30, 1893.....	3,111
Letters written during same period.....	2,794
Completed-files slips reviewed between April 1, 1893, and May 13, 1893, when the completed-files system was abolished.....	21,100
Amount of the whole sum for the fiscal year recovered between April 1 and June 30, 1893, through the operation of the criminal section.....	\$14,417.59

Criminal Statistics.

Between April 1 and June 30, 1893:

Arrests.....	53
Indictments.....	77
Convictions.....	39
Sentences.....	34
Acquittals.....	13

Comment is unnecessary. The figures speak for themselves.

The work of this section of the division has been fascinatingly interesting. Perhaps it may not be inappropriate to note some of its labors.

In the Territory of New Mexico it was found that wholesale forgeries of evidence had been perpetrated. One defendant has already received a sentence of seven years in the penitentiary. A corps of trusty examiners, taken largely from this division, is engaged in investigating the frauds involved.

At Norfolk, Va., facts have come to light which will illustrate some of the schemes by which large sums have been paid from the United States Treasury, for the receipt of which there was no legal warrant. Impatient of the delay which waits upon the production of claimants and witnesses, one attorney (who is said to have grown independent in fortune) created both claims and proof. At present he is serving a short term of imprisonment, while various other indictments affecting him, his aiders and abettors await trial at the coming term. I have no reliable data showing with absolute accuracy of how much the United States have been robbed in this vicinity, but the sum of \$55,000 or more has been paid out under the act of June 27, 1890, through the claims of one man alone. Should we estimate future payments on the basis of life-insurance tables, they would have cost the United States more than \$300,000. Nor is the vice of these transactions confined to this one man. Others—some of whom are high in social circles—have applied the same methods. They will have meted out to them similar punishments, unless there be miscarriage in the courts. Prosecutions, not persecutions, will be the maxim; but no distinction of person will be made in any case. However high the offender, he will meet his just deserts; however humble, justice will be done him. Besides this, not less than two hundred and fifty pending claims, arising in this quarter, have been rejected because they were founded on spurious declarations and evidence. But for this inquiry they would have been admitted. Averaging them at two years each at \$8 a month, they would have drawn from the Federal Treasury \$18,000 more, to swell the amount of \$55,000 already disbursed in the claims described above.

The trial of Dan Benton, *alias* William Newby, for making a false claim and for perjury, has resulted in conviction. This cause will rank in interest with the celebrated Tichborne trial. The records of the War Department show that William Newby, from White County, Ill., was killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862, and buried on the battle field by his friends and tentmates. His family had grown up and his wife had moved to Texas, when some time in 1891 a stranger walked into the streets of Carni and announced himself as William Newby. He gave what seemed a satisfactory account of his absence, explaining that his wound upon the head had made him insane. His wife was sent for and, after examining him somewhat, declared he was the missing Newby. She had been pensioned as his widow for nearly thirty years. Immediately she ceased to draw her pension and Newby applied himself. His stake was a large one, inasmuch as, if allowed, his claim would yield from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Unfortunately for him, however, the United States found discrepancies between the alleged Newby and the real one. For instance, Newby, the soldier, should be 69 years old, while this man was but 49. Newby's eyes were blue, while this man's were dark. Patiently exploring his history it was shown that the man was Dan Benton, or "Ricketty Dan," who had emigrated with his parents from White County, Ill., when he was but 8 years of age. He had never been in the Army at all; had raised a family in Tennessee and lived about in poorhouses, serving terms occasionally for horse stealing and other felonies. The United States were able to account for his location every year save one. Public sentiment divided. Even the press of the State took sides. A "Newby" league was formed and counsel engaged in his behalf. At the trial the defense took to the United States court at Springfield, Ill., one hundred and forty witnesses, while the United States called sixty from Tennessee, and Newby's widow declared he was her husband and one son stoutly supported her. Newby's daughter and brother repudiated him and told of marks not shown on the defendant. A spirited trial ensued and feeling ran high, but the jury were out only ten minutes, returning with a verdict of "guilty." A motion for new trial is pending. Intense excitement prevailed and the United States attorney, the jury, and the special examiner were threatened with violence.

Other investigations are under way, and conspiracies are being brought to light. From motives of public policy it would be improper here to individualize the cases or localities at this time, but another annual report will probably tell the tale.

For the fiscal year which recently closed, the fee section presents the fine showing set forth in the itemized statement next below this paragraph:

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Letters written	2,602	2,802	3,550	5,338	14,292
Cases disposed of.....	1,769	2,184	2,484	3,719	10,156
Total cases acted on.....	2,143	2,637	3,053	4,483	12,316
Briefs amended.....	574	603	800	910	2,917
Reports on appeals.....	108	118	140	278	644
Special examiners' reports acted on.....	5	16	16	20	67
Attorneys recommended for disbarment.....	8	10	2	13	33
Attorneys recommended for restoration.....	2	4	.....	.....	6

Cases pending in section June 30, 1893.....783
 Amount of illegal fees recovered.....\$5,540.80

In addition to the above statement, I submit the following report in regard to cases on appeal to the Secretary of the Interior relative to attorneyship or contested fees:

Appeals referred	930
Reports transmitted	875
Decisions approved	505
Decisions reversed	25
Decisions modified	29
Decisions adhered to	30
Appeals dismissed	240
Further reports requested	4

It will be seen that of the 589 decisions only 25 reversed and 29 modified the action of this Bureau. This is a very gratifying showing, considering how difficult many of the cases are to settle and the good ground often for differences of opinion in the application of the law and rules.

I have no cause to be ashamed of the record of this section since I assumed control of the division. A contrast of the work done during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year with that accomplished during the preceding quarters will warrant this assertion. But I desire to make no invidious comparisons.

In this connection, I wish to impress upon you the inadequacy of the compensation of the clerks in the law division, and to urge that steps necessary to its correction be taken. A glance at the roster will show that many of the men who are performing the arduous labors incident to the Division are drawing \$900 or \$1,000 or \$1,200. The service of intellects trained in the law is imperatively demanded; for the questions arising daily are of the utmost difficulty, and range from criminal procedure to the official character of a justice of the peace. Under this Administration many abuses have required correction, and the brunt of battle has necessarily fallen largely upon the law division. But how can the most valuable minds be retained in the performance of these duties when the special examination division—the half-sister of this division—is able to compensate its men at the rate of \$2,300 a year, when I cannot offer even \$1,800 per annum? The embarrassing predicament of allowing first-class clerks to leave the law division for that division, or of standing in the way of their advancement, has frequently faced me. I have not felt it right to bar the betterment of deserving men; and hence I have lost the services of ten ambitious, energetic young lawyers, who are now in the field. Unless something is done for the law division this drain will continue, and this branch of your office will serve only as a training school. Greater results would undoubtedly have been accomplished since April 1, 1893, had not the force been continually changing—a process which has necessitated the constant instruction of new men, with loss of time upon both their part and that of section chiefs. I earnestly recommend, therefore, that the clerks in my division be paid salaries at \$1,800 and \$2,000. If necessary, Congress should be asked to appropriate specifically for that purpose. In such legislation they might be designated as legal reviewers.

I trust that I shall not be deemed immodest, if I refer to the reforms wrought in the law division since April 1, 1893. Were it possible, I would omit a description of these; but the report would be incomplete without brief mention of them, which I shall endeavor to make as concise as possible. Blank forms have been prepared and printed in copying ink, and are now in use. There are twenty of these. Their employment has enabled me to dispense with the services of one typewriter, while those remaining have been able to relieve the clerks of the labor of directing and sealing the envelopes to the letters prepared by them. The time thus saved to the clerks has been occupied in duties of a more responsible and exacting nature.

Some additions have been made to the library of the division, but the authorities at my disposal are entirely inadequate. Whenever a question of paramount importance has arisen, it has required the sending of one or more persons to the Congressional law library for the verification of citations. As the duties of my desk have detained me in the bureau, I have had to rely upon the aid of others in this delicate work, instead of visiting the library in person. Most of the opinions rendered by me have been prepared at home; but even then I have felt a need of the text-writers and other authorities for convenient reference. I would suggest, therefore, that Congress be asked to appropriate an annual fund of \$500 for the purchase of law books for the library of the law division, such purchases to be made by the law clerk, under the personal supervision of the Commissioner of Pensions. There is nothing radical in the proposed legislation. Similar provisions have long since been made for the Patent Office, the General Land Office, and other bureaus.

The miscellaneous letters, which were formerly answered by one clerk, are now distributed to the various sections of the division having charge of the matters noted in such correspondence. Those which are not referable to a section are con-

sidered by the law clerk, or by the assistant chiefs of the division. By this course, those who are most familiar with a subject deal with inquiries arising from it; and the clerk who was formerly engaged in this work is enabled to lend his services to the appeal section.

The weekly work reports are now prepared on a printed blank. Uniformity has taken the place of diversity. Such reports have likewise been extended in their scope, so as to show week by week whether the division is diminishing the arrears of work pending when I was designated as its chief.

The old system of letter books has been abolished. Those of former years have been collected, classified by subject, and arranged upon shelves, so that they are readily accessible. Heretofore they were scattered over the division; and some of them had been removed entirely from its jurisdiction. A large number of letter books, some of them a year old, had not been indexed. Work has progressed steadily in this direction; and in a short while all will be completed in this particular. A new series of volumes, upon a more logical system, has been opened, to commence with July 1, 1893.

New dockets have been provided for cases involving questions of guardianship-marriage and divorce, and other subjects, considered by the law clerk or his assistants. Heretofore, these cases have been usually recorded on the dockets of the criminal section. Much time has, therefore, been lost in searching for particular cases. Hereafter, only those relating to the subject will need examination. For instance, a case involving guardianship will appear on the guardianship docket, and search will be made upon that record alone. The same rule will apply to those touching marriage and divorce, which will be found upon the marriage and divorce docket, while those settled by the law clerk or his assistants will appear on the chief's docket.

New desks have been obtained for many of the clerks; and new file cases have been procured, to hold the papers of the division in methodical order and in relative cleanliness. The new files have been required, because a change has been found necessary in the system of attorneys' files. Heretofore, criminal charges against attorneys, transfers of claims from one attorney to another, and miscellaneous letters, orders, and circulars, have been kept in alphabetical order in one set of files. I have busied a part of the force in rearranging these papers, so as to separate them into three distinct files: (1) criminal files; (2) civil files; and (3) miscellaneous files. Under the new system, the papers in each case are arranged chronologically, numbered, and indorsed with the name of the attorney, the date of the communication, and a brief statement of its contents. When this system is completed, it will save much time, and will obviate the loss of papers.

A consultation room has likewise been placed at the disposal of the division. The great value of such a room is readily apparent, when it is remembered that much of the work is of such nature as to require secrecy in the preliminary stages of preparation for investigation of frauds and punishment of crimes.

It now becomes necessary for me to offer certain suggestions for your consideration.

Where dispute over a point of law arises between the board of review and an adjudicating division, would it not be well in every instance to have the case referred to the law division for an opinion upon the question involved? In this way, uniformity of practice throughout the entire office would be secured, and the point at issue would receive the consideration of trained legal minds, working in subordination to your orders.

Where there is a contest between attorneys as to the right to recognition in a particular pending case in which certificate has not yet issued the matter should be settled by the law division. Many of the adjudicating divisions refer such cases here, but the practice is not uniform. A general rule should govern. The advantages of such action are obvious, since the law division, which reports upon all appeals and receives the decisions of the Secretary of the Interior, is more thoroughly cognizant than any other division of the law and practice relative to attorneyship and contested fees. Much complaint arises among the members of the bar because of improper recognitions by the adjudicating divisions, and frequently the dissatisfaction is well founded. When the cases come to the law division, after certificates have issued, it is often too late to rectify a mistake.

All claims involving the rights of nonresidents, in which certificates have not issued, should be referred to the law division for settlement of the question of citizenship. No absolute rule can be laid down upon this subject, as it is governed largely by treaty stipulations with the respective foreign powers. It would be wise, I think, to have jurisdiction vested in this division, where the necessary research could be made with the least trouble and the greatest expedition. By this the practice would likewise be made uniform.

Where cases are believed to be meritorious but can not be admitted under the present laws, they are submitted to Congress for consideration. As the record of

special act cases is kept in the law division, and since all cases called for by Congress are transmitted through this division, it would be logical to confer upon the law division jurisdiction over the reference of the claims above noted. Order 51 provides that records of such cases shall be kept by the various adjudicating divisions. Should my views meet with your approval it would be necessary to rescind such order.

It would be well to have a force of secret agents, selected from among the special examiners or elsewhere, whose duty it would be to investigate all pension cases involving crimes and offenses against the United States. These men should receive as liberal compensation as the secret agents of other departments, and the aid of Congress should be invoked for this purpose. Where persons are steadily employed in a certain kind of work, greater skill is developed. The creation of this force would be of great benefit to the Pension Office.

Where suspensions of pension have been made because the beneficiaries are non-residents (under the act of March 1, 1893), frequent inquiries have been made by attorneys as to whether or not they may receive fees for services in establishing the citizenship of the pensioners. Similar requests for information relative to the allowance of fees in cases of suspension under the Bennett decision have likewise reached me. Under the laws now in force the Commissioner of Pensions is not authorized to certify fees in cases of either kind. If compensation be permissible at all, it is a matter for the determination of attorney and client, to be settled between themselves. It is manifest that the former will not serve unless he be paid for his services; and it is equally apparent that such services may be of the utmost importance to the latter. This gap in the system of legislation needs attention. It should be brought to the notice of Congress, with the recommendation that a moderate fee (say \$10) be allowed in such cases, to be paid through the usual channels, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Pensions.

Under certain decisions of Assistant Secretary Bussey applicants under the act of June 27, 1890, are not allowed to correct informal declarations *nunc pro tunc*, as is permitted in claims under the general laws. The result is that before the attention of the applicant is called to the informality, quite a while frequently elapses; and, as the new declaration is not allowed to relate back by amendment to the date of filing the original application, pension is lost for the intervening period. I have never believed these decisions to be sound. There is no earthly reason for discriminating against claimants under the act of June 27, 1890. When they bring themselves within the provisions of the statute, their rights are as sacred as are those of any other class. We should ever bear in mind the broad and generous purposes animating Congress in attempting to provide for those, of whom many, in their declining years, are inmates of poorhouses or almshouses, fed on the bitter bread of public charity—and we should jealously guard against any interpretation of law which results in adding an additional burden to those already borne by the poor and miserable aged, unable to provide for their own daily needs. If the claimant under the general laws may amend, the same privilege should be extended to the applicant under the act of June 27, 1890. The action of this Department should be consistent. I suggest, therefore, that the subject be brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Interior for his consideration.

Under the present practice, founded upon a decision of Assistant Secretary Bussey, it is customary to confine the application of section 4718 of the Revised Statutes to cases of invalids pensioned under the general laws. I have no fault to find with the position taken, as, in my judgment, the law now in force will sustain it. But there is no reason for discrimination. The terms of section 4718 should be enlarged so as to cover all cases, whether invalid, widow, dependent, or minors, no matter under what statute the claim may have been allowed, whether under the general laws, or under the act of June 27, 1890. Congress should be asked to amend this section along the line indicated, and the new legislation should permit payment of a fee of \$2 in cases where the application for accrued pension, together with the requisite evidence, is prepared, obtained, and filed by an attorney other than the attorney who established the original claim under which the amount in question accrued.

Many pathetic letters are received by this division, in which wives write that their husbands have deserted them and their children, and ask that a part, at least, of their husbands' pension be paid to them. No provision of law covers this subject, and the Bureau has been forced to advise the complainants that the Commissioner has no jurisdiction to afford the desired relief. I suggest that the attention of Congress be drawn in this direction, so that you may be vested with power, upon proper proof, to divide the pension, or to direct payment of the entire fund, to the deserted wife or children. The statute should be broad enough to cover the cases of those pensioners who waste their allowances in drunkenness or riotous living, without providing for those who should have the first claim upon their attention. Many in-

stances occur in which the faithful but abused wife, who receives no consideration at the hands of her husband, is called upon to support him, when he has dissipated his quarterly payment. It was never the intention of the United States to provide a fund to be squandered by the pensioner, while his wife and children suffer for bread.

The act of January 5, 1893, providing increase in Mexican war pensions, is an artificially drawn statute. The date of commencement of increase is not specifically set forth, as is usually done in laws of this kind. The phraseology is in the present tense, and no provision is expressly made for those who may be hereafter placed upon the rolls, or who may be hereafter wholly disabled for manual labor. Serious differences of opinion have arisen in the construction of this act. There should be no room for these. It is suggested that Congress amend the law, where it may be found to need amendment, so that it may become too plain for interpretation of any kind.

Mr. W. T. Pierson, the able and accomplished lawyer who is acting as an assistant chief of this division, has prepared a volume of precedents for use by special examiners, district attorneys, and others in investigating alleged wrong-doing and in prosecuting offenders against the laws of the United States relating to pensions. Mr. Pierson desires no compensation for his labors upon this work, but offers it without remuneration for the good of the service, if it should be found acceptable. I suggest that steps be taken to have it published as a public document, for which purpose Congress may be asked to appropriate the necessary amount. In this connection I desire to express, in the most public manner possible, my high appreciation of the author, who has exercised a wise supervision of the work performed by the criminal section, and has relieved me of a vast amount of toil, thus enabling me to devote my attention more thoroughly to those questions of law which have required the preparation of opinions.

Nor do I desire to omit mention of the valuable services of Mr. James O'Connor Roberts, who, as assistant chief, has labored intelligently and faithfully to advance the interests of the division in every possible way. To him has been assigned a general supervision of all miscellaneous correspondence and of the domains of guardianship and marriage and divorce. The distribution of the force of the division is under his control, and many matters of administrative detail require his constant care. Mr. Roberts is thoroughly well equipped for his duties, and I take pleasure in recommending an increase in his salary from \$1,800 to \$2,000 per annum. This recommendation has been made without his knowledge and is based purely upon his merit.

And the highest praise is due to the devotion manifested by the men and women who have borne the heat and burden of the day in the law division. For intelligence, character, and ability they stand second to none; and the arduous labors of the public business intrusted to their charge have been performed with an entire absence of friction, and with a rare and conscientious appreciation of the responsibilities resting upon them. This report's recital of the magnificent results accomplished by them is the loftiest compliment that can be paid them. Although myself an uncompromising Democrat, I have known no politics in the administration of the division, for an American citizen has a right to absolute freedom of thought. I have respected that right. Nor have I confined my recommendations for promotion to Democrats alone. I have made it a rule to ask for the advancement of those who have merited it by their work. As a result, Democrats and Republicans have labored with equal zeal, and the laws have been enforced impartially, with justice to all and favoritism to none.

In conclusion, I would be an ingrate did I omit to express my gratitude for the kind encouragement which you have so generously bestowed upon me many times when the incessant labors of the law division seemed more than I could endure. I have always felt free to approach you; and it has been a source of strength to me to know that your wide experience and deep knowledge of the law stood ever ready to correct me when wrong, to support me when right. So, too, the many gentle offices wrought in my behalf by your able collaborators, Messrs. Murphy and Bell, and the friendly consideration shown me by Assistant Secretary Reynolds will ever be prized by me as among the most highly valued experiences of my life.

Very respectfully,

FRANK E. ANDERSON,
Law Clerk.

Hon. WILLIAM LOCHREN,
Commissioner of Pensions.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
LOS ANGELES, -- CAL.

REPORT OF CHIEF OF SPECIAL EXAMINATION DIVISION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

BUREAU OF PENSIONS,

Washington, D. C., August 14, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your communication, dated July 7, 1893, herewith are transmitted tables (in duplicate) showing the operations of the special examination division, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

The following remarks are also submitted, relative to the organization and character of the work of the division.

The organization of this division during the past fiscal year was dual in character, consisting of a field force of special examiners and clerks specially detailed for field work under the provisions of section 4744, Revised Statutes, and an office force.

The field force was divided into five sections, and operated separately the territory assigned to each district, as follows: Eastern district, comprising all the Eastern States, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; Southern district, comprising Delaware, and all the Southern States east of the Mississippi River; Central district, comprising Ohio and Indiana; Northwestern district, comprising Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Illinois; Western district, comprising the balance of the Western States and Territories.

Each district was in charge of a supervising examiner located in this city, of whom one was detailed as acting chief of division.

With the close of the fiscal year to which this report relates, the above-described organization was discontinued by operation of law. The division, however, with respect to the field force, has been reorganized partially on the plan heretofore existing, with one less district—the Northwestern district having been abolished. Michigan and Illinois have been added to the Central district. Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota have been added to the Western district. Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territories have been detached from the Western district and added to the Southern district. Each district has a clerk in charge, located in this city, who is designated as a supervisor; but the work and operations of the field force are now directed by a chief and assistant chief, detailed from the regular office force.

The office force consists of four sections: Accounts, review, briefing and files.

The accounts section keeps an account with each special examiner, has charge of his daily reports, and examines his monthly expense account, and the accounts of railroad companies for transportation of special examiners over subsidized railroads.

The review section reviews all reports submitted by special examiners, and if the investigation has been properly conducted, the recommendations are approved; but if not, the case is returned to the special examiner with a letter pointing out the defects in his work, and further instructing him how to proceed, at the same time directing him to take credit for a case returned for faulty work. This system of faulty-work-charge has, however, only recently been revived, it having fallen into disuse in 1891 and 1892 in the efforts then made to relieve this division of the great number of cases pending special investigation.

The briefing section examines all cases submitted for special investigation, to determine if properly submitted, and whether the questions submitted are proper subjects for special investigation. It makes the case-slip, which constitutes the remaining reference on file in the Bureau after the case has been forwarded to the field; it keeps a record of all cases sent to the field; and it briefs and prepares for submission to the board of review, or law division, as the case may be, all cases in which the review section has determined that the special examination is completed, and where final action is recommended.

The files section receives and records all cases submitted for special investigation, separates the face-brief and index from the remaining papers, for protection of the Bureau in the event of the loss of the original papers, and mails all cases to special examiners.

A record is kept in this division of all moneys recovered by special examiners, and this year \$19,807.62 were turned into the Treasury; also a record showing the amount of saving on first payments in *prima facie* cases rejected after special investigation. This record was only begun in the month of May, 1893, but shows that \$150,279.48 have been saved by special investigation since that date to June 30, 1893.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the following comparative statement relative to the average number of examiners employed during, and the number of claimants

pending special investigation at the beginning of, the fiscal years 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893, and the amount of money appropriated for the work each year:

Year.	Average number of examiners employed.	Number of cases pending.	Appropriation.
1889	254	15, 806	\$415, 000
1890	230	10, 534	415, 000
1891	198	16, 336	415, 000
1892	114	3, 517	215, 000
1893	129	5, 967	225, 000

On the first day of July, 1893, there were pending special examination in this division 5,967 cases, and there were then employed 160 special examiners in the field. The number of cases pending at the present time has increased to 16,060, and the number of special examiners has been increased to 192. To perform this greatly increased work Congress has appropriated only \$200,000.

Additional work has also been put upon this division in the investigation of all matters of complaint in relation to fraudulent pensions; as to matters of guardianship, whether the wards are still living, whether proper accountings have been made as required by law, and as to the sufficiency of guardians' sureties; and also by your recent order requiring special examiners to ascertain the credibility of witnesses in cities of 20,000 inhabitants or more, and, if necessary, to cross-examine such witnesses.

With the amount which has been appropriated for the present fiscal year for per diem, subsistence, and expenses of special examiners it will be simply impossible to make any material impression on the great volume of pending work, nor will it be possible even to keep employed in the field for the whole of the fiscal year the number of special examiners now engaged thereon.

The appropriation for the present fiscal year was estimated on a basis of an amount of work pending in the division scarcely one-third as great as at present.

Naturally, the work of this division must increase, and is increasing. As time passes, claims become more difficult to establish on account of the death of witnesses, or their failure to recall the facts, and, if recalled, not with sufficient certainty to be accepted, and only by special investigation can the true merits of the case be ascertained.

Furthermore, since the advent of the present administration, great frauds, extensive in their ramifications, have been discovered in various parts of the country, notably the Drury frauds at Norfolk; the Van Leuven frauds at Lime Springs, Iowa, and the Box "K" cases of Socorro, N. Mex.

The investigation of such cases, while taking considerable time and money, has resulted in financial benefit to the Government. One investigation alone, and the only one in which an estimate of any degree of certainty can be made, that of the Drury cases, shows that the aggregate amount saved on suspension from date of last payment of pension is \$12,240. A great number of these pensioners have been dropped from the rolls, and the expectancy of future annual savings in these cases is estimated at not less than \$300,000. Nearly 250 pending claims have also been rejected; the first payment alone on these claims would have aggregated \$48,000, all of which would have been paid out of the Treasury but for this investigation.

Your attention is also invited to the last appropriation bill which reduces the salaries of special examiners for the present fiscal year from \$1,400 to \$1,300 per annum.

In view of the importance of the field service, the very best talent should be employed in order that the desired results may be accomplished. It is, therefore, suggested that a recommendation be made for the restoration of the salaries of special examiners to \$1,400 per annum. This suggestion is not made in any spirit of criticism of the action of Congress, but from the desire to see an equitable compensation allowed to persons who are engaged upon the most arduous and important class of work connected with this bureau.

In conclusion, I would also suggest, in view of the great number of cases now pending special investigation, which number is constantly increasing; that, in order to meet the exigencies of the service, Congress be called upon for an additional appropriation of not less than \$300,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Very respectfully,

JAMES R. FRITTS,
Chief Special Examination Division.

The COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

SUMMARY OF TABLES.

Table No. 1 shows that there were at the close of the year 966,012 pensioners classified as follows: 360,658 army invalids, 284 army nurses, 107,639 army widows, minor children, and dependent relatives; 4,782 navy invalids; 2,583 navy widows, minor children, and dependent relatives (all under the general law); 365,084 army invalids; 77,838 army widows, minor children, and dependent relatives; 12,119 navy invalids; 4,114 navy widows, minor children, and dependent relatives, all pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890; 86 survivors of the war of 1812; 5,425 widows of those who served in that war; 14,149 survivors of the war with Mexico; 7,369 widows of those who served in that war; 2,544 survivors of the Indian wars from 1832 to 1842, and 1,338 widows of those who served in said wars.

There were added to the rolls during the year the names of 121,630 new pensioners, and the names of 2,004 who had previously been dropped were restored, making an aggregate of 123,634 pensioners added during the year. During the same period the names of 33,690 persons were dropped for various causes, leaving a net increase to the roll of 89,944 names.

The average value of each pension at the close of the year was \$135.10; the average annual value of each pension under the general law was \$157.65, while the average annual value of each pension under the act of June 27, 1890, was \$113.75. The aggregate annual value of all pensions at the close of the year was \$130,510,179.34.

Table No. 2 shows that during the year 33,690 pensioners were dropped from the rolls for various causes. This table is prepared in such a manner in the widows' class as to show the number of widows with and those without minor children, the number of minor children who were pensioned in their own right, and the number of dependent mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, etc. A like subdivision has been made of the pensioners dropped from the rolls who were placed thereon under the act of June 27, 1890, and this table shows also the whole number of pensioners on the rolls, with the widows' class under the general law and under the act of June 27, 1890, subdivided in each instance so as to show the number of widows with children, of widows without children, of children pensioned in their own right, and of dependent mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, etc.

Table No. 3 exhibits the amount of the appropriations for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year 1893, the disbursements for said purpose during that period, and the unexpended balances thereof at the close of the year.

Table No. 4 shows the amount paid out on account of pensions by each pension agent under each item of appropriation, as shown by their accounts current.

Table No. 5 shows the amount expended for army pensions and for navy pensions separately, under the general law, so arranged as to show the amounts respectively paid to invalids and to widows and others.

Table No. 6 shows the information, presented in the same manner, in cases which have been allowed under the act of June 27, 1890.

Table No. 7 shows the amount and number of first payments made at the pension agencies during the year in each class of cases. It will be seen that 184,494 first payments were made during the year, and that they amounted to \$33,756,549.38. It will also be seen that the average value of all original payments made during the year was \$209.52; that the average value of original payments in cases allowed under the general law was \$458.21, while the average value of original payments in cases allowed under the act of June 27, 1890, was \$170.36. The amount paid as fees to attorneys during the year in all classes of cases, was \$1,872,178.53.

Table No. 8 shows the number of cases of each class on hand at the pension agencies and unpaid at the close of the fiscal year, together with the amounts of the first payments due therein. The average value of all original payments due on said date but not made was \$240.19; the average value of original payments due but not made in cases allowed under the general law was \$508.11, while the average value of all first payments in original cases allowed under the act of June 27, 1890, due but not made, was \$200.05.

Table No. 9 shows the amount paid for pensions each year since 1871 to survivors and widows of the war of 1812, since 1887 to survivors and widows of the war with Mexico. This table also furnishes in a footnote a statement showing the amount disbursed during the fiscal year 1893 to survivors and widows of the Indian wars: These pensioners were placed upon the rolls by the act of July 27, 1892.

Table No. 10 is a classified statement of the number of pensioners on the rolls of each agency, and it compares the aggregate number with that of the previous year,

showing in each class the net increase or net decrease. It will be seen that the net increase to the rolls during the year was 89,944.

Table No. 11 gives the location and geographical limits of each pension agency, the name of each agent, and the balance of funds remaining to his official credit at the close of the year. These balances are covered into the Treasury at the close of the year.

Table No. 12 shows the number of original claims filed each year since 1861, the number allowed, and the number of pensioners on the rolls at the close of each year. Since the year 1861, 2,034,695 original claims have been filed and 1,357,921 claims have been allowed. Of the 119,361 applications for original pensions filed during the fiscal year 1893, 65,002 were filed by invalids, and 20,914 by widows and others under the act of June 27, 1890. In the total number of claims allowed under the acts in force during the fiscal year 1893 are included 62,291 invalids and 36,917 widows and others, under the act of June 27, 1890, as well as 2,599 survivors and 1,347 widows of the Indian wars, and 286 army nurses. This last-named class have been pensioned under the act of Congress approved August 5, 1892. Since 1871, 80,071 claims for pensions on account of service during the war of 1812 have been filed. Of this number 31,939 have been filed by surviving soldiers and sailors, and 45,132 by the widows of those who served in said war. During the fiscal year 1893 no applications were received from survivors of that war, but 49 applications were filed by widows. The number of pensioners on the rolls at the close of each year is also stated in this table, as well as the amount disbursed for pensions each year since 1861.

Table No. 13 shows the number of army invalid claims under the general law allowed each year since 1861, classified and arranged so that in each year's allowance it is shown in what years the claims were filed. The whole number of invalid claims filed is given, and it is shown what percentage of the number of claims filed each year has been allowed.

Table No. 14 shows the different monthly rates of pensions paid, respectively, to invalids and widows and others under the general law, to invalids and widows and others under the act of June 27, 1890, as well as to the survivors and widows of the war of 1812 and of the war with Mexico.

Table No. 15 shows the number of pensioners in each State and Territory, of the United States and the number in each foreign country on the rolls June 30, 1893, and the amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year 1893 in each State and Territory and in each foreign country.

Table No. 16 shows the issue of certificates during the fiscal year 1893, a grand total of 192,188.

Table No. 17 shows the operations of the Army and Navy survivors division of this Bureau during the fiscal year 1893.

Table No. 18 shows the work done by the mail division of this Bureau during the fiscal year. It will be seen that 3,980,065 pieces of mail matter were received during the year and properly distributed throughout the Bureau, and that 2,269,430 letters were sent out of the Bureau during the year.

Table No. 19 shows in brief the operations of the special examination division during the year. It sets forth the number of claims acted upon by said division and the expenditure on account thereof except salaries.

Table No. 20 gives the names, ages, and post-office addresses of the persons who were on the rolls June 30, 1893, as either the widows or children of soldiers of the Revolutionary war. It will be seen that there were 15 widows and 2 daughters, making a total of 17 persons.

Table No. 21 gives the names, ages, service, and post-office addresses of the 86 survivors of the war of 1812, who were on the pension rolls at the close of the fiscal year.

It is proper to add, in addition to the information herein given, that during the fiscal year 1893 there were 115,221 claims to pension of the various classes rejected by the board of review.

Claims pending July 7, 1893.

Old wars—Service prior to March 4, 1861:		
Original invalid	1,783	
Original widows	2,284	
	4,067	
Indian wars—Act July 27, 1892:		
Original invalid	1,220	
Original widows	2,875	
	4,095	
Old war—Restoration and increase	7,655	
Bounty land	1,204	

Service since March 1, 1861:		
Original invalid	123,581	
Original widows	81,361	
		204,942
Act of June 27, 1890:		
Original invalid	93,554	
Original widows	51,020	
		144,574
Claims under act of June 27, 1890, additional to prior applications on file under former acts:		
With pending original invalid	30,594	
With rejected original invalid	8,030	
With certificate invalid pending	25,383	
With certificate invalid not pending	43,558	
With pending widow	14,424	
With rejected widow	3,164	
With certificate widow pending	189	
With certificate widow not pending	200	
		125,542
Increase:		
Under general laws	140,616	
Under act of June 27, 1890	70,686	
		211,302
Increase and accrued widow	7,106	
Army nurses	663	
		711,150
Total		711,150

TABLE No. 1.—Number of pensions allowed and increased during the year, with the annual value of all pensions on the rolls.

Year ending June 30, 1893.	Pensions allowed and increased during the year.				Restoration and renewal.		Dropped from the roll.		Reductions in rate.		Number of pensioners June 30, 1893.	Annual value as shown by the roll June 30, 1893.
	Original.		Increase, reissue, and additional.		Annual value.		Annual value.		Annual value.			
	No.	Annual value.	No.	Annual value.	No.	Annual value.	No.	Annual value.	No.	Annual value.		
Army—general law	10,062	\$908,799.84	23,752	\$1,466,448.48	969	\$118,483.20	11,339	\$2,009,361.27	235	\$24,404.00	360,658	\$57,188,183.34
{ Invalids.....	286	13,824.00	643	43,685.42	107	16,219.06	8,345	1,167,215.00	985	28,890.00	284	40,896.00
{ Nurses.....	7,197	1,007,795.91	267	17,149.41	13	1,638.00	191	34,062.94	1	48.00	107,639	16,480,164.00
{ Widows, etc.	98	18,238.16	99	4,800.00	778	94,039.10	115	21,988.00	20	648.00	4,782	829,848.00
Navy—general law	59,456	6,710,204.16	31,434	3,809,172.12	134	18,139.58	7,697	971,566.00	2	96.00	367,084	42,323,888.00
Army—act June 27, '90	35,647	3,719,951.51	294	389,456.00	1	84.00	2,639	276,144.00	1,035	25,488.00	77,838	8,073,506.00
{ Invalids.....	2,845	315,964.05	285	34,561.95	8	984.00	314	39,231.00	.....	.....	12,119	1,409,822.00
{ Widows, etc.	1,270	135,255.00	7	84.00	1	144.00	74	9,330.00	69	1,728.00	4,114	4,423,472.00
War of 1812	2	192.00	1	294.00	.....	.....	81	7,776.00	.....	.....	86	9,780.00
{ Invalids.....	16	2,394.00	9	1,394.00	.....	.....	1,242	178,848.00	.....	.....	5,425	783,228.00
{ Widows.....	205	19,680.00	18	1,531.00	.....	.....	1,273	122,208.00	.....	.....	14,149	1,369,836.00
War with Mexico	440	42,240.00	1	294.00	.....	.....	354	33,984.00	.....	.....	7,369	708,540.00
{ Invalids.....	2,599	249,504.00	4	.....	.....	.....	55	5,280.00	.....	.....	2,544	244,224.00
{ Survivors.....	1,347	129,312.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	864.00	.....	.....	1,338	128,448.00
Indian wars, 1832-1842	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	121,630	13,286,620.93	56,795	5,768,690.38	2,004	249,994.94	33,690	4,878,146.21	2,345	81,212.00	966,012	130,510,179.34

Average annual value of each pension..... \$135.10
 Average annual value of each pension under the general law..... 157.65
 Average annual value of each pension under act June 27, 1890..... 113.75

TABLE No. 2.—Number of pensioners of the various classes dropped from the rolls during the year, with the cause, and the number of each class on the rolls June 30, 1893.

Classes.	By death.	By remarriage.	Minors by legal limitation.	By failure to claim.	For other causes.	Total number of pensioners dropped from the rolls.	Total number of pensioners of all classes on the rolls June 30, 1893.	
<i>General law.</i>								
Army and Navy.....	{ Invalids.....	.....	.....	950	1,202	11,580	365,440
						{ Nurses.....	2	284
							{ Widows, etc..	4,349	1,095	1,396	1,450	170	8,460	110,222
Total.....	13,779	1,095	1,396	2,400	1,372	20,042	475,946	
Classification of widows' roll—general law:								
Widows without children.....	1,617	445	.....	524	69	2,655	59,825
Widows with children.....	187	636	.....	51	77	951	17,802
Minor children.....	7	.....	1,396	.....	9	1,412	2,970
Mothers.....	1,846	14	.....	677	9	2,546	24,073
Fathers.....	690	.....	.....	189	6	885	5,452
Brothers and sisters, dependent sons and daughters.....	2	.....	.....	9	.....	11	100
<i>Act June 27, 1890.</i>								
Army and Navy.....	{ Invalids.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,921	377,293
						{ Widows, etc..	1,492	480	449	.....	292	2,713	81,952
Total.....	9,143	480	449	.....	562	10,634	459,155
Classification of widows' roll—act June 27, 1890:								
Widows without children.....	682	214	.....	.....	129	1,025	48,004
Widows with children.....	238	266	.....	.....	98	602	21,727
Minor children.....	4	.....	449	.....	9	462	2,706
Mothers.....	350	.....	.....	.....	42	392	6,221
Fathers.....	215	.....	.....	.....	14	229	3,249
Helpless children.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	45
<i>War of 1812.</i>								
Survivors.....	50	.....	.....	15	7	81	86
Widows.....	970	3	.....	260	9	1,242	5,425
Total.....	1,029	3	.....	275	16	1,323	5,511
<i>War with Mexico.</i>								
Survivors.....	770	.....	.....	166	337	1,273	14,149
Widows.....	224	20	.....	105	5	354	7,369
Total.....	994	20	.....	271	342	1,627	21,518
<i>Indian wars, 1832-1842.</i>								
Survivors.....	52	.....	.....	.....	3	55	2,544
Widows.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	9	1,338
Total.....	60	.....	.....	.....	4	64	3,882
Grand total.....	25,005	1,598	1,845	2,946	2,296	33,690	966,012	

Total number of children on the rolls: General law, 29,489; act June 27, 1890, 44,243.

This table does not include the cases which, during the year, were dropped from the roll under the general law and pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, as "additional" cases.

TABLE No. 3.—Showing the appropriations for pensions, etc., and the disbursements on account thereof for the fiscal year 1893, and unexpended balances at the close of the year.

	Appropriations.			Disbursements.			Balances.		
	Amount appropriated, act of July 13, 1892.	Amount deficiency appropriation, act March 3, 1893.	Total amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1893.	Amount disbursed by U. S. pension agents.	Amount disbursed by Treasury agents.	Total amount disbursed.	Balance remaining in the hands of U. S. pension agents June 30, 1893.	Balance remaining in the U. S. Treasury June 30, 1893.	Available balances June 30, 1893.
Army pensions.....	\$141,106.00	\$13,814,437.35	\$154,950,437.35	\$152,937,821.23	\$97,191.19	\$153,035,012.42	\$1,895,456.17	\$100,358.64	\$1,925,814.81
Navy pensions.....	3,850,000	.....	3,850,000.00	3,703,277.72	2,177.00	3,705,454.72	144,417.15	525.73	144,942.88
Army fees of examining surgeons.....	1,210,000	.....	1,210,000.00	866,555.23	.....	866,555.23	82,955.61	260,624.16	344,549.77
Navy fees of examining surgeons.....	40,000	.....	40,000.00	21,678.14	.....	21,678.14	5,020.30	13,301.56	18,221.86
Salary.....	72,000	.....	72,000.00	72,000.00	.....	72,000.00	.....	33.33	33.33
Clerk hire.....	400,000	.....	400,000.00	339,200.13	.....	339,200.13	799.85	.....	799.85
Travel.....	22,850	.....	22,850.00	22,650.00	.....	22,650.00	.....	200.00	200.00
Fuel.....	750	.....	750.00	217.22	.....	217.22	35.92	506.88	532.78
Lights.....	750	.....	750.00	449.19	.....	449.19	94.31	206.50	300.81
Contingent expenses.....	35,000	.....	35,000.00	21,009.56	11,115.88	32,125.44	918.02	1,957.29	2,875.31
Total.....	146,737,350	13,814,437.35	160,581,787.35	158,044,858.44	110,484.07	158,155,342.51	2,059,657.33	377,714.07	2,437,371.40

In addition to the above there were disbursed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the following sums chargeable to the appropriations:

Fees of examining surgeons, Army pensions, 1891.....	\$379,218.83
Fees of examining surgeons, Navy pensions, 1891.....	2,700.00
Total.....	381,918.83
Fees of examining surgeons, Army pensions, 1892.....	368,618.74
Fees of examining surgeons, Navy pensions, 1892.....	8,076.14
Total.....	376,694.88
Clerk hire, U. S. pension agencies, 1892.....	3,766.83

TABLE No. 4.—Amount disbursed at United States pension agencies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, as shown by accounts current

Agencies.	Army pensions.						Navy pensions.				Grand total.	
	Pensions.	Fees of examining surgeons.	Salary.	Clerk hire.	Reut.	Fuel.	Lights.	Contin- gent expenses.	Total.	Pensions.		Fees of examining surgeons.	Total.
Augusta.....	\$3,085,629.11	.....	\$4,000.00	\$7,000.00	.....	.....	.....	\$248.47	\$3,096,877.58	.....	.....	\$3,096,877.58
Boston.....	7,749,298.30	.....	4,000.00	24,988.54	.....	.....	.....	994.93	7,779,221.77	\$847,731.62	.....	8,626,953.39
Buffalo.....	7,595,069.14	.....	4,000.00	19,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,011.68	7,619,080.82	.....	.....	7,619,080.82
Chicago.....	11,305,595.68	.....	4,000.00	32,862.59	.....	.....	.....	1,287.55	11,343,675.82	704,412.40	.....	12,048,088.22
Columbus.....	16,532,526.04	.....	4,000.00	38,507.07	.....	.....	.....	1,488.24	16,566,521.35	.....	.....	16,566,521.35
Concord.....	3,411,173.28	.....	4,000.00	8,983.33	.....	.....	.....	131.30	3,424,287.91	.....	.....	3,424,287.91
Des Moines.....	9,217,633.00	.....	4,000.00	24,000.00	.....	.....	.....	689.92	9,246,322.92	.....	.....	9,246,322.92
Detroit.....	7,736,930.72	.....	4,000.00	18,960.00	\$2,180.00	.....	.....	650.00	7,782,720.72	.....	.....	7,782,720.72
Indianapolis.....	11,880,117.47	.....	4,000.00	29,860.54	2,500.00	.....	.....	2,347.15	11,919,097.35	.....	.....	11,919,097.35
Knoxville.....	8,299,998.00	.....	4,000.00	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....	536.00	8,324,548.00	.....	.....	8,324,548.00
Louisville.....	4,865,978.08	.....	4,000.00	8,910.00	.....	.....	.....	500.00	4,879,388.08	.....	.....	4,879,388.08
Memphis.....	7,791,900.51	.....	4,000.00	19,618.85	2,668.00	.....	.....	846.53	7,819,024.89	.....	.....	7,819,024.89
New York.....	7,615,426.99	.....	4,000.00	23,142.00	10,000.00	.....	.....	2,800.00	7,650,368.99	683,154.18	.....	8,333,523.17
Philadelphia.....	8,468,623.93	.....	4,000.00	25,500.00	.....	.....	.....	1,156.00	8,500,283.93	494,382.77	.....	8,994,666.70
Pittsburg.....	7,472,230.99	.....	4,000.00	21,800.00	.....	.....	.....	1,425.00	7,499,455.99	.....	.....	7,499,455.99
San Francisco.....	2,995,803.16	.....	4,000.00	7,500.00	1,672.00	.....	.....	999.67	3,010,054.83	124,778.65	.....	3,134,832.88
Tonka.....	16,409,270.24	.....	4,000.00	38,569.23	2,250.00	.....	.....	2,075.29	16,456,194.76	.....	.....	16,456,194.76
Washington.....	10,504,736.59	\$866,555.23	4,000.00	29,967.00	1,380.00	.....	.....	813.83	11,407,768.87	848,818.70	\$21,678.14	12,278,253.71
Total.....	152,937,821.23	866,555.23	72,000.00	339,200.15	22,650.00	217.22	449.19	21,009.56	154,139,902.58	3,703,277.72	21,678.14	158,044,858.44

In addition to the above there were disbursed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the following sums chargeable to the appropriations:

Fees of examining surgeons, Army pensions, 1891.....	\$379,218.83
Fees of examining surgeons, Navy pensions, 1891.....	2,700.00
Total.....	381,918.83
Fees of examining surgeons, Army pensions, 1892.....	\$668,618.74
Fees of examining surgeons, Navy pensions, 1892.....	8,076.14
Total.....	376,694.88
Clerk hire, U. S. Pension Agencies, 1892.....	\$1,706.83

TABLE No. 5.—Statement of amount paid for pensions under the general law.

Agencies.	Army pensions.				Navy pensions.				Grand total.
	Invalids.	Nurses.	Widows and others.	Total.	Invalids.	Widows and others.	Total.		
Augusta.....	\$1,696,189.69	\$246.00	\$589,655.18	\$2,286,090.87	.....	.....	.....	\$2,286,090.87
Boston.....	2,717,297.45	2,597.74	1,519,204.82	4,289,100.01	.....	.....	.....	4,616,757.28
Burlingame.....	3,335,135.75	594.00	1,351,598.86	4,687,328.61	.....	.....	.....	4,687,328.61
Chicago.....	5,271,890.32	1,198.80	1,753,898.28	7,026,978.40	.....	.....	.....	7,290,695.39
Columbus.....	7,095,026.85	2,717.60	2,484,903.80	9,582,648.34	.....	.....	.....	9,582,648.34
Concord.....	1,827,310.07	900.80	587,619.06	2,425,198.93	.....	.....	.....	2,425,198.93
Des Moines.....	4,457,187.74	477.60	923,130.99	5,391,296.33	.....	.....	.....	5,391,296.33
Detroit.....	3,777,562.88	716.27	923,768.81	4,702,087.96	.....	.....	.....	4,702,087.96
Indianapolis.....	6,885,319.78	694.40	1,368,298.79	8,254,222.97	.....	.....	.....	8,254,222.97
Knoxville.....	1,784,152.85	554.40	1,043,198.20	2,827,905.45	.....	.....	.....	2,827,905.45
Louisville.....	1,646,269.33	390.40	825,755.50	2,476,415.23	.....	.....	.....	2,476,415.23
Milwaukee.....	3,862,940.13	762.80	919,174.07	4,803,877.60	.....	.....	.....	4,803,877.60
New York City.....	2,312,963.02	86.00	1,330,214.36	3,643,263.38	.....	.....	.....	3,874,017.02
Philadelphia.....	2,678,642.46	485.87	1,277,015.03	3,956,643.36	.....	.....	.....	4,152,567.08
Pittsburg.....	2,637,203.40	197.00	941,235.92	3,578,636.92	.....	.....	.....	3,578,636.92
San Francisco.....	817,520.92	1,258.67	217,949.87	1,036,729.46	.....	.....	.....	1,070,799.00
Topeka.....	5,822,374.44	1,570.00	1,576,933.28	7,400,877.72	.....	.....	.....	7,400,877.72
Washington.....	3,922,365.83	2,594.00	1,025,873.50	4,950,833.33	.....	.....	.....	5,270,608.38
Total.....	62,557,331.91	18,342.95	21,295,360.01	83,871,034.87	856,163.51	563,732.70	1,421,896.21	85,292,931.08	

TABLE No. 6.—Statement of amount paid for pensions under the act of June 27, 1890.

Agencies.	Army pensions.		Navy pensions.		Grand total.
	Invalids.	Widows and others.	Invalids.	Widows and others.	
Augusta.....	\$557,651.14	\$189,451.25	\$747,102.49		\$747,102.49
Boston.....	2,339,962.68	1,004,529.28	3,344,491.96		3,874,106.31
Buffalo.....	2,238,687.33	591,053.50	2,829,740.83	\$139,800.99	2,929,713.43
Chicago.....	3,216,220.62	871,215.71	4,087,436.33		4,528,131.74
Columbus.....	5,528,757.66	1,263,153.00	6,791,910.66	76,008.87	6,791,910.66
Concord.....	762,541.38	189,538.03	952,079.41		6,791,910.66
Des Moines.....	3,170,781.33	560,047.71	3,730,829.04		3,730,829.04
Detroit.....	2,544,821.44	459,908.37	3,004,729.81		3,004,729.81
Indianapolis.....	2,282,788.84	613,996.68	2,926,785.52		2,926,785.52
Knoxville.....	3,662,195.89	813,658.68	4,505,854.57		4,505,854.57
Louisville.....	1,777,729.26	470,775.96	2,248,505.22		2,248,505.22
Milwaukee.....	2,460,438.59	475,000.07	2,935,438.66		2,935,438.66
New York City.....	2,591,696.92	1,575,421.87	4,167,118.79	140,394.86	4,319,519.33
Philadelphia.....	3,255,022.92	1,173,432.94	4,428,455.86		4,727,224.91
Pittsburg.....	3,109,883.97	737,682.98	3,847,566.95		3,847,566.95
San Francisco.....	1,457,423.91	231,950.13	1,689,374.04		1,780,082.55
Topeka.....	4,265,028.75	1,401,288.76	5,666,317.51		5,666,317.51
Washington.....	4,396,762.99	687,071.73	5,083,834.72	15,446.24	5,083,834.72
Total.....	52,849,007.52	13,129,148.15	65,978,155.67	97,539.94	68,259,537.18
			1,719,602.61	561,778.87	2,281,381.51
				529,043.65	

TABLE No. 7.—Number and amount of first payments made during fiscal year 1893, by pension agents, to each class of pensioners.

Class of cases	Original.		Increase and addition.		Reissue.		Restoration and renewal.		Number and total amount of first payments during the year.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Army, general law.	10,613	\$3,532,622.79	18,382	\$948,864.15	5,841	\$1,829,848.64	1,010	\$277,002.85	35,846	\$6,688,338.43
{ Invalids	255	13,034.02							255	13,034.02
{ Nurses	7,432	4,822,284.73	15	3,359.54	290	293,998.91	88	75,891.52	7,825	5,105,534.70
{ Widows, etc.	173	47,430.14	213	12,237.01	54	9,955.70	14	2,773.36	454	72,396.21
Navy, general law.	101	65,520.84	1		6	4,248.96			108	69,769.87
{ Invalids	67,131	10,507,350.04	28,279	3,093,408.91	884	59,356.51	538	179,389.86	97,232	13,833,565.32
{ Widows, etc.	34,878	6,823,339.38	11	353.00	41	3,076.35	101	18,307.80	35,031	6,849,678.53
Army, act June 27, 1890.	2,388	474,020.02	288	22,127.08	22	1,126.88	8	1,102.16	2,706	498,376.14
Navy, act June 27, 1890.	1,246	190,755.95			2				1,248	190,753.95
{ Widows, etc.	2	1,499.47		92.40					4	1,591.87
{ Survivors	18	11,843.75	1	56.80	2	72.00			21	11,972.55
War of 1812.	218	61,495.70	6	119.00	5	410.40	1	529.35	230	62,555.03
War with Mexico.	425	68,539.19	1	63.60			1	408.00	427	69,016.79
Indian wars, 1832 to 1842.	2,190	112,854.36			1	157.20			2,191	113,011.56
{ Survivors	916	51,018.41							916	51,018.41
{ Widows										
Total	127,986	26,815,608.89	47,199	4,081,284.76	7,148	2,204,250.85	2,161	653,404.88	184,494	33,736,549.38

Amount paid as fees to attorneys \$1,872,178.53
 Average value of all original payments during year 209.52
 Average value of original payments in act June 27, 1890, cases 170.36
 Average value of original payments in general-law cases 458.21

TABLE No. 8.—Number of cases of each class on hand at the pension agencies and unpaid June 30, 1893, with the amount of the first payment therein.

Class of cases.	Original.		Increase and additional.		Reissue.		Restoration and renewal.		Total number of certificates unpaid and the amount due thereon June 30, 1893.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Army, general law.	378	\$110,331.04	573	\$28,874.62	223	\$51,704.77	61	\$21,426.83	1,235	\$212,937.26
{ Invalids	30	1,464.33	2	447.42	20	17,615.85	11	15,038.47	30	1,464.33
{ Nurses	471	236,581.57	20	518.34	11	1,567.32			504	369,743.81
{ Invalids, etc.	14	6,183.94							45	8,269.60
Navy, general law.	6	1,631.99							6	1,631.99
{ Invalids	842	155,936.31	221	26,486.29	46	3,605.89	22	5,697.15	1,131	192,225.64
Army, act June 27, 1890	2,000	415,902.31	2	327.54	7	63.17	8	2,059.80	2,017	418,352.82
{ Invalids, etc.	54	11,082.27	2	612.00	8		1	240.00	65	11,964.27
Navy, act June 27, 1890	83	13,650.45							83	13,650.45
{ Invalids, etc.										
{ Survivors	5	8,683.35			1	70.80			6	8,754.15
War of 1812.	19	4,965.46							19	4,965.46
{ Invalids	39	10,085.02							39	10,085.02
War with Mexico.	357	26,759.41							357	26,759.41
{ Invalids	424	59,741.08							424	59,741.08
Indian wars, 1832-1842.										
{ Invalids										
{ Survivors	4,722	1,132,998.53	820	57,796.71	316	74,627.80	103	44,522.25	5,961	1,393,945.29
Total										

Average value of all original payments due but not made June 30, 1893. \$240.19
 Average value of first payments in original act June 27, 1890, cases, due but not made June 30, 1893. 200.05
 Average value of first payments in original general-law cases, due but not made June 30, 1893. 508.11

TABLE NO. 9.—Statement of amounts paid for pensions to the survivors of the war of 1812 and to the widows of those who served in that war, since 1871, and to the survivors of the war with Mexico and to the widows of those who served in that war, since 1857.

Fiscal year of—	War of 1812.			War with Mexico.		
	Survivors.	Widows.	Total disbursements.	Survivors.	Widows.	Total disbursements.
1871 (From Feb. 14, 1871)	\$2,555.05	\$511.00	\$3,066.05			
1872.....	1,977,415.84	335,993.63	2,313,409.47			
1873.....	2,078,606.98	689,303.59	2,767,910.57			
1874.....	1,588,832.95	616,026.40	2,204,849.35			
1875.....	1,355,599.86	533,000.21	1,888,600.07			
1876.....	1,089,037.18	445,772.95	1,534,810.13			
1877.....	934,657.82	361,548.91	1,296,206.73			
1878 (from March 9, 1878.)	768,918.47	294,572.05	1,063,490.52			
1879.....	1,014,525.66	2,192,689.54	3,207,225.20			
1880.....	790,710.39	2,658,058.14	3,448,768.53			
1881.....	621,612.80	2,381,800.95	3,003,413.75			
1882.....	478,274.85	2,024,207.63	2,502,482.48			
1883.....	357,334.81	1,882,542.41	2,239,877.22			
1884.....	278,888.85	1,686,302.09	1,965,190.94			
1885.....	207,782.80	1,518,202.39	1,725,985.19			
1886.....	144,389.59	1,458,896.44	1,603,286.03			
1887.....	105,837.01	1,765,582.36	1,871,419.37	\$53,148.68	\$2,458.08	\$55,606.76
1888.....	73,659.48	1,596,604.96	1,670,264.44	1,861,756.07	583,056.28	2,444,812.35
1889.....	52,800.27	1,397,487.09	1,450,287.36	1,796,899.30	693,572.45	2,490,471.75
1890.....	38,847.09	1,263,239.37	1,302,086.46	1,728,027.54	695,054.90	2,423,082.44
1891.....	22,504.64	1,040,284.41	1,062,789.05	1,622,114.75	695,314.52	2,317,429.27
1892.....	11,908.93	827,080.53	838,989.46	1,425,258.18	686,733.57	2,111,991.75
1893.....	10,494.27	721,060.32	731,554.59	1,306,392.38	736,173.41	2,132,565.79
Total	14,005,195.59	27,690,767.37	41,695,962.96	9,883,596.90	4,092,363.21	13,975,960.11

Amount disbursed to Indian war pensioners (Act July 27, 1892):

Survivors.....	\$158,076.26
Widows.....	66,434.05
Total	224,510.31

TABLE No. 11.—List of pension agencies, with location, geographical limits, and names of pension agents, showing the balance of funds in the hands of each agent June 30, 1893.

Location.		Name of agent.	Amount.	Geographical limits.
City.	State.			
Augusta.....	Maine.....	Joseph A. Clark.....	\$24,622.42	The State of Maine: Navy pensioners in this district are paid in Boston, Mass.
Boston.....	Massachusetts.....	William H. Osborne.....	178,839.25	The States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and all Navy pensioners residing in this and the Augusta and Concord districts.
Puffalo.....	New York.....	Charles A. Orr.....	203,532.36	The counties in the State of New York not in the New York City district: All Navy pensioners in the State are paid at New York City.
Chicago.....	Illinois.....	Isaac Clements.....	180,459.78	In the State of Illinois, and all Navy pensioners residing in this and the Columbus, Des Moines, Detroit, Indianapolis, Louisville, Milwaukee, and Toledo districts.
Columbus.....	Ohio.....	John G. Mitchell.....	230,994.33	The State of Ohio: Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.
Concord.....	New Hampshire.....	Thomas P. Cheney.....	65,212.09	The States of New Hampshire and Vermont: Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.
Des Moines.....	Iowa.....	Stephen A. Marine.....	157,367.08	The States of Iowa and Nebraska: Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.
Detroit.....	Michigan.....	Edw. H. Harvey.....	43,069.28	The State of Michigan: Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.
Indianapolis.....	Indiana.....	Nicholas Ensley.....	20,631.59	The States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas: Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Washington, D. C.
Knoxville.....	Tennessee.....	William Rulo.....	.....	The States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin: Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.
Louisville.....	Kentucky.....	C. J. Walton.....	134,021.92	The counties in the State of New York of Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Dutchess, Essex, Greene, Kings, Queens, New York, Orange, Putnam, Richmond, Rensselaer, Rockland, Saratoga, Schoenectady, Sullivan, Suffolk, Ulster, Warren, Washington, and Westchester: All Navy pensioners in the State of New York, and all pensioners residing in the counties of the State of New Jersey, of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren.
Milwaukee.....	Wisconsin.....	Levi E. Poud.....	158,133.11	The counties in the State of Pennsylvania of Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Columbia, Dauphin, Delaware, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Pike, Schuylkill, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming, and York: All Navy pensioners in the State of Pennsylvania, and all pensioners residing in the counties in the State of New Jersey of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Ocean, and Salem.
New York.....	New York.....	F. C. Loveland.....	91,442.83	The counties in the State of Pennsylvania not in the Philadelphia district: All Navy pensioners in the State are paid at Philadelphia.
Philadelphia.....	Pennsylvania.....	William H. Shelmiro.....	62,221.17	The States of California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, the Territories of Alaska, Arizona, and Utah, including the Navy pensioners.
Pittsburg.....	Pennsylvania.....	H. H. Bengough.....	153,048.68	The States of Colorado, Kansas, and Missouri, the Territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory: Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.
San Francisco.....	California.....	John C. Currier.....	58,419.12	The States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia: The inmates of the branches of the National Soldiers' Home, and pensioners residing in foreign countries, and all Navy pensioners in this and the Knoxville district.
Topka.....	Kansas.....	Bernard Kelly.....	90,755.24	
Washington.....	District of Columbia.....	S. L. Willson.....	206,887.71	
			2,059,657.33	

TABLE No. 12.—Number of pension claims filed and allowed each year since July, 1861, amount paid on account of

Fiscal year ending June 30—	Army.		Navy.		Army and Navy.		War of 1812.			
	Applications filed.		Applications filed.		Claims allowed.		Applications filed.		Claims allowed.	
	Invalids.	Wid-ows, etc.	Invalids.	Wid-ows, etc.	Invalids.	Wid-ows, etc.	Sur-vi-vors.	Wid-ows.	Sur-vi-vors.	Wid-ows.
1861										
1862	1,362	1,090	60	65	413	49				
1863	26,380	22,377	290	285	4,121	3,763				
1864	20,263	32,627	385	324	17,041	22,446				
1865	27,299	44,464	455	466	15,212	24,959				
1866	35,799	28,732	350	375	22,883	27,294				
1867	15,905	20,265	250	333	16,589	19,893				
1868	7,292	13,099	170	207	9,460	19,461				
1869	11,035	14,496	290	245	7,292	15,904				
1870	12,991	11,400	260	200	5,721	12,500				
1871	8,837	8,985	199	142	7,934	8,399	20,741	5,074	198	31
1872	8,857	6,755	240	178	6,468	7,244	6,546	3,815	17,504	3,117
1873	8,728	6,427	248	120	6,551	4,073	1,481	1,290	3,186	2,242
1874	9,302	5,603	228	151	5,937	3,152	737	713	563	810
1875	11,926	5,294	310	178	5,760	4,736	425	571	240	416
1876	17,030	5,264	344	130	5,360	4,576	319	436	73	168
1877	16,532	5,269	271	97	7,282	3,861	198	348	57	120
1878	18,812	6,661	300	131	7,414	3,559	2,786	15,897	817	181
1879	36,835	9,767	559	215	7,242	3,379	811	8,891	2,548	18,177
1880	110,673	25,602	1,361	559	10,176	4,455	295	2,976	284	4,630
1881	18,455	10,527	515	225	21,394	3,920	109	1,285	115	1,665
1882	29,004	10,349	472	211	22,946	3,999	85	818	26	693
1883	35,039	11,878	777	251	32,014	5,303	61	770	23	822
1884	28,962	11,289	671	244	27,414	6,366	52	567	24	388
1885	27,959	11,557	725	277	27,580	7,743	27	373	18	426
1886	35,202	13,328	862	265	31,937	8,610	24	304	5	305
1887	36,484	15,759	836	338	35,283	11,217	17	313	8	231
1888	47,505	18,444	1,251	427	35,843	10,816	23	223	2	251
1889	52,152	23,597	1,312	579	36,830	11,924	14	183	8	181
1890	71,570	28,365	2,162	788	50,395	14,612	166	16	4	108
1891	20,519	17,521	1,404	590	41,381	11,914	11	140	4	79
1892	17,432	15,765	742	404	17,876	7,287	11	71	2	46
1893	9,213	12,000	654	358	10,292	7,295	49	2	2	16
Total...	835,354	474,466	18,984	9,358	559,981	304,500	34,939	45,132	25,711	35,409

In the total number of applications filed in 1893 are included 65,002 invalids and 20,914 widows, etc., nurses. In the number of claims allowed in 1893 are included 62,291 invalids and 36,917 widows, etc., In the number of pensioners on the roll, under the heads of "invalids" and "widows, etc.," are respect-

and the number of pensioners on the rolls at the close of each year, together with the annual pensions since July 1, 1860.

War with Mexico.				Total number of applications filed.	Total number of claims allowed.	Number of pensioners on the roll.			Disbursements.
Applications filed.		Claims allowed.				Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Total.	
Survivors.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.						
.....	2,487	462	4,337	4,299	8,636	\$1,072,461.55
.....	49,332	7,884	4,341	3,818	8,159	790,384.76
.....	53,599	39,487	7,821	6,970	14,791	1,025,139.91
.....	72,684	40,171	23,479	27,656	51,135	4,504,616.92
.....	65,256	50,177	35,880	50,106	85,986	8,525,153.11
.....	36,753	36,482	50,177	55,652	71,070	13,459,996.43
.....	20,768	28,921	69,565	93,618	153,183	18,619,956.46
.....	26,066	23,196	28,921	75,957	93,686	169,643
.....	24,851	18,221	82,859	105,104	187,963	28,422,884.03
.....	43,969	16,562	87,521	111,165	198,686	27,780,811.81
.....	26,391	34,333	93,394	114,101	207,495	33,077,383.63
.....	18,303	16,052	113,954	118,275	232,299	30,169,341.00
.....	16,734	10,462	119,500	118,911	238,411	29,185,289.62
.....	18,704	10,462	121,628	114,613	236,241	30,593,749.56
.....	23,523	9,977	122,889	111,832	234,821	29,683,116.63
.....	22,715	11,326	124,239	107,898	232,137	28,351,599.69
.....	44,587	11,962	128,723	103,381	232,104	28,580,157.04
.....	57,118	31,346	131,649	92,349	223,998	26,844,415.18
.....	141,466	19,545	138,615	104,140	242,755	33,780,526.19
.....	31,116	27,394	145,410	105,392	250,802	57,240,540.14
.....	40,939	27,664	164,110	104,720	268,830	50,626,538.51
.....	48,776	38,162	182,633	103,064	285,697	54,296,280.54
.....	41,785	34,192	206,042	97,616	303,658	60,431,972.85
.....	40,918	35,767	225,470	97,286	323,756	57,273,536.74
.....	49,895	40,857	247,116	97,979	345,125	65,693,706.72
.....	72,465	55,194	270,346	95,437	365,783	64,584,270.45
.....	75,726	60,252	306,298	99,709	406,007	74,815,486.85
.....	81,220	51,921	343,701	108,856	452,557	79,646,146.37
.....	105,044	66,637	373,699	116,026	489,725	89,131,968.44
.....	363,799	156,486	415,654	122,290	537,944	106,493,899.19
.....	198,345	224,047	536,821	139,339	676,160	118,548,959.71
.....	119,361	121,630	703,242	172,826	876,068	141,086,948.84
.....	759,706	206,306	966,012	158,155,342.51
24,350	11,488	20,073	8,363	2,034,695	1,357,921	.....	.....	.....	1,576,503,544.42

under the act of June 27, 1890: 4,505 survivors and 4,514 widows of the Indian wars, and 930 Army under the act of June 27, 1890: 2,599 survivors and 1,347 widows of the Indian wars, and 286 Army nurses. Ivelly included all male and female pensioners of every class.

TABLE No. 13.—Army invalid claims under the general law allowed each year since July and allowed in the report years, giving also the whole number filed each

Years in which claims were filed.	The several years in which the claims were allowed and the number allowed each year.																
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
1862..	305	258	131	27	19	20	12	11	12	20	6	6	16	4	5	7	4
1863..	3,657	9,331	1,138	517	395	235	185	143	293	156	110	129	159	121	139	147	147
1864..		7,303	3,459	844	562	253	166	114	239	139	96	107	101	84	126	109	109
1865..			10,045	7,819	1,863	685	417	223	382	198	132	100	92	96	113	122	122
1866..				12,724	9,292	2,511	1,150	529	732	440	251	211	185	145	187	202	202
1867..					3,586	3,626	1,132	525	724	349	356	149	153	88	154	139	139
1868..						1,641	1,692	421	502	218	196	172	89	56	62	59	59
1869..							2,238	2,208	1,284	493	300	182	142	124	97	102	102
1870..								1,040	3,094	1,639	799	441	273	167	197	132	132
1871..									342	1,946	1,055	438	348	214	149	125	125
1872..										434	1,638	1,018	371	278	276	214	214
1873..											1,322	1,762	674	342	461	233	233
1874..												794	1,869	606	593	243	243
1875..													937	2,243	1,169	433	433
1876..														624	2,595	1,844	1,844
1877..															777	2,217	2,217
1878..																	908
1879..																	
1880..																	
1881..																	
1882..																	
1883..																	
1884..																	
1885..																	
1886..																	
1887..																	
1888..																	
1889..																	
1890..																	
1891..																	
1892..																	
1893..																	
Total	305	3,915	16,765	14,669	21,923	15,718	8,933	6,991	5,215	7,612	6,018	6,261	5,519	3,397	5,193	7,102	7,303

NOTE.—The total number, 10,029, of claims allowed in 1893 excludes 33 old war invalids which are included in the number of army invalids as reported in Table No. 1.

1, 1861, showing in each year's allowance the number of those which were filed each year and the percentage of the number allowed out of those filed each year.

The several years in which the claims were allowed and the number allowed each year.														Total.		
1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.		
5	24	78	38	18	9	16	15	17	9	10	7	16	5	1	1,131	
135	281	415	392	384	265	280	269	248	230	191	195	150	69	61	29,417	
100	228	395	328	305	240	264	220	226	194	142	138	121	49	43	16,695	
92	172	335	234	284	189	204	168	160	110	125	121	85	22	27	24,625	
158	257	477	368	335	255	236	219	208	177	136	130	125	53	43	31,739	
104	190	339	281	262	292	263	187	184	131	107	97	77	58	21	13,464	
49	109	177	99	124	93	190	80	92	61	52	51	31	24	11	6,351	
54	143	312	267	208	180	282	141	141	115	92	90	69	43	16	9,323	
121	229	451	379	319	243	363	253	234	164	138	115	123	59	21	10,958	
100	228	368	293	243	218	241	211	165	125	116	110	78	35	19	7,173	
153	251	404	328	288	231	314	226	193	144	116	110	81	39	16	7,124	
123	257	454	330	274	209	221	197	186	161	103	136	93	31	19	7,068	
188	328	497	384	312	213	385	254	213	169	117	128	110	33	19	7,454	
273	455	756	559	478	349	461	323	277	239	158	176	137	52	22	9,547	
608	758	1,219	905	773	578	630	570	565	413	316	338	267	77	38	13,118	
1,464	1,063	1,570	1,050	1,006	709	740	698	618	444	331	340	284	79	29	13,419	
2,568	1,806	2,385	1,400	986	888	879	816	773	559	413	475	326	111	47	15,340	
778	2,685	7,707	4,865	4,116	2,298	2,045	1,819	1,618	1,065	836	870	605	205	79	31,651	
.....	263	2,358	17,626	12,277	9,706	9,529	7,880	5,613	3,895	4,159	2,814	999	472	87	41,616	
.....	.....	155	157	1,359	1,651	1,499	1,555	1,463	1,109	909	1,030	799	259	102	12,038
.....	.....	.....	133	1,485	2,326	2,245	2,667	2,526	2,038	1,512	1,709	1,228	427	200	18,496
.....	.....	.....	.....	582	2,579	2,517	3,279	3,188	2,720	2,099	2,303	1,695	618	282	21,854
.....	917	2,434	3,092	2,736	2,363	1,831	1,929	1,380	521	248	17,454
.....	810	3,901	3,443	2,696	2,038	2,182	1,429	503	226	17,228
.....	883	5,842	5,423	3,849	3,714	2,163	698	380	22,952
.....	1,506	6,383	5,317	4,967	2,826	948	482	22,430
.....	2,234	9,499	9,240	4,476	1,626	789	27,864
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,557	12,180	7,784	2,555	1,512	25,588
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,407	10,375	5,232	2,886	20,900
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	706	1,894	1,236	3,746
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207	612	819
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	69
7,073	9,718	20,912	22,015	31,758	27,117	27,225	31,552	34,702	35,089	35,999	49,453	40,453	17,425	10,029	515,989	

Years in which claims were filed.	Number of invalid claims filed each year.	Per cent of claims allowed of each year's filing.	Years in which claims were filed.	Number of invalid claims filed each year.	Per cent of claims allowed of each year's filing.
1862	1,362	83.0	1879	36,825	89.4
1863	26,380	77.4	1880	110,673	79.0
1864	20,263	82.4	1881	18,455	65.2
1865	27,290	90.2	1882	29,004	63.7
1866	35,799	88.6	1883	35,039	62.3
1867	15,905	84.6	1884	28,962	60.2
1868	7,292	87.1	1885	27,959	61.6
1869	11,035	84.5	1886	35,292	65.2
1870	12,931	84.3	1887	36,204	61.9
1871	8,837	81.2	1888	47,349	58.8
1872	8,857	80.4	1889	51,919	49.4
1873	8,728	87.2	1890	71,318	27.9
1874	9,302	80.1	1891	20,199	13.6
1875	11,926	80.6	1892	17,254	4.7
1876	17,030	77.0	1893	9,120	0.075
1877	16,532	81.2			
1878	18,812	81.5			
			Total	833,342	.....

TABLE NO. 11.—Statement showing the different monthly rates of pension and the number pensioned at each rate, &c.—Continued.

ACT OF JUNEth 27, 1890.

Rate.	Invalids.			Widows, &c.		
	Army.	Navy.	Total.	Army.	Navy.	Total.
\$6.00.....	69,818	2,682	72,500			
7.00.....	5		5			
8.00.....	79,464	2,668	82,132	68,526	3,956	72,482
10.00.....	17,067	589	17,656			
11.00.....	1		1			
12.00.....	198,729	6,180	204,909	9,312	158	9,470
Total.....	365,084	12,119	377,203	77,838	4,114	81,952

Rate.	War of 1812.			War with Mexico.		
	Surviv- ors.	Widows.	Total.	Surviv- ors.	Widows.	Total.
\$8.00.....	80		80	14,093	7,362	21,455
12.00.....		5,410	5,410	4	2	6
15.00.....				2		2
16.00.....		1	1	2		2
18.00.....		1	1			
20.00.....	1	4	5	23	2	25
24.00.....				2		2
25.00.....	1	7	8	11	1	12
30.00.....	3	2	5	7	2	9
40.00.....	1		1	1		1
50.00.....				1		1
72.00.....				3		3
Total.....	86	5,425	5,511	14,149	7,369	21,518

TABLE No. 15.—The number of pensioners in each State and Territory of the United States and in each foreign country on the rolls June 30, 1893, and the amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year 1893 in each State and Territory and each foreign country.

United States.	No.	Amount.	Foreign countries.	No.	Amount.
Alabama	3,487	\$456,102.15	Argentine Republic.....	3	\$393.00
Alaska Territory.....	21	2,995.33	Australia	26	4,471.80
Arizona Territory.....	503	84,072.55	Austria-Hungary	19	3,594.00
Arkansas	9,794	1,523,308.58	Bahama	1	72.00
California	12,523	2,080,684.12	Belgium	8	2,056.53
Colorado	6,001	924,354.14	Bermuda	3	385.00
Connecticut.....	11,615	1,340,354.07	Bolivia	1	96.00
Delaware.....	2,690	458,058.62	Brazil	2	132.00
District of Columbia	8,665	1,713,739.97	British Columbia.....	37	5,790.03
Florida	2,468	376,496.07	Bulgaria	2	540.00
Georgia	3,017	365,573.01	Canada	2,002	345,088.92
Idaho	859	132,714.48	Central America	7	674.94
Illinois	68,718	11,019,932.98	Chile.....	6	794.53
Indiana	68,896	11,703,434.01	China	6	1,210.40
Indian Territory	2,341	312,246.12	Comoro Islands	1	54.67
Iowa	38,100	6,175,811.71	Corea	1	360.00
Kansas	43,353	7,103,003.74	Cuba	2	240.00
Kentucky	30,055	4,890,817.13	Denmark.....	20	3,411.93
Louisiana	4,315	670,219.86	Fiji Islands	1	96.00
Maine	20,370	3,433,172.33	France.....	55	10,580.07
Maryland	13,113	2,084,875.19	Germany.....	590	98,650.33
Massachusetts	40,305	6,881,243.00	Great Britain	740	126,990.48
Michigan	45,369	7,769,227.02	Greece	1	360.00
Minnesota	16,303	2,605,437.50	Guatemala	1	120.00
Mississippi.....	3,971	623,442.66	Hawaii.....	21	3,493.00
Missouri	53,439	8,846,521.92	Honduras	3	36.00
Montana	1,095	171,650.77	India.....	4	531.20
Nebraska	18,119	3,026,287.21	Italy	30	6,447.80
Nevada.....	235	36,609.28	Japan	4	924.12
New Hampshire.....	9,705	1,558,429.25	Liberia.....	3	216.00
New Jersey	20,507	3,289,172.94	Madeira.....	1	108.00
New Mexico Territory	1,099	187,029.29	Malta	2	252.00
New York	88,473	13,817,895.87	Mauritius.....	2	140.00
North Carolina	4,741	631,740.24	Mexico.....	57	11,058.00
North Dakota	1,514	226,432.82	Netherlands.....	13	2,229.00
Ohio.....	102,981	17,326,682.81	New Zealand	3	348.00
Oklahoma Territory	4,002	623,643.85	Nicaragua.....	2	339.20
Oregon	3,922	662,877.25	Norway.....	30	6,690.76
Pennsylvania	95,822	15,177,339.44	Peru	3	882.54
Rhode Island.....	4,221	468,801.38	Portugal.....	2	232.80
South Carolina	1,636	224,825.44	Roumania.....	1	240.00
South Dakota	5,070	820,874.61	Russia.....	3	564.60
Tennessee.....	16,343	2,922,002.57	Siam	1	271.20
Texas	7,471	1,025,377.80	St. Helena.....	1	179.60
Utah Territory.....	702	104,864.07	South African Republic.....	4	801.00
Vermont	10,068	1,706,065.90	Spain	7	1,371.73
Virginia	7,739	1,199,388.62	Sweden.....	32	5,839.80
Washington	4,683	706,434.16	Switzerland.....	83	14,905.33
West Virginia.....	13,296	2,130,009.72	Turkey	3	598.40
Wisconsin.....	27,612	4,378,353.50	West Indies.....	6	1,104.00
Wyoming.....	570	90,872.25			
Total.....	961,917	156,073,500.10	Total.....	3,256	666,967.04
			Addresses unknown	239	.....
			Grand total.....	966,012	156,740,467.14

TABLE No. 17.—Detailed report of work completed in the Army and Navy survivors' division from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893, inclusive, showing number of names, with post-office addresses, supplied to the adjudicating divisions, the special examination division, and to claimants or their attorneys.

	Total names.	Total cases.	Special names.
Eastern division.....	25,676	2,539	839
Middle division.....	29,712	2,853	1,098
Western division.....	42,877	4,019	1,499
Southern division.....	35,922	3,751	1,183
Old War and Navy division.....	8,405	1,405	1,711
Special examination division.....	3,716	407	244
Miscellaneous calls.....	91,441	14,594	13,867
Total.....	237,749	29,368	20,441

Total number of names, with post-office addresses, furnished in 29,368 cases.....	237,749
Addresses supplied to specified names.....	20,441
Circular list of officers and comrades.....	14,394
Letters and circular letters.....	1,640
Statistical cards written (July 1, 1892, to April 1, 1893).....	188,777
Calls on Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.....	1,295
Calls on Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.....	392
Calls on Navy Department.....	456
Post-office addresses of surgeons furnished.....	4,728

TABLE No. 18.—Report of the Mail Division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Original invalid cases*.....	1,182	1,212	1,029	992	828	860	696	796	762	582	529	605	10,074
Original widows' cases*.....	1,164	1,326	1,115	1,053	1,108	1,144	591	1,115	1,137	1,058	936	995	13,142
Original 1842 cases*.....	4	3	4	2	8	3	2	6	6	6	2	2	45
Original bounty land cases*.....	19	27	33	38	40	58	48	57	38	48	43	34	483
Original Navy cases*.....	60	61	89	82	65	61	48	38	37	38	34	37	651
Original old war, Mexican, Indian, and nurses.....	94	1,697	2,909	1,712	1,058	702	3,454	4,074	4,091	1,191	827	615	20,791
Applications for increase.....	5,926	8,354	6,687	6,358	4,917	5,198	4,053	4,074	4,091	3,157	3,044	2,260	58,125
Communications from the Departments.....	2,985	2,690	2,638	3,839	2,709	3,463	5,538	3,168	2,835	3,200	3,047	3,216	35,418
Applications (act June 27, 1890).....	13,261	14,478	11,713	10,637	10,383	9,414	7,848	8,194	7,707	6,900	5,332	4,078	110,014
Applications for accrued pension.....	733	856	780	688	716	898	683	883	779	676	662	689	9,145
Pieces of additional evidence.....	65,589	108,304	91,286	73,622	70,249	93,140	86,918	75,771	82,007	90,195	111,806	127,776	1,106,686
Fee agreements in duplicate.....	8,469	10,273	8,385	6,446	7,200	10,057	7,331	6,779	5,198	4,288	3,591	3,285	81,367
Applications for transfer.....	121	127	106	94	76	133	71	88	72	85	72	48	1,136
Applications for new certificate.....	174	207	195	176	151	234	192	235	217	212	181	119	2,336
Reports from Adjutant-General.....	15,652	9,988	8,738	13,484	12,000	13,410	8,519	10,819	9,323	14,475	10,982	12,110	139,690
Reports from Surgeon-General.....	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	19
Miscellaneous letters (not inquiries).....	16,117	14,459	12,364	11,541	11,855	14,702	12,570	15,979	15,473	18,519	19,147	21,969	184,695
Pension certificates returned by pension agents.....	5,325	4,538	4,215	9,252	4,756	4,378	6,275	3,674	2,869	3,005	1,999	4,047	52,333
Surgeons' certificates.....	25,953	20,640	18,995	25,901	25,333	24,567	18,842	17,898	18,689	16,177	16,669	14,746	244,420
Orders for medical examination returned.....	22,381	21,158	22,048	22,762	25,947	22,762	15,150	17,254	18,582	13,929	13,667	14,361	224,917
Accounts from examining surgeons.....	11,086	10,724	10,685	11,300	9,321	11,810	10,406	9,447	10,610	10,055	10,478	10,129	126,057
Reports and cases from special examiners.....	1,496	1,559	1,309	1,497	1,416	1,319	1,880	1,752	1,980	2,098	1,396	1,858	19,557
Reports from pension agents.....	140	156	101	132	119	106	122	136	123	126	149	149	1,568
Daily reports of special examiners.....	3,520	3,767	3,394	3,996	3,750	3,947	3,748	3,326	3,658	3,368	3,368	3,808	43,178
Credibility of witness circulars.....	4,498	3,677	2,618	3,168	3,106	4,851	3,559	5,211	4,529	6,611	6,969	7,906	56,706
Number of dead letters returned by Post-Office Department.....	3,874	3,213	2,715	2,271	2,301	2,398	2,283	2,186	2,665	2,301	3,090	2,600	31,957
Army and Navy survivors and statistical cards.....	314,592	321,787	31,301	3,151	2,599	3,047	2,598	2,852	3,027	2,623	1,334	605	371,859
Congressional communications.....	14,967	7,748	3,778	4,736	3,719	11,485	12,097	11,157	5,078	3,532	3,203	3,284	84,794
Letters of inquiry.....	83,470	89,027	69,261	88,636	99,794	85,052	76,973	87,270	77,115	69,810	63,762	58,783	948,789
Money received in mail.....	\$903.00	\$1,105.37	\$2,357.64	\$663.60	\$1,207.20	\$1,295.53	\$1,217.80	\$634.54	\$831.00	\$2,441.69	\$6,881.58	\$1,210.70	\$20,352.95
Postage stamps received in mail.....	438	517	514	463	560	562	635	812	359	363	378	371	5,962
MISCELLANEOUS.													
Number of foreign letters sent (postage prepaid).....	174	144	143	207	183	193	127	177	142	186	148	114	1,938
Total number of pieces received for the year.....	652,785	372,422	286,181	305,855	303,719	329,620	290,000	294,413	281,127	277,514	286,236	300,184	3,980,065
Total number of letters sent out for the year.....	297,169	178,607	170,333	195,186	188,467	186,182	160,837	188,464	158,506	207,923	235,542	197,295	2,269,430
Callison Adjutant-General sent (not included in letters sent).....	15,321	9,591	9,299	13,510	11,996	12,589	9,213	10,662	9,577	14,214	10,261	11,758	138,023
Blanks sent (not included in letters sent).....	1,780	1,614	1,710	2,036	1,022	2,123	2,153	1,986	1,500	1,478	815	857	19,154

* This includes duplicates.

TABLE No. 19.—Operations of the special examination service of the Office, showing investigations made, etc., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

	Number of investigations made, 1892.	Expenses in 1892.	Number of investigations made, 1893.	Expenses in 1893.
Cases returned by special examiners in the field.....	14,461		17,101	
Expenses of special examiners, subsistence.....		\$123,346.66		\$140,300.40
Expenses of special examiners, travel, etc. (including cost of travel over subsidized railroads).....		75,910.55		82,285.67
Total.....	14,461	199,257.21	17,101	222,586.07

Statement showing a comparison of work performed by special examiners, with cost of same, during fiscal years ending June 30, 1892 and 1893.

	1892.	1893.
Average number of examiners per month.....	114	129
Reports made.....	14,461	17,101
Average number of reports per examiner per month.....	10 $\frac{2}{3}$	11
Depositions taken.....	71,697	83,222
Average number of depositions per examiner per month.....	52 $\frac{2}{3}$	53 $\frac{2}{3}$
Expenses exclusive of salary.....	\$199,257.21	\$222,586.07
Average cost of each report.....	13.78	13.02
Average cost of each deposition.....	2.78	2.67

Work accomplished by review section during fiscal years ending June 30, 1892 and 1893.

	1892.	1892.	1893.	1893.
Reviewers employed, average number of.....		5		4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Days employed.....		1,180		1,028
Cases submitted for admission.....		1,484		1,762
Cases submitted for rejection.....		118		596
Cases submitted for further examination.....		8,589		8,546
Cases otherwise disposed of.....		1,043		1,056
Cases reviewed.....		11,234		11,960
Circulars, calls, and letters to special examiners.....		814		506
Cases in division July 1, 1892.....	3,517		5,967	
Cases received from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.....	11,035	14,532	18,478	24,445
Cases submitted to board of review.....	7,115		7,927	
Cases sent to admitted files.....	54		24	
Cases sent to other divisions.....	1,416	8,585	1,943	9,894
Total number of cases in division July 1, 1892 and 1893.....		5,967		14,551
Cases detailed to special examiners in field.....				
Original examination.....	9,637		14,495	
Further examination.....	9,053		9,630	
Criminal examination.....	111	18,801	1,143	25,268
Reports made by special examiners upon cases returned from the field.....		16,568		20,108

TABLE No. 20.—Names of surviving widows of Revolutionary soldiers who have been regularly paid their pensions to the close of the fiscal year 1893, with their ages and places of residence at that date.

Name.	Age.	Name of soldier.	Service.	Town.	State.
Aldrich, Lovey.....	93	Aldrich, Caleb...	New Hampshire and Rhode Is- land.	San Diego.....	California.
Brown, Mary.....	88	Brown, Joseph....	Pennsylvania..	Knoxville.....	Tennessee.
Cloud, Nancy.....	80	Cloud, William...	Virginia.....	Chum.....	Virginia.
Chadwick, Susannah*	78	Chadwick, Elihu..	New York.....	Emporium.....	Pennsylvania.
Dabney, Sarah.....	93	Dabney, John Q..	Virginia.....	Barry.....	Illinois.
Damon, Esther S.*	79	Damon, Noah.....	Massachusetts..	Plymouth Union.	Vermont.
Hurlburt, Sarah C.*	75	Weeks, Elijah....	do.....	Chatham Valley.	Pennsylvania.
Jones, Nancy.....	79	Darling, James...	North Carolina.	Jonesboro.....	Tennessee.
Mayo, Rebecca.....	80	Mayo, Stephen...	Virginia.....	Newbern.....	Virginia.
Newton, Mary.....	89	Jordan, John....	do.....	Athens.....	Georgia.
Richardson, Patty..	92	Richardson, God- frey.....	New York.....	East Bethel.....	Vermont.
Smith, Meridy.....	88	Smith, William...	North Carolina.	Newton.....	Georgia.
Snead, Mary.....	77	Snead, Bowdoin...	Virginia.....	Parksley.....	Virginia.
Slaughter, Ann M.*	83	Slaughter, Philip.	do.....	Mitchell Station.	Do.
Thatcher, Frances.....	83	Thatcher, Abijah.	Connecticut....	Norwich.....	Connecticut.
Turner, Azenath.....	83	Durham, Samuel..	do.....	Manchester.....	New York.
Weatherman, Nancy.	88	Glasecock, Robert.	Virginia.....	Lienback.....	Tennessee.

*Daughters pensioned by special act.

TABLE No. 21.—Names of 86 surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 on the pension rolls June 30, 1893, with their ages and residences at that date.

Name.	Age.	Service (troops).	Town.	State.
Allen, Josiah.....	93	Mississippi.....	P. K.....	Indian Territory.
Ames, David H.....	100	New York.....	Jerseyville.....	Illinois.
Atchinson, Austin..	102	do.....	Spencerport.....	New York.
Allen, George R.....	99	do.....	Norwood.....	Do.
Bacon, Zephaniah.....	100	do.....	Pattens Mills.....	Do.
Bartoo, Samuel A.....	96	do.....	Cottage.....	Do.
Brown, Hosea.....	101	do.....	Drain.....	Oregon.
Buttington, Stephen	98	Massachusetts..	Swamsc Center.	Massachusetts.
Casteel, Samuel.....	96	Pennsylvania.....	East Brook.....	Pennsylvania.
Churchill, Benjamin	98	New York.....	Mount Pleasant	Illinois.
Clark, George W.....	97	Virginia.....	Beatrice.....	Nebraska.
Cleveland, Moses.....	94	New York.....	National Home	Wisconsin.
Clapp, Chester.....	99	do.....	Ballston.....	New York.
Coffman, Joseph.....	91	United States.....	Millsap.....	Texas.
Condit, Moses.....	98	New Jersey.....	Orange.....	New Jersey.
Cortelyou, Jaques.....	97	New York.....	Hopewell.....	New York.
Corbin, Joab.....	94	do.....	Lapeer.....	Michigan.
Covenhoven, Elias E.	99	do.....	Petries Corners	New York.
Cronk, Hiram.....	93	do.....	North Western	Do.
Curd, Jarrot.....	97	Tennessee.....	Pine Wood.....	Tennessee.
Cypher, John.....	98	New York.....	Farmers Creek	Michigan.
Dally, Abraham.....	98	do.....	Brooklyn.....	New York.
Daniels, Clark.....	98	Vermont.....	Morganville.....	Do.
Dennis, William M.....	100	Georgia.....	Eatonton.....	Georgia.
Dawson, John.....	104	United States.....	Torre Haute.....	Indiana.
Downey, John.....	106	South Carolina..	Allen Factory	Alabama.
Dronillard, Joseph.....	96	United States.....	Gallipolis.....	Ohio.
Emmons, Samuel.....	98	New York.....	Brewerton.....	New York.
Follet, Oren.....	96	U. S. (Navy).....	Cincinnati.....	Ohio.
Franklin, Andrew.....	100	Ohio.....	Burlington.....	Kansas
Ferguson, Jared.....	96	United States.....	Decorah.....	Iowa.
Glenn, Elijah.....	97	Maryland.....	Newark.....	New Jersey.
Hooper, James.....	90	U. S. (Navy).....	Baltimore.....	Maryland.
Higgins, Samuel C.....	93	Massachusetts.....	West Gorham	Maine.
Hudson, Joel.....	98	New York.....	Springwater.....	New York.
Humphrey, Leavitt.....	91	Massachusetts.....	Brookline.....	Massachusetts.
Ireland, John W.....	105	United States.....	Hamptonville.....	North Carolina.
Jones, George W.....	90	do.....	Washington.....	Dist. of Columbia.
Kinsel, John.....	94	Massachusetts.....	Hager City.....	Wisconsin.
Klock, Abraham.....	92	New York.....	Brier Hill.....	New York.
Lumberson, John.....	87	United States.....	Baltimore.....	Maryland.
Lowell, James B.....	96	Massachusetts.....	Liverpool.....	Ohio.
Lyon, Alex.....	96	New York.....	Park City.....	Utah.
Lejenne, Laman.....	97	Louisiana.....	Thibodeaux.....	Louisiana.
Lints, Frederick.....	98	New York.....	Alder Creek.....	New York.
Miller, Charles.....	99	do.....	Boonville.....	Do.

TABLE NO. 21.—Names of 86 surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 on the pension rolls June 30, 1893, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Age.	Service (troops).	Town.	State.
Mickley, Daniel	97	Pennsylvania	Waynesboro	Pennsylvania.
Markle, Frederick	98	New York	Hurley	New York.
Morris, Henry	93	do	Port Chester	Do.
Moss, William C.		Connecticut	Stonington	Connecticut.
McCoy, David	103	Kentucky	Redland	California.
Mitchell, James W. L.	96	Massachusetts	Keens Mills	Maine.
Nye, Cornelius		United States	Lynn	Massachusetts.
Orsburn, David	95	New York	Tupper Plains	Ohio.
Packard, Samuel	90	Massachusetts	Lockland	Maine.
Phillips, Henry	99	United States	Lawton Station	New York.
Parks, Davis	98	New York	De Witt	Michigan.
Peavey, John W.	95	New Hampshire	Braintree	Vermont.
Pratt, Samuel, jr.	94	New York	West Sumter	Michigan.
Putnam, Newell	98	do	Newark	New Jersey.
Robinson, Thomas	96	Connecticut	Wolcott	Connecticut.
Robinson, James	98	United States	Livia	Kentucky.
Raymond, Daniel	99	Massachusetts	Raymond	Pennsylvania.
Root, Amon	100	Connecticut	Whitewater	Wisconsin.
Ray, Leonard	97	United States	Gilmer	Texas.
Richards, Isaac	98	Massachusetts	East Machias	Maine.
Smith, Elezer	97	New Hampshire	Alexandria	New Hampshire.
Sparrow, Harvey	97	Massachusetts	East Orleans	Massachusetts.
Soule, Israel	99	do	Westport Point	Do.
Spinney, Thomas	92	Maine	Parkers Head	Maine.
Smart, Edward	96	Massachusetts	North Dixmont	Do.
Seruton, Miles	101	New Hampshire	Merrill	New Hampshire.
Smith, Nathaniel	103	New York	Hempstead	New York.
Sherer, John	104	do	Paris	Michigan.
Sturtevant, T. M.	93	do	Madison	New Jersey.
Simpson, Presley	97	Virginia	Paris	Kentucky.
Sexton, Isaiah	88	New York	Reeds	Michigan.
Sevey, Ira	94	United States	Mount Vernon	Maine.
Tappen, Charles B.	96	New York	New York City	New York.
Thomas, —	95	United States	Millington	Michigan.
Townley, Joseph	93	Pennsylvania	Chili	Ohio.
Walton, Andrew	86	New York	Saybrook	Do.
Whitney, Nathan	102	do	Franklin	Illinois.
Ware, Silas	97	do	Waukesha	Wisconsin.
Wood, Jabin	98	do	South Richland	New York.
Yancey, William R.	92	United States	Daphne	Alabama.

PENSIONS AND PENSION APPEALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1893.

To the Secretary:

I have the honor to submit my report of the work done by the Board of Pension Appeals, under my supervision and that of my predecessor, from the beginning of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1892, to the present time. This work relates to the adjudication of claims for pension which are appealed to the Secretary from the adverse action of the Commissioner of Pensions; to the final disposition and decision of such other appeals from the Commissioner as involve questions of attorneyship and of fees in pension cases, and also to correspondence with claimants and attorneys, having reference to such appeals. The amount of work accomplished, including decisions prepared and current correspondence, is summarized in the following tabulated statements:

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

TABLE I.

ORIGINAL APPEALS.

Statement showing disposition of pension claims from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

	Appeals pending on the first day of the month.	Appeals filed during the month.	Total.	Action of the Pension Office sustained.	Action of the Pension Office reversed.	Reconsidered by the Pension Office pending appeal.	Appeals dismissed.	Total appeals disposed of.
1892.								
July	4,349	320	4,669	241	46	22	12	321
August	4,348	3	4,351	314	55	3	6	378
September	3,973	890	4,863	246	27	24	21	318
October	4,545	407	4,952	217	49	19	20	305
November	4,647	326	4,973	213	73	5	19	315
December	4,668	305	4,963	198	45	14	17	274
1893.								
January	4,689	379	5,068	297	28	19	38	382
February	4,686	364	5,050	251	29	21	7	308
March	4,742	369	5,111	358	54	18	17	447
April	4,664	462	5,126	284	29	6	22	341
May	4,785	491	5,276	446	31	12	39	528
June	4,748	204	4,952	415	19	9	52	495
July	4,457							
Totals		4,520		3,485	485	172	270	4,412

TABLE II.

MOTIONS FOR RECONSIDERATION.

Statement showing disposition of motions for reconsideration from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

	Motions for reconsideration pending on the first of the month.	Motions for reconsideration filed during the month.	Total.	Motions for reconsideration overruled.	Motions for reconsideration sustained.	Reconsidered and allowed by the Commissioner of Pensions.	Motions for reconsideration dismissed.	Total motions for reconsideration disposed of.	Letters referred to the Commissioner of Pensions.	Letters sent.
1892.										
July	182	17	199	14	.....	3	.....	17	815	600
August	182	1	183	17	1	.....	.....	18	640	330
September	165	34	199	9	3	.....	.....	15	1,295	1,165
October	184	21	205	23	4	.....	.....	27	775	640
November	178	36	214	20	.....	.....	.....	20	1,220	895
December	194	20	214	25	3	1	.....	29	1,105	845
1893.										
January	185	9	194	13	.....	1	1	15	1,295	935
February	179	21	200	10	.....	.....	.....	10	1,225	945
March	190	28	218	25	3	.....	.....	28	1,625	1,135
April	190	21	211	26	1	.....	.....	29	1,405	1,065
May	182	12	194	27	2	.....	.....	31	1,655	1,265
June	163	13	176	25	3	.....	.....	28	800	605
July	148									
Totals		233		234	20	12	1	267	13,855	10,425

TABLE III.

FEE APPEALS.

Statement showing disposition of appeals relating to attorneyship and fees from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

	Fee appeals pending on the first of the month.	Fee appeals filed during the month.	Total.	Action of the Pension Office sustained.	Action of the Pension Office reversed.	Reconsidered by the Pension Office pending appeal.	Fee appeals dismissed.	Total fee appeals disposed of during the month.
1892.								
July	75	36	111	16	3	9	.....	23
August	83	6	89	31	2	10	.....	43
September	46	61	107	29	6	10	1	46
October	61	23	84	9	3	11	.....	23
November	61	70	131	44	3	21	2	70
December	61	57	118	26	1	12	.....	39
1893.								
January	79	85	164	28	7	14	.....	49
February	115	47	162	32	5	17	.....	54
March	108	97	205	33	7	9	.....	49
April	156	31	187	27	4	12	1	44
May	143	89	232	77	2	29	3	111
June	112	64	176	58	3	16	.....	77
July	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals .....	.....	657	.....	410	46	170	7	633

RECAPITULATION.

ORIGINAL APPEALS.

Appeals pending July 1, 1892	4,340
Appeals filed from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	4,520
Total	8,860
Appeals wherein Pension Office was sustained	3,485
Appeals wherein Pension Office was reversed	485
Appeals reconsidered by Pension Office pending appeal	172
Appeals dismissed	270
Total	4,412
Appeals pending July 1, 1893	4,457

MOTIONS FOR RECONSIDERATION.

Motions for reconsideration pending July 1, 1892	182
Motions for reconsideration filed from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	233
Total	415
Motions for reconsideration overruled	234
Motions for reconsideration sustained	20
Motions for reconsideration allowed by Pension Office	12
Motions for reconsideration dismissed	1
Total	267
Motions for reconsideration pending July 1, 1893	148

FEE APPEALS.

Fee appeals pending July 1, 1892	75
Fee appeals filed from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	657
Total	732
Fee appeals wherein Pension Office was sustained	410
Fee appeals wherein Pension Office was reversed	46
Fee appeals reconsidered by Pension Office pending appeal	170
Fee appeals dismissed	7
Total	633
Fee appeals pending July 1, 1893	99

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters referred to the Commissioner of Pensions	13,855
Letters sent	10,425

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT.

In addition to the foregoing tables embracing the work of the last fiscal year, the following tabulated statements showing the amount of work done from July 1, 1893, to November 1, 1893, is submitted :

TABLE IV.

ORIGINAL APPEALS.

Statement showing disposition of pension claims from July 1, 1893, to November 1, 1893.

	Appeals pending on the first day of the month.	Appeals filed during the month.	Total.	Action of the Pension Office sustained.	Action of the Pension Office reversed.	Reconsidered by the Pension Office pending appeal.	Appeals dismissed.	Total appeals disposed of.
1893.								
July	4,457	165	4,622	397	22	5	73	427
August	4,185	53	4,238	308	4	7	79	398
September	2,840	238	4,073	298	14	7	46	365
October	2,713	135	3,848	197	7	2	24	230
November	3,618							
Total		591		1,140	47	21	222	1,430

TABLE V.

MOTIONS FOR RECONSIDERATION.

Statement showing disposition of motions for reconsideration from July 1, 1893, to November 1, 1893.

	Motions for reconsideration pending on the first of the month.	Motions for reconsideration filed during the month.	Total.	Motions for reconsideration overruled.	Motions for reconsideration sustained.	Reconsidered and allowed by the Commissioner of Pensions.	Motions for reconsideration dismissed.	Total motions for reconsideration disposed of.	Letters referred to the Commissioner of Pensions.	Letters sent.
1893.										
July	148	5	153	11	1		2	14	1,165	855
August	139	7	146	21	1		2	24	1,062	777
September	123	5	127	10	1	2		12	687	594
October	115	9	124	16	1	1		18	795	585
November	106									
Total		26		58	3	3	4	68	3,700	2,811

TABLE VI.

FEE APPEALS.

Statement showing disposition of appeals relating to attorneyship and fees from July 1, 1893, to November 1, 1893.

	Fee appeals pending on the first of the month.	Fee appeals filed during the month.	Total.	Action of the Pension Office sustained.	Action of the Pension Office reversed.	Reconsidered by the Pension Office pending appeal.	Fee appeals dismissed.	Total fee appeals disposed of during the month.
1893.								
July	99	38	137	35	9	18	2	57
August	80	23	103	19	12	9	.....	39
September	73	62	135	42	1	15	.....	59
October	76	26	102	18	.....	2	.....	21
November	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	149	.....	114	7	44	2	167

RECAPITULATION.

ORIGINAL APPEALS.

Appeals pending July 1, 1893.....	4,457
Appeals filed from July 1, 1893, to November 1, 1893.....	591
Total	5,048
Appeals wherein Pension Office was sustained	1,140
Appeals wherein Pension Office was reversed	47
Appeals reconsidered by Pension Office pending appeal.....	21
Appeals dismissed.....	999
Total	1,430
Appeals pending November 1, 1893.....	3,618

MOTIONS FOR RECONSIDERATION.

Motions for reconsideration pending July 1, 1893.....	148
Motions for reconsideration filed from July 1, 1893, to November 1, 1893.....	26
Total	174
Motions for reconsideration overruled	58
Motions for reconsideration sustained	3
Motions for reconsideration allowed by Pension Office	3
Motions for reconsideration dismissed.....	4
Total	68
Motions for reconsideration pending November 1, 1893	106

FEE APPEALS.

Fee appeals pending July 1, 1893	99
Fee appeals filed from July 1, 1893, to November 1, 1893.....	149
Total	258
Fee appeals wherein Pension Office was sustained	114
Fee appeals wherein Pension Office was reversed	7
Fee appeals reconsidered by Pension Office pending appeal.....	44
Fee appeals dismissed	2
Total	167
Fee appeals pending November 1, 1893.....	81

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters referred to the Commissioner of Pensions.....	3,709
Letters sent	2,801

THE WORK.

The business transacted, as indicated by the foregoing tabulated statements, has been accomplished with commendable thoroughness, and bears testimony to the industry, efficiency, and cheerfulness with which the members and employes of the board of pension appeals have labored to dispose of the number of appeals and motions for reconsideration with which the docket has been crowded. Your attention is called to the fact of the comparatively few instances wherein the action of the Commissioner of Pensions has been overruled in proportion to the whole number of claims considered, evincing, as it does, the care with which the rulings of the Department are followed and observed by the Bureau of Pensions. The instances where the action of the Commissioner has been reversed on appeal are chiefly in cases wherein the evidence was of a more or less conflicting, doubtful, or complicated character, or in which arose certain questions of law the proper decision of which required an authoritative expression of opinion from this Department.

RECENT IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

Since my incumbency of the office of Assistant Secretary of this Department, several very important decisions have been rendered which have tended to change to some extent, and, it is believed, improve the practice of the Bureau of Pensions in the adjudication of pension cases, and by which some grave errors in the administration of the pension laws have been corrected. One of the most important of these, and the one which has been most far reaching in its effects and consequences, and has attracted public attention and comment to a greater degree than any other, was the decision rendered May 27, 1893, in the case of Charles T. Bennett, late of Company F, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, by which the proper and legal basis of pension under the second section of the act of June 27, 1890, was defined, and in pursuance of which you revoked Order No. 164 of the late Commissioner of Pensions, and abrogated the illegal and improper practices thereunder. Although said decision has been very severely criticised in certain quarters, it is to be noted that it is strictly in line with decisions of my immediate predecessors in the cases of Washington Borden, rendered August 3, 1892 (6 P. D., 17); Patrick Carroll, rendered February 1, 1893 (*Ibid.*, 259), and Henry H. Weihe, rendered January 7, 1893 (*Ibid.*, 193). Under this decision the practice of the Bureau of Pensions has been made to conform to the provisions of the law, and the improper and illegal disbursement of very large amounts of public money has been stopped.

Under a decision rendered by me June 27, 1893, the benefits of the act of August 5, 1892, granting pensions to Army nurses, were extended to women who were employed in hospitals superintending and preparing proper and suitable diet for the sick and wounded under the directions of the surgeons in charge, upon their making the proof and fulfilling the conditions required by the terms of the act, thus securing to this class of most worthy and deserving applicants, who were clearly included within the terms of the statute, their rights thereunder, which had previously been denied them.

In the case of Joseph P. Smith, a decision was rendered August 15, 1893, deciding and defining the amount fixed by law for the fees of attorneys in claims for increase of pension under the act of June 27,

1890, by which a saving of many thousand dollars to pensioners was accomplished.

In the case of Timothy L. Carley, a decision was rendered August 18, 1893, which definitely fixed and established the date of the commencement of a pension granted under the provisions of the second section of the act of June 27, 1890, a subject upon which there had previously existed a great deal of uncertainty and confusion in the practice of the Bureau of Pensions.

The foregoing are a few of the more important decisions that have been rendered, wherein the former holdings of the Department and the practice of the Bureau have been departed from or modified, and are merely mentioned to show the character and nature of such changes as I have thought were necessary. In the vast majority of cases decided by me the former rulings and decisions of the Department have been followed, and in no instance have they been disturbed or modified, except where it appeared that the plain requirements of the law or the good of the service demanded such action.

In this connection it is proper to state that since the last report of the Assistant Secretary the sixth volume of "Decisions of the Department of the Interior in Appealed Pension Claims," with a topical index to, and concise notes of, the decisions contained in the six volumes of the series, has been published, embracing the decisions selected for publication down to March 11, 1893, during the incumbency of my predecessor.

The seventh volume, embracing decisions rendered under my own supervision, is now in course of preparation upon the same plan pursued since the commencement of the publication of the series.

RULES OF PRACTICE.

Upon taking charge of the office of Assistant Secretary I soon discovered that the practice of this Department and of the Bureau of Pensions relative to the granting, hearing, and adjudication of appeals in pension and fee cases was in a very unsatisfactory state.

Rules of practice in appeal cases had, from time to time, been promulgated by former Secretaries of the Interior, but appear to have never been strictly enforced, and had been suffered, to a great extent at least, to fall into disuse.

I therefore prepared a new code of rules for the government of the practice of this Department and the Bureau of Pensions in appealed pension cases, which were submitted to you, and approved and promulgated September 9, 1893.

It is believed that a strict enforcement of these Rules of Practice will not only tend to expedite the business of the Department and the Bureau, but will be of great benefit to both the attorneys and claimants for pension.

REORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF PENSION APPEALS.

The membership of the board of pension appeals having been increased by the act of Congress making appropriation for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, from three to nine, the board was reorganized in October, 1886, by an order of the Secretary of the Interior, into three divisions, each consisting of three members. These divisions acted upon appeals independently and without direct reference to each

other, the controlling idea and purpose of this organization being that each division of the board should decide and dispose of appeals in certain distinct classes of pension claims, namely: Original invalid claims by one division, increase claims by another, and dependent, widow's, and restoration claims by a third. It was, however, very soon rendered manifest that this division of the work was wholly impracticable, owing to the impossibility of the Bureau of Pensions to report upon the appealed cases in the order named, and, also, to the fact of the great multiplication of appeals at times in one class of pension claims over the others. Therefore, all distinction between the character of the work performed and the class of appealed pension claims passed upon by the different divisions of the board was soon abandoned, but the organization into three separate divisions was continued long after the reason for it had ceased to exist, and notwithstanding the fact that it tended very seriously to impair that harmony of action and uniformity in the decisions of the board which was absolutely necessary to the accomplishment of the best results, and also unnecessarily added very greatly to the labors of the Assistant Secretary.

Believing that the work would be greatly benefited, as well as expedited, by a different organization, I, with your sanction and approval, proceeded, soon after taking charge of this work, to reorganize said board into one body, under the immediate control of a chairman and assistant chairman, selected from the members of the board, upon the same general plan with all other divisions of your office. This plan of organization has now been in operation for several months, and I am pleased to be able to state that it has fully met my expectations, and has proved highly satisfactory both in rendering the decisions of the board more generally harmonious, in preventing the preparation of conflicting decisions on the same subjects, and, also, in expediting the work of the board in disposing of cases on appeal.

Under the present organization of the board all decisions are carefully reviewed and initialed by the chairman and assistant chairman before being presented to me, when they are again examined, revised if necessary, and then approved and signed.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to call attention to the fact, appearing from the foregoing supplemental tabulated statements, embracing the period from July 1, 1893, to the present time, that for the first time in several years past there has been a steady gain in the number of appeals disposed of during the last six months over the number filed during the same period, and it is hoped that by the end of a year from this date the present large accumulation of appeals may, in great part, be disposed of, and the docket cleared of, practically, all but current business.

I am encouraged in this expectation from the fact also appearing from the foregoing tabulated statements that on the 15th day of April, 1893, when I entered upon the duties of my office, 5,041 cases were undisposed of on appeal to the Secretary. Besides disposing of cases equal to the number appealed since that date, the accumulated appeals have been reduced to 3,805.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Assistant Secretary.

Hon. HOKE SMITH.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

CENSUS OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., July 31, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of the Census Office from the date of my last report, June 30, 1892, up to date.

The organization of the office into 9 divisions instead of 25, which was effected previous to the date of my last report, has been continued, and the work of each has progressed satisfactorily and is now nearing completion.

CONDITION OF THE REPORTS.

In addition to the regular volumes which will form the final report, the following monographs are in print and will soon be published:

Special Report on the Vital Statistics of Baltimore and the District of Columbia.
Manufactures of the City of New York.

Special Report on Textiles.

Special Report on Electrical Industries of New York State.

Special Report on Transportation on the Pacific Coast.

Volume I of the Compendium was published more than a year ago, and of the second volume 606 pages are plated and 148 are in type.

The following volumes of the final report have been published and the first two named distributed:

Mineral Resources of the United States.

Wealth, Debt, and Taxation—Part I: Public Indebtedness.

Alaska.

The present condition of all the reports can be seen from the following table:

SUMMARY OF FINAL REPORTS AND COMPENDIUM.

Titles.	Number of pages.		
	Total.	In type.	Plated.
Mineral Industries	874	.....	874
Wealth, Debt, and Taxation	902	.....	902
Alaska	294	.....	294
Indians	886	127	759
Transportation	560	108	452
Vital and Social Statistics	791	242	549
Insurance	768	294	474
Manufactures	328	328	.....
Crime, Pauperism, and Benevolence	637	347	290
Churches .....	.....	.....	.....
Population	541	541	.....
Fish and Fisheries .....	.....	.....	.....
Education .....	.....	.....	.....
Agriculture .....	.....	.....	.....
Farms, Homes, and Mortgages .....	.....	.....	.....
Compendium—Part I	1,098	.....	1,098
Do.....Part II	754	148	606
Total	8,433	2,135	6,298

SUMMARY OF BULLETINS.

	No. of pages.
Regular Bulletins.....	4,850
Extra Bulletins.....	1,216
Total.....	6,066

RECAPITULATION.

Final Reports and Compendium.....	8,433
Bulletins.....	6,066
Total.....	14,499

BULLETINS.

The immediate publication by means of preliminary bulletins of results obtained in each branch of inquiry has proved a most useful and popular feature of the Eleventh Census. At the date of my last report 223 of these bulletins, with a total of nearly 5,000 pages, had been published or were at that time in type. Since then 205 have been issued, comprising about 1,100 pages. As the final reports approach completion the number of these preliminary publications proportionally decreases, and but few more will be necessary.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

The total disbursements on account of the Eleventh Census up to and including July 31, 1893, amounted to \$4,468,582.81, paid from appropriations, as follows:

Expenses Eleventh Census.....	\$7,719,903.59
Farms, homes, and mortgages.....	1,151,157.12
Printing, engraving, and binding.....	597,522.10
Total.....	9,468,582.81

The foregoing amount is chargeable to branches of investigations as follows:

Census proper.....	\$836,497.80
Printing and stationery.....	737,452.16
Supervisors.....	270,554.99
Enumerators.....	2,485,622.88
Population and social statistics.....	1,524,490.70
Manufactures.....	920,945.63
Agriculture.....	404,207.57
Vital statistics and special classes.....	301,330.06
Wealth, debt, and taxation.....	185,397.29
Farms, homes, and mortgages.....	1,169,766.57
Mines and mining.....	196,119.71
Fish and fisheries.....	140,256.09
Transportation.....	140,786.61
Insurance.....	47,598.36
Churches.....	47,136.51
Pauperism and crime.....	60,419.88
Total.....	9,468,582.81

The following table gives the total number of clerks carried on the pay roll during each month since the date of my last report, and is a continuation of the table on page 11 of that report:

Months.	Total number on pay rolls.	Total amount of pay rolls.
July, 1892	1, 221	\$77, 341. 40
August, 1892	1, 228	77, 266. 65
September, 1892	1, 235	74, 932. 25
October, 1892	1, 255	78, 412. 05
November, 1892	1, 150	75, 004. 70
December, 1892	1, 155	73, 670. 50
January, 1893	1, 174	75, 636. 50
February, 1893	1, 172	69, 370. 05
March, 1893	1, 206	77, 203. 45
April, 1893	1, 177	71, 379. 55
May, 1893	1, 099	69, 656. 05
June, 1893	1, 070	65, 789. 50
July, 1893	1, 050	66, 207. 20
Total		951, 869. 85
Total to June 30, 1892		3, 194, 695. 15
Grand total to July 31, 1893		4, 146, 565. 00

ADMINISTRATION.

As will be seen by the foregoing table, the clerical force of the office numbered 1,050 on July 31, 1893. The number of employés was largely reduced last fall, but since then it has not been found possible to make any material decrease without detriment to the work. And yet, although the office force has remained nearly stationary, there has really been a very large reduction in the number of employés, as the services of nearly all the special agents engaged in fieldwork and performing other duties outside of the office have terminated.

POPULATION DIVISION.

In this division the running of the cards through the tabulating machines for the purpose of compiling the data called for on the population schedule has been continued during the year. In all, three complete runs of the whole number of cards will be necessary. One of these runs had been finished previous to the date of my last report. The second run, together with 25,000,000 cards of the third run, has been made within the time covered by the present report. As each of these runs involves the handling of over 60,000,000 cards, and as the average daily number per clerk is about 5,000, it will be seen that this work involves a great expenditure of time and labor.

As stated above, the present run of the cards is the last which involves handling the whole number, but several supplementary compilations will remain to be made, such as those for ascertaining information as to occupations, number of aliens, extent of illiteracy, language, survivors of the war, etc. As the results of these compilations, however, relate only to distinct classes of the population, they are naturally among the last secured, and the cards for each class can be sorted out from the main body of the cards and the remainder finally disposed of.

As originally contemplated, a thorough compilation and analysis of the facts concerning these and other subjects was to be made, but the limitation of the office by act of Congress to the present calendar year rendered it necessary that the work outlined should be abridged to an

extent which would permit compilation of the most essential features only, and while the facts relating to our alien and illiterate population and to the survivors of the war are important and desirable in connection with the absorbing questions of immigration and pensions, the occupations of the people are of still greater statistical importance, and have therefore been given precedence.

It is not probable that any of the subjects mentioned can be reached after the completion of the occupation count, which will be next in order and which will take very nearly the whole remaining time. The work of sorting out the cards for the classes mentioned, as well as for those owning or renting homes or farms, which is being done during the present count, will be continued, and at the end all cards for each class will be grouped and most conveniently arranged for the further compilation of any combinations of facts either possible or desirable in relation to that particular class.

Eight bulletins were prepared and issued during the year. Part I of the compendium was issued, containing 913 pages of matter, exclusive of that relating to Alaska, which was also revised and prepared for publication in this division. All of the population matter for Part II of the compendium, making 100 pages, was completed, copy furnished the printer, and page proofs revised. The copy for Part I of the final report upon population, making about 1,000 pages, was transmitted to the printer complete.

MANUFACTURES.

The tabulation of returns for the general report on all classes of industry for the United States has been completed with the exception of those for the States of Wisconsin and Wyoming, and the comparison of these tabulations with the returns has been completed for the States and Territories in alphabetical order to and including Tennessee.

The collection of statistics in the principal cities, which was suspended June, 1891, was resumed during the past year, and the recanvass in 361 cities completed, about 25,000 additional returns being secured.

One hundred and fifty-five bulletins on the manufactures of cities and for selected industries have been published; also synopses of the reports on the iron and steel industries of the Western States and New York and New Jersey. Monographs on the manufactures of the city of New York and on the electrical industries of the State of New York have been sent to the printer. The final report on the manufacture of wool, hosiery and knit goods, cotton, silk, and dyeing and finishing of textiles, has also been prepared, and proof is now being corrected. The special reports on the manufacture of chemicals and glue, also a partial report on salt, have been prepared, and will soon be in the hands of the printer. The returns for the manufacture of gas, iron and steel, glass, coke, and petroleum have been tabulated for the special reports, and preliminary totals prepared.

Returns for the States and Territories in alphabetical order to and including New York have been tabulated for special reports on agricultural implements, brickyards, boots and shoes, paper mills, flour and grist mills, cheese, butter, and condensed milk, slaughtering and meat packing, and carriages and wagons, factory product.

The returns for shipbuilding and clay and pottery have been tabulated on sheets for the general report. About 11,000 returns have been received of special schedules on printing, publishing, and the periodical press. Of these about 9,000 have been tabulated for the special report, and the tabulation of the remaining 2,000 is in progress.

The tabulation of returns for lumber, sawmills, timber products, and tar and turpentine has been completed, and preliminary totals are being prepared.

Tables of manufacturing industries in 165 cities of 20,000 and over have been completed for use in the Compendium; also tables for the same cities, giving the data in detail for the final report, together with a full presentation of statistics of labor and wages in 50 selected industries for these cities.

AGRICULTURE.

During the year this division has been engaged in compiling and tabulating the returns from the agricultural schedules, and has issued the following bulletins:

Cereal production in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Mississippi, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Texas, Oklahoma; cotton productions completed for the United States.

A summary has been prepared and bulletins consolidated for the production of cereals for the United States.

Bulletins have also been issued on artesian wells used for irrigating purposes and irrigation in the State of Washington. A special report on irrigation has been completed and is being prepared for publication.

The statistics of neat cattle, dairy products, and swine have been tabulated. Those of sheep and wool are prepared for the final report, and, including the text, are ready for the printer. The statistics of valuation and acreage of farms have been tabulated for 34 States; of grass lands and forage crops for 21 States; of peas and beans for 43 States.

FARMS, HOMES, AND MORTGAGES.

The tabulation of all particulars has been completed for 4,993,461 mortgages in 31 States, as shown in the following list:

	Mortgages.		Mortgages.
Arizona	5, 062	Minnesota	390, 040
Arkansas	80, 673	Mississippi	99, 797
California	245, 656	Montana	12, 654
Colorado	118, 072	Nevada	3, 348
Connecticut	90, 867	New Hampshire	41, 250
Delaware	17, 671	New Mexico	7, 459
District of Columbia	35, 150	New York	711, 576
Florida	42, 039	Oregon	54, 940
Georgia	103, 274	Pennsylvania	1, 038, 982
Idaho	8, 087	Rhode Island	31, 985
Indiana	360, 749	Utah	17, 108
Kentucky	168, 900	Vermont	61, 379
Louisiana	60, 268	Wisconsin	321, 376
Maine	90, 343	Wyoming	4, 864
Maryland	88, 129		
Massachusetts	250, 880	Total	4, 993, 461
Michigan	430, 883		

The work of the year in this tabulation represents 54 per cent of the entire work of tabulation of real estate mortgages.

The tabulation for proprietorship of and indebtedness on farms and homes was begun and completed for 5,894,839 families in 23 States, as shown in the following list:

	Families.		Families.
Arizona	13, 495	New Mexico.....	35, 504
Connecticut.....	165, 890	New York.....	1, 308, 015
District of Columbia.....	43, 967	Pennsylvania.....	1, 061, 626
Georgia.....	352, 059	Rhode Island.....	75, 010
Idaho.....	18, 113	South Carolina.....	222, 941
Iowa.....	388, 517	Tennessee.....	334, 194
Maryland.....	202, 179	Utah.....	38, 816
Massachusetts.....	479, 790	Vermont.....	75, 869
Minnesota.....	247, 975	Wisconsin.....	335, 456
Montana.....	27, 501	Wyoming.....	12, 065
Nevada.....	10, 170	Unfinished States (estimated).	50, 000
New Hampshire.....	87, 348		
New Jersey.....	308, 339	Total.....	5, 894, 839

This work represents 46 per cent of the entire tabulation of proprietorship and indebtedness.

A large area of country was covered by fieldwork in the farm and home investigation, and most of this fieldwork was done during the past year. A novel method was employed in this undertaking, at first experimentally, and subsequently with the assurance that the facts were more trustworthily ascertained and at less expense than they could have been by any other method. Before this plan had been found by experiment to be feasible, it had been estimated, in accordance with previous experience with statistical fieldwork, that the necessary farm and home fieldwork would cost \$233,425. Under the improved system adopted this work was accomplished at a total expense of \$34,412. Special agents were sent to 1,142 counties, mostly in the South, and through negotiations by mail county clerks were employed to make returns for 254 counties. In all, the fieldwork covered 1,396 of the 2,781 counties of the United States, and from these counties reports were made for 432,412 families.

VITAL STATISTICS.

In this division the following work has been accomplished since the date of my last report:

Tables for Part I of the volume on Vital Statistics have been prepared and are now in the printer's hands. The text for this volume is nearly ready for the printer.

Tables for Part II have been compiled and are ready for the computation of ratios.

A special report on the vital statistics of Baltimore and the District of Columbia (241 pages) has been prepared and is now in the printer's hands. A similar report on the vital statistics of New York City and Brooklyn is now being prepared and will be ready for the printer in from 30 to 60 days.

The tables for the final report on social statistics of cities have been completed and are now in the printer's hands. The letterpress is in course of preparation.

Fifteen tables for the final report on special classes have been sent to the printer. The distribution and tabulation of tables for the final report have been completed for the insane, the feeble-minded, and the deaf and dumb.

CRIME, PAUPERISM, AND BENEVOLENCE.

In this division 262 final tables have been completed and delivered to the printer, of which 130 relate to prisoners, 67 to juvenile delin-

quents, 1 to statistics of police departments, and 64 to paupers in almshouses.

In addition, 249 tables have been completed and are ready to be delivered, of which 3 relate to insane paupers and 246 to inmates of benevolent institutions.

Over 600 pages of tables for final report are in type, and have been read and compared with original copy.

Copy has been made of 80 illustrated diagrams for the engraver, to accompany published report.

TRANSPORTATION.

The final reports on street railroads, Great Lakes and Lake Champlain, and the Mississippi Valley are already printed, and the final report on the Pacific coast is in proof.

The work to be done consists of final corrections on the railroad report for 1890; general and text tables for the final report on railroads for the ten years 1880-1889; text and duplicate set of tables for report on express companies; text and tables for report on canals; text and set of duplicate tables for final report on Atlantic coast; topical index; and general results, largely text and summary tables.

It is expected that all the copy for the two volumes of the final report will be ready for the printer by the middle or end of November.

WEALTH, DEBT, AND TAXATION.

The last part of the volume on public indebtedness was prepared for the printer and the final revision of proofs made, the volume being published in February, 1893.

The tabulation of the statistics of valuation has been the principal work within the year, and complete tables showing in detail valuation and taxation of all places having power to levy a tax, or at least all such places having a population of 1,000 or upward, have been practically completed and mainly copied for 35 States and Territories, and the remaining ones are well under way.

The receipts and expenditures, of schools by counties, of about one-third of the States have been tabulated by geographical divisions, and text prepared for the printer. A statement showing the financial condition 904 of cities, being those having over 4,000 population, has also been prepared within the year. The receipts and expenditures of municipalities having above 50,000 population have been carefully revised and submitted to the several municipalities for approval.

Statistics showing by counties the estimated true value of taxed real estate and that exempt from taxation in 1890 have also been partly tabulated and per capita computed.

REVISION AND RESULTS.

This division is engaged in revising compilations made by the several divisions of the Census Office. There were revised during the year 2,514 pages of copy for bulletins and monographs, 8,294 pages of copy for final report, and 1,406 pages of copy for compendium. There were also revised 1,692 pages of proof for bulletins and monographs, 4,340 pages of proof for final reports, 1,799 pages of proof for compendium; in all, 12,214 pages of copy and 7,831 pages of proof.

• PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

The following work was done by this division during the period covered by this report:

In all, 540 requisitions for printing were made. Three million one hundred and sixty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-two copies of tabulation sheets, circulars, etc., were printed under 485 requisitions. Of this number 527,000 copies were ruled. There were printed 160 regular and 27 extra bulletins, aggregating 700 pages. About 60,000 tablets were made. In addition, about 6,000 pages of monographs and final reports were read and revised. An average of 55 persons was employed to accomplish this work.

I regret that personal interests compel me to relinquish this work before the office of Superintendent expires by act of Congress, December 31, 1893. As this is my last report, I feel it a privilege to say a few words of commendation for those who have shared the burdens and no small part of the responsibilities of the Eleventh Census. The experts and special agents in charge of the several branches of inquiry are allotted their share of the credit in the reports themselves which bear their names. While some of the work has not come quite up to the standard we had hoped to attain, for reasons entirely outside of the control of those in charge of it, it can be truthfully said of the Eleventh Census that there has been no absolute failure in any particular. Everything undertaken will be completed, though in some cases with less detail than originally planned.

The summary of the condition of the final reports and bulletins given in the beginning of this report shows that up to the 31st of July there have been printed, in round numbers, 14,500 pages. This gives some idea of the magnitude of the work accomplished up to the present time.

In taking leave of the office, I feel entirely satisfied that each report will be finished by those who have it in charge in accordance with the plans laid down, and with the same accuracy and earnestness which has characterized the work from the beginning. As I have said, the work of the expert special agents speaks for itself, as their names are attached to the reports.

I feel that a mention in a report of this kind of the services of those who have done so much to make the organization of the office creditable and to increase the efficiency of the work, is but inadequate return; yet it is the only way I have of manifesting my gratitude, which is far greater than can be expressed in words. My thanks are due to Mr. A. F. Childs, the chief clerk of the office for about three years, whose cooperation was invaluable in all matters relating to the management of the office. Affable, polite, and of infinite tact, he will long be remembered as one of the most efficient of executive officers.

To Mr. James H. Wardle, who was assistant chief clerk and had charge of the appointment division until his appointment as chief clerk, I am particularly indebted for bringing to the work ten years of experience. Mr. Wardle had charge of closing up the work of the Tenth Census. His energy, decision, and knowledge of all matters relating to census work made his services well-nigh indispensable to the Eleventh Census.

There have been disbursed from the several funds for the Census Office about \$10,000,000, and this work has been in charge of Mr. J. C.

Stoddard, for many years one of the most expert disbursing officers of the Government. In the myriad accounts of the Census Office, the enumerators and special agents alone numbering over 50,000, I have never heard of a voucher having been disallowed or of any difference between the Treasury Department and the Census Office. It would be impossible to conceive of work of this kind being done with more method, more care, more precision, and with a higher sense of responsibility than has been shown by Mr. Stoddard. He certainly deserves the greatest praise for the manner in which he has filled one of the most difficult and responsible positions in connection with the office.

Of my personal and valued friend, Prof. James H. Blodgett, the editor of the census, any expression of appreciation seems tame. With phenomenal care and earnestness Mr. Blodgett edited most of the volumes of the Tenth Census, and it has fallen to his lot to do similar work for the Eleventh. In work of this kind he has no equal. Honesty of purpose, the highest possible conception of the importance of accuracy and impartiality, combined with a general knowledge which is almost phenomenal, are characteristics which are rare and which have proved invaluable to the final work of the census. In my opinion no one could have brought to this position the experience and qualities which have made Prof. Blodgett's work of infinite value in so many directions.

The place occupied by Mr. Blodgett in connection with the written reports of the census has been as ably filled by Mr. A. E. Shuman in the statistical branch of the work. A mathematician of the highest order, with a departmental experience of fifteen years, including important work for the Tenth Census, Mr. Shuman came thoroughly equipped to take charge of the division of results, which has been under his charge from the beginning. It is no exaggeration to say that every special agent and expert has had occasion some time during the work to be grateful to Mr. Shuman for the discovery of errors and for valuable suggestions in the preparation and presentation of tables.

My sincere thanks are also due to Miss Alice Halsey, who, from the beginning to the close of my term of office, has had entire charge of the correspondence of the Superintendent's office, who has recognized no hours save the exacting needs of the office, and whose industry, loyalty, and faithfulness have been appreciated far beyond the expression of words.

ROBERT P. PORTER,
Superintendent of Census.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the act approved June 19, 1878, entitled "An act to create an auditor of railroad accounts, and for other purposes" (20 Stat., 169), I have the honor to submit the following report and accompanying exhibits, upon the physical and financial condition of the property and affairs of the several railroad companies coming under the jurisdiction of this Bureau, and which have submitted reports to it during the past year, according to law.

AUTHORITY CONFERRED BY THE ACT OF JUNE 19, 1878.

The title "auditor of railroad accounts" was changed to "Commissioner of Railroads" by the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882 (21 Stat., 409).

Section 2 of the first-named act establishes the office as a bureau of the Interior Department and provides for the necessary organization and expenses.

Section 3 provides that the duties of the said auditor (Commissioner of Railroads) shall be to prescribe a system of reports to be rendered to him by the railroad companies whose roads are in whole or in part west, north, or south of the Missouri River (a line drawn due north and south through the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, has been fixed as the dividing line), and to which the United States have granted any loan, or credit, or subsidy in bonds or lands; to examine the books and accounts of each of said railroad companies once in each fiscal year, and at such other times as may be deemed necessary, to determine the correctness of any report received from them; to assist the Government directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company in all matters which come under their cognizance, whenever they may officially request such assistance; to see that the laws relating to such companies are enforced; to furnish such information to the several Departments of the Government, in regard to tariffs for freight and passengers, and in regard to the accounts of said railroad companies, as may be required; and to make an annual report to the Secretary of the Interior (November 1) on the condition of each of said railroad companies, their road, accounts, and affairs, for the fiscal year ended June 30, immediately preceding.

Section 5 provides the penalty for neglect or refusal on the part of the railroad companies to make such report as may be called for, etc.

ISSUES OF BONDS AND GRANTS OF LAND.

The original Pacific Railroad act was approved July 1, 1862 (12 Stat., 480), and authorized the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. It made a grant of five alternate sections per mile on each side of the road, and authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to the companies; said bonds to be a first lien upon the roadbed, equipment, and certain other property of the companies. No road was constructed under this act, as its terms were not considered sufficiently liberal.

The first amendment was approved July 2, 1864 (13 Stat., 356), under the terms of which the land grant was doubled, and the companies were authorized to issue first-mortgage bonds of even tenor, date, and amount of the subsidy bonds, the lien of the Government being thereby subordinated and becoming a second mortgage. It was under this act that the roads were built and bonds issued by the United States in aid of construction. These bonds are commonly called "subsidy bonds" or "currency sixes."

These grants were made upon the condition that the companies should pay said bonds at maturity; should keep their railroads and telegraph lines in repair and use, and at all times transmit dispatches and transport mails, troops, munitions of war, supplies, and public stores for the Government; and that the Government should at all times have preference in the use of the roads for all the purposes aforesaid, "at fair and

reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of service;" one-half of the compensation for transportation services to be retained by the Government and applied to the payment of said bonds and interest, until the whole amount shall have been paid; and in addition thereto the company was required to pay annually at least 5 per cent of its net earnings.

The beneficiaries under this act were the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Western Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Central Branch Union Pacific, and the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad companies.

REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE THURMAN ACT.

After the roads had been in operation for about ten years, it was found that the amounts annually received from these companies under the requirements of law were not sufficient to reimburse the Government for the interest upon the subsidy bonds which was being paid annually by the United States, consequently the debts were increasing instead of diminishing. This led to the amendment of May 7, 1878, commonly known as the "Thurman act;" but it was made to apply to the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads only. (The Western Pacific Railroad Company, having been consolidated with the Central Pacific prior to the passage of this act, is subject to its requirements.)

Under its terms, the entire compensation for services rendered in the transportation of Government supplies, mails, etc., is retained and covered into the Treasury; one-half to the credit of the account for reimbursement of interest, and one-half to the credit of the sinking fund created by the third section of this act. These companies were also required to pay in cash such an amount, in addition to the whole of the transportation and the 5 per cent of the net earnings, payable under the act of 1864, as will make in the aggregate a sum equal to 25 per cent of their annual net earnings.

FUNCTIONS OF THE OFFICE.

The most important function of the office is the ascertainment of the amounts annually due the Government by the several "bond-aided" railroad companies under existing laws. This duty requires that the bookkeepers should visit the principal offices of the respective companies once in each year and make a personal examination into their affairs. The general books of the Union Pacific Railway (the Kansas Pacific having been consolidated therewith) and the Central Branch Union Pacific are kept in Boston, Mass.; those of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are kept in San Francisco, Cal., and those of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company in Chicago, Ill. This last-named railroad is operated by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.

MEANING OF "NET EARNINGS."

Owing to the numerous differences of opinion as to what constituted "net earnings" within the meaning of the law, considerable litigation has ensued; but the Supreme Court has finally held that expenditures for new construction and new equipment were not proper deductions—thus sustaining the position taken by the office, and such items are therefore excluded in ascertaining the amounts due the Government each year. There are some matters still pending in the Court of Claims, the most important of which is the suit of the Union Pacific

Railway Company to recover amounts collected from it on account of the earnings from the bridge across the Missouri River between Council Bluffs and Omaha; the company claiming that, as the bridge was not constructed by the aid of bonds, it is not subject to the requirements of law with respect to the payment of a percentage of net earnings. It also claimed that the Government was not entitled to a percentage of the net earnings derived from the operation of its Pullman Association cars. The position taken by the office is sustained in *United States vs. The Union Pacific Railway Company* (99 U. S., 419), wherein the Supreme Court held that the net earnings "must be regarded as embracing all the earnings and income derived by the company from the railroad proper, and all the appendages and appurtenances thereof, including its ferry and bridge at Omaha, its cars and all its property and apparatus legitimately connected with its railroad." Under this decision the net earnings from these sources were included in amounts found due from that company.

REPORTS REQUIRED FROM LAND-GRANT RAILROAD COMPANIES.

As the Government has no pecuniary interest in what are known as the "land-grant railroads," it has not been the practice to make examination of their books and accounts. They are simply required to submit an annual report to this office, on the prescribed form, which shows their financial condition, earnings and expenses, and other data; but the office has never made any attempt to verify these reports.

It was the duty of the engineer to inspect the various properties of the companies and embody in his report thereon the principal improvements or changes made. In the event of a company failing to maintain its roadbed or equipment in good condition, the Commissioner can simply call attention to such matters in his annual report, but he has no means of compelling the companies to make repairs or remedy defects.

It is the duty of the Commissioner "to see that the laws relating to said companies are enforced * * *." Under this provision of the statute it becomes my duty to report to the Department that certain of the land-grant roads, coming under the jurisdiction of this Bureau, have, for a number of years, failed to submit a report of their operations upon the form prescribed. Owing to this fact, and to a reduced professional and clerical force, I have been unable, wholly, to report as required by law "on the condition of each of said railroad companies, their road, accounts, and affairs."

The roads which have failed to report as aforesaid are referred to by name hereafter, in their proper order.

EFFICIENCY OF THE BUREAU IMPAIRED.

Upon assuming the duties of Commissioner of Railroads, I found that the efficiency of the Bureau had been seriously impaired by a reduction in the number and pay of employés. The office of engineer had been abolished, although the law creating the Bureau requires an annual inspection of the physical characteristics of the roads coming under its supervision. The position of copyist had also been abolished, the value and importance of whose services as typewriter and stenographer, in facilitating the correspondence, should have been recognized. The reduction in the bookkeeper's salary caused an official, who had

been connected with the Bureau since its organization, to seek employment elsewhere, which was easily secured and at an increased compensation. A firm believer in the doctrine that public expenditures should be limited to the necessities of the Government economically administered, I am also convinced that economy of the character herein alluded to is unwise. The act of Congress approved May 7, 1878, otherwise known as the "Thurman act," had for its object a governmental supervision of the Pacific railroads which had received bonds of the United States in aid of construction, to the end that final repayment by the companies of the amounts so advanced might be secured. This law is still upon the statute book. If it has not been found to justify the expectations of its framers, it is amendable; meanwhile, the necessary means for its enforcement should be furnished. The appropriation for traveling expenses and subsistence, made necessary by the requirement for an annual inspection of accounts and property, originally fixed at \$2,000, was afterward increased to \$3,000, and subsequently reduced, in different years, to \$2,500, \$2,000, and \$1,600, respectively. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, the sum of \$500 was appropriated. It should be obvious that this amount is wholly inadequate. The balance of the appropriation for the year ended June 30, 1893, however, enabled me to authorize the railroad engineer, whose office was abolished on that date, to make an inspection of the bond-aided roads before June 30. The results of such inspection are embodied in the engineer's report. (Appendix A.)

CONDITION OF THE PROPERTIES.

A personal inspection of the properties of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies was made by me in May and June of the current year and they were found to be in excellent physical condition. The books and accounts of the bond-aided roads have been thoroughly examined during the year by the bookkeeper of the Bureau and the actual amount found due the United States carefully ascertained. Full statements of the financial condition of the companies are contained in this report.

AMOUNTS FOUND DUE THE UNITED STATES FOR 1892.

The Union Pacific Railway Company, including the Kansas Division, shows an increase in net earnings over the previous year of \$658,184.19. The amount found due the United States under the act of 1864 (Kansas Division) and the act of 1878 (Union Division) was \$42,081.27 in excess of the previous year.

The net earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for 1892 show a falling off of \$570,019.89, as compared with 1891; the requirement for 1892, under the act of 1878, being \$36,467.94 less than for 1891. This is due to the decreased earnings of the aided portion of the road.

By reason of an increase of \$106,825.22 in the amount expended for new equipment, the net earnings of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company were reduced to \$26,385.32, which, being insufficient to pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds, the 5 per cent of net earnings, under the acts of 1862 and 1864, are not due the United States. (United States *vs.* Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, 99 U. S., 492.) One-half the amount of Government transportation for the year, however, viz, \$14,407.03, is due the United States.

The Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company shows an increase in net earnings, over 1891, of \$107,745.56, and a corresponding increase in the amount found due the United States, under the acts of 1862 and 1864, of \$13,330.79.

CHARGES AGAINST THE COMPANIES REVIEWED.

The "criticisms, allegations, and complaints" against the companies, referred to by my predecessor in his annual report for 1890, are found to consist of charges which have been made the subject of investigation from time to time, notably by Congress immediately following the Credit Mobilier scandal, and more recently by the United States Pacific Railway Commission in 1887. Briefly summarized, the charges are:

(1) That the companies obtained possession of, say, 2,000 miles of railroad, without investing any money of their own, in the following manner: The aggregate of the Government subsidy to the Union Pacific Railroad Company was \$27,226,512 and to the Central Pacific Railroad Company \$27,835,680. In addition to this subsidy in bonds, each company received a grant of 12,800 acres of land per mile of road. By the act of 1864 each company was authorized to issue bonds to an amount equal to the Government subsidy, the lien of the Government being made subordinate and secured only by a second mortgage. The companies were then authorized, on the credit of the first mortgage, to borrow a sum equal to the amount of the Government loan; and finally they were authorized to issue and sell stock to the amount of \$100,000,000.

(2) That if the affairs of the companies had been economically administered, the proceeds of the sale of Government bonds alone would have realized an amount sufficient to provide for the building and equipment of the entire line of road; but the cost of construction was unnecessarily increased in order that certain officials of the companies who, at the same time were members of the construction companies, might realize large profits. The nominal cost of construction, therefore, represented not only the actual and necessary expenditure, but a margin which, divided a profits among the members of the construction companies, enabled them to amass large fortunes.

(3) It is further held that as the Pacific railroads are the largest debtors to the Government of the United States, their liability, principal and interest, aggregating \$115,348,287.73, their publicly confessed inability to meet their obligations at maturity, must result in increased taxation, through a readjustment of the public revenues.

(4) It is maintained that the present earnings of the bonded roads furnish no just criterion of their earning capacity, as they are in the hands of individuals interested in competing lines.

THE COMPANIES' DEFENSE.

On the part of the companies it is held:

(1) That the roads were built during a national crisis, under the most unfavorable circumstances, when the cost of material and labor was at its maximum; not a spadeful of earth having been turned under the act of 1862.

(2) That their construction was of incalculable benefit, resulting in the preservation of California to the Union, and an immense saving to the United States in the cost of military, naval, and postal transportation.

(3) In view of the advantages which accrued to the Government from the building of the roads, it is claimed that the United States would be the gainer if no further reimbursement were made for their construction. The liberality of the Dominion Government toward the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is cited in justification of this opinion.

(4) It is contended by the companies that the munificent grants of land which were made subsequently by the United States to competing lines—the Atlantic and Pacific and the Northern Pacific Railroad companies, for example—resulted in such a material reduction of rates, and consequent decrease in earnings, as to impair the ability of the companies to meet their obligations to the Government.

(5) The fact that for a distance of nearly 1,500 miles west of the one hundredth meridian in Nebraska there is very little land available for agriculture, the greater portion of the entire grant from the Missouri River to the Sacramento Valley consisting of arid deserts and stony mountains which, as they offer no inducements to settlers, are absolutely unsalable, will account for a lack of local traffic, on which all railroad enterprises rely for profit.

INADEQUACY OF THE THURMAN ACT.

The foregoing wide and radical differences of opinion on what is known as the Pacific Railroad question are found to exist. The debts of the bond-aided roads are steadily increasing under the operation of law, the percentage of net earnings due the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the Thurman act, being insufficient to meet the annual interest charge. The requirements of the law having been fully complied with by the companies, the failure to answer the purpose for which it was intended must be held to rest in the law itself. As previously stated, the reduced earnings of the roads, due to decreased traffic, have necessarily diminished the percentage of net earnings. It should be borne in mind that the estimated earnings of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad companies were based upon the business of one continuous line of road. Since their construction, however, five other transcontinental railroads have been built, viz: The Canadian Pacific Railroad, the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Great Northern Railway, the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, the Southern Pacific Railroad. The completion and opening of these roads to traffic revolutionized the conditions which prevailed when the last spike in the Union and Central was driven by Governor Stanford, near Promontory, Utah, May 10, 1869.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In view of the magnitude of the interests involved and of the fact that the funding bill (S. 751, Fifty-second Congress, first session), which was made the subject of a special report, and with sundry amendments recommended for adoption by my predecessor, does not meet with favor by certain officials of the Central Pacific Railroad Company I would recommend the appointment by the President of a commission with full power to settle the indebtedness of the bond-aided Pacific railroads to the Government, on terms which shall be honorable to the companies and just to the United States. The appointment of such a commission was urged by my predecessor and recommended by President Harrison, and in view of the many and complex questions involved in the final settlement of all differences between the Government and the subsidized roads, I regard it as of the utmost importance that such action should be taken. It would be difficult, if not impossible, for a satisfactory adjustment of all the grave questions which must necessarily be considered to be arrived at by so large a body as Congress, pressed as the members always are in the ordinary discharge of their public duties; nor is it probable that any agreement could be reached which would, while protecting the vast interests of the Government, be just and equitable to the railroad companies concerned. Some settlement must be made promptly, for a large portion of the indebtedness of the companies to the Government will mature in a short time, and as the companies are not in a condition to meet their liabilities, the only alternative which will be left to the Government will be to assume ownership of the roads, or to accept such terms as may be proposed by the officials of the companies.

As the Government holds only a second mortgage on these roads, in order to secure possession of them all prior liens would have to be paid and this would involve not only the enormous outlay of, say, \$180,000,000, but would entail the necessity of their operation by the Government, an experiment which has invariably resulted disastrously in this

country whenever tried by any State. If this plan is deemed impracticable, the only other alternative looking to the adjustment of all matters pertaining to the subsidized roads is an amicable and equitable settlement with the authorities of these roads, and this, as I have said, can, in my judgment, be best effected by the appointment of a commission with full power to settle all questions involved. The railroad officials express a desire to have a prompt, just, and final adjustment of all differences, and they declare their willingness to pay the Government all dues as fully and as speedily as they possibly can. If the Government can be secured from ultimate loss, the question of time in the payment is of little consequence.

Should the foregoing recommendation not receive favorable consideration by Congress, I recommend that section 4 of the act approved May 7, 1878, otherwise known as the "Thurman act," be amended so as to embrace within its provisions all of the Pacific railroads which have received from the United States bonds in aid of construction. No reason is known why this should not be done, or why it was not done in the first instance, as it would have added a material sum to the amount found "due the United States;" especially from the Kansas Pacific Railroad (now the Union Pacific, Kansas Division).

I earnestly renew the following recommendation of my predecessor, which was first proposed by the auditor of railroad accounts in 1879, and for the reasons stated:

That the act of June 19, 1878, creating this Bureau be further amended by providing that the so-called bonded roads transmit all accounts for transportation services rendered the Government, including the carrying of the mails, through this Bureau to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury; and that all disallowances or differences in said accounts found by the accounting officers upon settlement be reported to this Bureau before final payment or allowance of the same; and that this Bureau report to the Treasury Department what changes, if any, are required in the payment or disposal of the moneys so found to be due the said companies.

It is important that there be *some* bureau of the Government in which can be found full information as to the accounts between the bonded railroads and the United States. Up to the present time there has been no such bureau. Out of the numerous acts affecting the roads in question there has grown much confusion. The Post-Office, War, Treasury, and Interior Departments each have extensive dealings with these roads. Bills for services rendered are sent for adjustment to many different accounting officers, each acting independently of the others.

There are now millions of dollars of unsettled bills awaiting final action in the Treasury Department. It is due to the railroad companies that all these accounts for services be promptly adjusted and that such sums as are legally their due be credited or paid to them.

It is to the interest of the Government to know the exact condition of its accounts with the railroad companies it has aided and whose obligations it holds. As accounts are rendered at present it would be a vexatious and almost impossible task to secure such information. Were all accounts rendered through this Bureau by the railroad companies, and the action taken by the accounting officers, reported here, all of which might be done with no increased expense the records of this Bureau could at all times give easy access to any information that might be desired by Congress, or any of the departments of the Government, in regard to the accounts and indebtedness of the bonded roads.

The Secretary strongly indorsed this recommendation in his last annual report. A bill providing for the amendment suggested was introduced in the Senate at its last session and, with trifling amendments, was unanimously passed.

ESTIMATES FOR 1894-'95.

Under section 2 of the act of June 19, 1878, the following official force was provided for:

An auditor, at a salary of.....	\$5,000
One bookkeeper, at a salary of.....	2,400
One assistant bookkeeper, at a salary of.....	2,000
One clerk, at a salary of.....	1,400
One copyist, at a salary of.....	900

There was also an appropriation of \$2,000 for traveling expenses. In the following year a railroad engineer was added, at a salary of \$2,000, which was subsequently increased to \$2,500. Other changes in the appropriations were made from time to time. The salary of the auditor was reduced to \$1,500, a clerk of class three was substituted for a clerk of class two, the traveling expenses were increased to \$3,000, and an assistant messenger was provided for.

The estimates submitted by me for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, have been made as small as possible consistent with a proper performance of the functions of the office. They are as follows:

Commissioner.....	\$4,500
One bookkeeper.....	2,000
One assistant bookkeeper.....	1,800
One clerk, class three, to act as private secretary to the Commissioner.....	1,600
One clerk of class one.....	1,200
One assistant messenger.....	720
Traveling expenses.....	1,000
Total.....	12,820

Preparation of the office correspondence, together with important and technical work in tabulating reports, render the services of an expert typewriter (who should also be a stenographer) and a careful and accurate accountant absolutely essential. The first is estimated for as private secretary to the Commissioner and the latter as a clerk of class one.

The position of private secretary to the Commissioner has heretofore been filled by a clerk of class three. This position was abolished by the Fifty-second Congress and a clerk of class one substituted. The position of copyist was also abolished, which devolved the work of that position on the private secretary.

The approaching settlement of the indebtedness of the bond-aided Pacific railroads to the United States will impose additional and very responsible duties upon this Bureau, which will fall heavily upon the present limited force.

As the position of railroad engineer has been abolished by Congress his duties will devolve upon the Commissioner.

The estimate of \$1,000 for traveling expenses is intended to provide for one annual trip of inspection by the Commissioner and his private secretary and one annual examination of the books and accounts by the bookkeepers. The expense of such trip averages \$250 for each person, and \$1,000 is as small a sum as should be allowed.

Personnel of the Bureau November 1, 1893.

Wade Hampton, Commissioner.....	\$4,500
Francis E. Storm, bookkeeper.....	2,000
(Vacancy) assistant bookkeeper.....	1,800
Charles E. Thomas, clerk, assigned to duty as private secretary to the Commissioner.....	1,200
Miss Kate Schmidt, copyist, detailed for duty from Pension Office.....	900
Henry Braxton, assistant messenger.....	720

* * * * *

Poor's Manual of Railroads has been the principal authority consulted in the preparation of a preliminary history of the railroad companies coming under the jurisdiction of the Bureau and considered in this report.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

(ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.)

This company was chartered by the Government of the United States to construct a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean on the thirty-fifth parallel.

The road passed under the control of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company by the latter's purchase of the capital stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company. For the purpose of securing an extension of its line from the Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean, the Atchison entered into a contract with the St. Louis and San Francisco, whereby the latter transferred to the former, without cost to it, one-half of the share capital of the Atlantic and Pacific, up to that time wholly owned by the St. Louis and San Francisco.

By the act of Congress approved July 27, 1866, the Atlantic and Pacific company received from the United States a grant of 42,000,000 acres of land. Springfield, Mo., via Canadian River, Albuquerque, the Aqua Fria and Colorado Rivers, and the Pacific Ocean, are the land-grant termini.

The records of the General Land Office show that to June 30, 1893, there had been patented to the company—

	Acres.
By the United States	380,629.21
Through the State of Missouri	966,776.70
Through the Territory of Arizona	373,099.38
Through the Territory of New Mexico.....	312,386.73
Total	2,032,892.02

The records of the General Land Office also show that by the act of July 6, 1886, 10,795,480 acres located in California and New Mexico had been forfeited; and that 3,290,000 acres of railroad indemnity lands located in Arkansas, Arizona, California, and New Mexico had been restored to the public domain; and that under date of July 13, 1886, by decision of the Commissioner, affirmed by the Secretary of the Interior, 1,500,000 acres of land located in California had also been restored.

The report of the company shows that the total number of acres received by United States patent was 23,037.36, of which, 21,456.56 have been sold. The total cash receipts from all sales of land to June 30, 1893, amounted to \$3,923,951.05, and there remained outstanding, on account of time sales, the sum of \$267,618.82. The receipts of the land department during the year amounted to \$105,276.71, and the expenses to \$42,726.67.

The main line of this road extends from Albuquerque, N. Mex., to Mojave, Cal., and from Seneca, Mo., to Sapulpa, Ind. T., a distance of 917.91 miles. The company also operates under trackage rights 12.69 miles. The length of branch lines is 12.64 miles; total length of road, 946.84 miles. The length of sidings on the main line is 85.30 miles. Total length of track, 1,032.14 miles.

The additions and betterments to railway during the year amounted to \$108,349.10, which were charged to improvement account; the additions and betterments to rolling stock, charged to equipment account, amounted to \$193,819.

The equipment consists of 22 passenger, 21 freight, and 2 switching locomotives, all of which are equipped with Westinghouse brakes. In the passenger service there are 8 first-class, 6 baggage, mail, and

express, and 2 officers' cars; total, 16, all equipped with Westinghouse brakes and Miller platforms. In the freight service there are 164 box, 70 stock, 231 coal, 329 flat, and 40 caboose cars; total, 834, 88 of which are equipped with Westinghouse brakes.

In the road and miscellaneous service there are 5 station, 2 derrick, 2 snow-flanger, and 94 water and oil-tank cars.

The express business of this company is transacted by Wells, Fargo & Co., under contract.

The Pullman Palace Car Company runs its cars over the railroad company's lines on a mileage basis.

The carrying of through passengers and freight is prorated with the Southern Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, the California Southern, and the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway companies.

The following statements show the financial condition of the company on June 30, 1893:

ASSETS.

Cost of road, fixtures and equipment.....	\$121,348,297.00	
Land contracts, land cash, etc.....	238,567.23	
Fuel, material, and stores on hand.....	156,192.60	
Cash on hand.....	522,744.60	
Miscellaneous investments.....	105,000.00	
Bills receivable.....	103,419.63	
Due from other companies on account of traffic....	521,890.00	
Due from the United States.....	37,903.20	
Total.....		<u>\$123,034,044.26</u>

LIABILITIES.

First-mortgage bonds.....	18,794,000.00	
Interest on same, due and accrued.....	381,310.00	
Other funded debt.....	20,119,629.00	
Interest on same, accrued, not due.....	219,066.50	
Accounts payable.....	3,068,655.10	
Bills payable.....	12,505,529.31	
Pay rolls and vouchers.....	582,740.12	
Due other companies on account of traffic.....	5,246.69	
Called bonds.....	100,000.00	
Total debt.....		<u>55,776,176.72</u>
Capital stock.....		<u>79,760,300.00</u>
Total stock and debt.....		<u>135,536,476.72</u>
Deficit.....		12,502,432.46

Revenue and expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1893.

REVENUE.

Earnings.....	\$3,564,045.49	
Receipts of the land department.....	105,276.71	
Total.....		<u>\$3,669,322.20</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses.....	\$3,274,238.18	
Interest on first mortgage bonds.....	751,760.00	
Interest on other funded debt.....	330,000.00	
Interest on other debt.....	1,125,375.44	
New construction.....	108,319.10	
New equipment.....	193,819.00	
Expenses of the land department.....	82,060.21	
Total.....		<u>5,865,601.93</u>
Deficit.....		2,196,279.73

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

	Year ended—		Difference.	
	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$814,741.14	\$761,624.92	\$53,116.22	.....
Freight	2,397,943.45	2,333,856.08	64,087.37	.....
Mail	126,849.01	123,970.01	879.00	.....
Express	152,049.98	129,878.53	22,171.45	.....
Miscellaneous	72,461.91	10,071.18	62,390.73	.....
Total	3,564,045.49	3,361,400.72	202,644.77	.....
EXPENSES.				
Maintenance of way and structures	673,331.96	642,791.23	30,540.73	.....
Maintenance of equipment	543,795.29	457,570.79	86,224.50	.....
Conducting transportation	1,702,457.56	1,531,999.60	170,457.96	.....
General expenses and taxes	354,653.37	363,389.65	.....	\$8,736.28
Total	3,274,238.18	2,995,751.27	278,486.91	.....
Net earnings	289,807.31	365,649.45	.....	75,842.14
Average miles operated	946.84	946.84	.....	.....
Earnings per mile	\$3,764.14	\$3,550.12	\$214.02	.....
Expenses per mile	3,458.06	3,163.94	294.12	.....
Net earnings per mile	306.08	386.18	.....	80.10
Percentage of expenses to earnings	91.87	89.12	2.75	.....

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.

This company was chartered February 11, 1859, as the Atchison and Topeka Railroad Company and changed its name to the present title March 3, 1863.

The original line of road extended from Atchison, Kans., to the west line of Kansas, a distance of 470.58 miles.

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, the company received from the United States, through the State of Kansas, a grant of 3,000,000 acres of land. The records of the General-Land Office show that to June 30, 1893, there had been patented to the company 2,934,522.86 acres. By the same act a grant of 800,000 acres was made to the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company (now the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe). The records of the General Land Office show that 69,104.95 acres had been patented to the company to June 30, 1893.

The company's report shows that to June 30, 1893, there had been received by United States patent 2,934,659.68, and by cancellation of contracts 451,764.42 acres; a total of 3,386,424.10 acres of land. The report also shows that, to the same period, there had been disposed of for cash and on time contracts 3,356,449.06, and reclaimed by the United States 6,641.07; a total of 3,363,090.13 acres. The total cash receipts from all sales to the above date amounted to \$12,048,625.77, and there remained outstanding on account of time sales the sum of \$55,894.04, principal and interest. The receipts from the land department during the year were \$27,683.87 and the expenses \$12,983.67.

The main line of road extends from Chicago, Ill., to the State lines of New Mexico and Texas, a distance of 1,595.10 miles. There are also 2,987.02 miles of branch lines and 864.50 miles of sidings and double

track; a total of 5,446.62 miles of track, of which 4,054.75 miles are laid with steel rails.

The additions and betterments to railway during the year amounted to \$1,327,425.17, and to rolling stock \$341,383.80. During the year there were laid 10,373 tons of steel rails, at a cost of \$321,579.73; and 1,090,275 ties placed in the track at a cost of \$386,170.97.

At the end of the year the equipment consisted of 348 passenger, 384 freight, and 82 switching locomotives, 751 of which were equipped with automatic brakes.

In the passenger service there were 2 parlor, 16 dining, 69 chair, 207 first class, 47 second class, 9 observation, 18 mail, 62 baggage, 14 express, 116 combination, and 8 officers' cars; total, 568; all of which were equipped with Westinghouse brakes, and 562 with Miller platforms.

In the freight service there were 12,005 box, 3,347 stock, 8,185 coal, 1,774 flat, 200 combination, 561 refrigerator, 608 fruit, and 384 caboose cars; a total of 27,064 cars, 21,260 of which were equipped with Westinghouse brakes.

The equipment for the road and miscellaneous service consisted of 70 dump, 157 hand, and 138 push cars; also 1 derrick and 2 snowplows.

The assessed valuation of roadway, bridges, track, buildings, etc., for taxation was \$31,260,156, an average of \$6,822.20 per mile; and of rolling stock and equipment the assessed valuation was \$6,425,322.

The express business on the company's lines is transacted by Wells, Fargo & Co. under contract. The Pullman Palace Car Company runs its cars on the line on a mileage basis.

Use of tracks and terminal facilities have been granted to the following companies under lease:

- Kansas City Belt Railway.
- Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway.
- Chicago and Western Indiana Railway.
- Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway.
- Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad.

All telegraph lines and appliances along the company's lines are owned jointly with the Western Union Telegraph Company, which transacts the business pertaining thereto.

Sundry contracts and agreements for the transportation of passengers and freight, the ticketing of passengers, the interchange of traffic, and for mutual harmony and protection have been entered into as follows with—

- The Southern Pacific Company.
- The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company
- The Colorado Midland Railway Company.
- The New York and Texas Steamship Company.
- The Transcontinental Association.
- The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.
- The Trans-Mississippi Freight and Passenger Association.
- The Interstate Commerce Railway Association.
- The Illinois State Freight Association.
- The Western Freight Association.
- The Western States Passenger Association.

The following statements show the financial condition of the company on June 30, 1893:

LIABILITIES.	
Road fixtures and equipment.....	\$222, 641, 354. 35
Property in auxiliary roads represented by bonds and stocks pledged under general mortgage indenture	62, 291, 224. 17
Real estate other than road	1, 853, 424. 05

Improvements, auxiliary companies	\$3, 230, 605. 73	
Fuel, material, and stores on hand.....	979, 106. 57	
Cash on hand	3, 894, 445. 45	
Company's bonds owned by company.....	2, 092, 000. 86	
Other stocks and bonds.....	39, 521, 665. 62	
Miscellaneous investments	11, 428, 238. 39	
Capital stock in treasury for specific purposes.....	176, 512. 50	
Sinking fund and interest, account equipment trust bonds	306, 250. 00	
Bills receivable and demand loans.....	3, 296, 898. 71	
Accounts receivable.....	4, 954, 400. 09	
Due from other companies on account of traffic.....	381, 090. 79	
Bonds and stocks of consolidated companies pledged under general mortgage.....	164, 490, 922. 18	
Securities deliverable under plan of reorganization.....	1, 872, 056. 91	
Due from United States	194, 389. 44	
Bad debts, or suspense accounts.....	606, 615. 04	
Total.....		\$524, 211, 200. 85

ASSETS.

General mortgage bonds.....	129, 734, 812. 00	
Interest on same, due and accrued.....	2, 805, 853. 79	
Other funded debt.....	95, 698, 816. 00	
Interest on same, due and unpaid.....	250, 448. 95	
Interest on same, accrued, not due.....	649, 830. 00	
Dividends unpaid.....	1, 006. 75	
Bills payable.....	6, 809, 249. 71	
Accounts payable.....	1, 272, 893. 30	
Pay rolls and vouchers.....	2, 672, 662. 87	
Due other companies on account of traffic.....	346, 335. 21	
Called bonds.....	1, 593, 330. 00	
Accrued obligations not yet due.....	572, 649. 19	
Subscriptions, account of circular 63, bonds.....	1, 600. 00	
Trustee's certificates representing bonds deliverable under plan of reorganization.....	54, 010. 79	
Adjustment account, St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co., first preferred stock.....	5, 000, 000. 00	
Stocks and bonds of consolidated companies in trust	167, 077, 900. 00	
Total debt.....		414, 541, 398. 56
Capital stock.....		102, 000, 000. 00
Total stock and debt.....		516, 541, 398. 56
Surplus.....		7, 669, 802. 29

Revenue and expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1893.

REVENUE.

Earnings.....	\$27, 786, 561. 06	
Dividends on stocks of other companies.....	274, 800. 00	
Interest on bonds of other companies.....	400, 630. 00	
Profits on miscellaneous investments.....	37, 853. 40	
Receipts of the land department.....	27, 723. 37	
Net revenue from separately operated roads forming part of the system.....	1, 413, 972. 68	
Total.....		\$29, 941, 540. 51

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses.....	18, 554, 952. 16	
Interest on general mortgage bonds.....	5, 121, 908. 00	
Interest on other funded debt.....	2, 649, 736. 38	
Interest on other debt.....	70, 819. 23	
Contract with St. Louis and San Francisco Rwy. Co.....	342, 164. 28	
Losses on miscellaneous investments.....	43, 972. 58	
Expenses of the land department.....	12, 983. 67	
Total.....		26, 796, 536. 30
Surplus.....		3, 145, 004. 21

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company.

	Year ended—		Difference.	
	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$5,865,297.57	\$4,991,652.07	\$873,645.50	.....
Freight	20,010,818.89	19,114,977.86	895,841.03	.....
Mail	670,865.18	671,569.85	.....	\$704.67
Express	743,976.15	580,121.62	163,854.53	.....
Miscellaneous	495,603.27	435,282.96	60,320.31	.....
Total	27,786,561.06	25,793,604.36	1,992,956.70	.....
EXPENSES.				
Maintenance of way and structures	3,396,924.63	3,224,666.68	172,257.95	.....
Maintenance of equipment	3,042,259.52	2,879,208.65	163,050.87	.....
Conducting transportation	8,954,461.03	8,109,593.25	844,867.68	.....
General expenses and taxes	3,161,306.98	3,026,474.53	134,832.45	.....
Total	18,554,952.16	17,239,943.21	1,315,008.95	.....
Net earnings	9,231,603.90	8,553,661.15	677,942.75	.....
Average miles operated	4,582.12	4,582.12	.....	.....
Earnings per mile	6,064.12	5,629.18	434.94	.....
Expenses per mile	4,049.42	3,762.43	286.99	.....
Net earnings per mile	2,014.70	1,866.75	147.95	.....
Percentage of expenses to earnings	66.77	66.79	.....	.02

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

(SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.)

This company includes the Western Pacific Railway Company, with which it was consolidated November 2, 1869; the California and Oregon, the San Francisco, Oakland and Alameda, and the San Joaquin Valley Railroad companies, the consolidation with the latter three dating from August 22, 1870.

The Central and Western Pacific Railroad companies of California were chartered by Congress July 1, 1862. The subsidy in Government bonds was at the rate of \$16,000, \$32,000, and \$48,000 per mile, the first-named sum being the estimated cost of construction to the mountains, the second between the mountains, and the third over the mountains.

The subsidy bonds issued by the United States to aid in the construction of these two roads amounted to \$27,885,680, and the interest thereon to June 30, 1893, to \$41,834,212.21. There had been repaid by the company, in transportation services, cash, and interest on sinking-fund investments, the sum of \$13,664,063.21, making a net liability to the Government on that date of \$56,025,829. The excess of interest paid by the United States over all credits amounted to \$28,170,149. The amount found due the United States by the company under the acts of 1862, 1864, and 1878 for the year ended December 31, 1892, was \$577,048.33, a reduction of \$36,467.94 as compared with the previous year.

The main line of this road extends from Oakland Wharf, California, to Ogden, Utah, with branches from Roseville Junction to the Oregon State line, Lathrop to Goshen, and from Niles northward to Oakland and southward to San Jose, Cal. The aided portion of the line extends

from Ogden to Sacramento, thence, via Niles, to San Jose, a distance of 860.66 miles, and is subject to the requirements of law with respect to the payment of a percentage of its net earnings to the United States (See history of Union Pacific Railway.) The total length of road, including branches, is 1,359.65 miles, and the total length of track, including sidings, 1,685.43 miles.

The company's lines are leased to the Southern Pacific Company for ninety-nine years from April 1, 1885; lease modified January 1, 1888. The lessee receives the earnings from the property operated, and pays therefrom all expenses of the lessor, including land department expenses, cost of betterments, interest on bonded and floating debt, excepting its debt to the United States, sinking-fund requirements and requirements under the Pacific Railway acts of 1862 and 1864, and under the Thurman act of 1878. The net profit remaining is payable to the lessor up to a maximum sum of \$4,080,000, and the lessee guarantees a minimum annual payment of such net profit of \$1,360,000.

By the acts approved July 1, 1862; July 2, 1864, and July 25, 1866, the companies which form the Central Pacific Railroad Company received from the United States grants of land in aid of construction as follows:

	Acres.
Central Pacific Railroad Company	8,000,000
Western Pacific Railroad Company	1,000,000
Oregon Branch Central Pacific Railroad (California and Oregon)	3,500,000
Total	12,500,000

Ogden, Utah, and Sacramento, Cal.; Brighton, Cal., and Niles, Cal.; Niles, Cal., and San Jose, Cal.; junction with Central Pacific Railroad and the southern boundary of Oregon, are the land-grant termini.

The records of the General Land Office show that to June 30, 1893, there had been patented by the United States to the—

	Acres.
Central Pacific Railroad Company, direct	1,040,210.59
Central Pacific Railroad Company, through the State of California ...	471,616.22
Central Pacific Railroad Company, through the Territory of Utah	75,382.16
Western Pacific Railroad Company, direct	449,934.72
Western Pacific Railroad Company, State of California	467,362.28
Oregon Branch Central Pacific Railroad, direct	1,362,433.61
Oregon Branch Central Pacific Railroad, State of California	187,275.55
Total	4,054,215.13

The report of the company shows that to June 30, 1893, there had been acquired by United States patent to the—

	Acres.
Central Pacific Railroad Company	1,115,092.75
California and Oregon Railroad Company	1,549,949.30
Total	2,665,042.05

That there had been disposed of—

	Acres.
For cash	718,735.18
On time contracts and agreements	1,999,088.41
Total	2,717,823.59
Less acreage surrendered	58,858.82
Net	2,658,964.77

The report of the company also shows that the total cash receipts from all sales of land to date amount to \$9,572,286.20. The receipts during the year were \$168,012.60 and the expenses \$55,687.99. There remained outstanding on account of time sales—

Principal	\$1, 049, 992. 88
Interest	5, 263. 10
Total	1, 055, 255. 98

The properties of the company from Ogden, Utah, to San Jose, Cal., including roadbed, track, bridges, buildings, shops, etc., were inspected by the engineer of this Bureau in May last. His report thereon is contained in Appendix A.

At the end of the year the equipment consisted of 288 passenger and 22 switching locomotives, all equipped with Westinghouse brakes. In the passenger service there were 3 dining, 30 sleeping, 43 second-class sleeping, 160 first-class, 25 second-class, 15 baggage, mail, and express, 13 mail, 27 baggage, 7 express, 17 combination and 7 officers' cars; total, 347; all equipped with Westinghouse brakes and Miller platforms. In the freight service, there were 2,002 box, 45 furniture, 240 coal, 1,743 flat, 1,601 combination, 18 refrigerator, 443 fruit and 116 caboose cars; total, 6,208. In the road and miscellaneous service, there were 8 derricks, 33 station, 79 dump, and 19 water cars, 4 snowplow tenders, 28 snowplows, and 9 wrecking-car tenders.

The additions and betterments to railway during the year, consisting of passenger and freight buildings, warehouses, hotels, furniture, etc., amounted to \$20,441.42, all of which was charged to income and paid by the lessee company. The additions and betterments to rolling stock during the same period, amounting to \$1,480,303.84, and consisting of 72 locomotives, 1 first-class passenger, 21 furniture, 1,126 box, 185 flat and 326 fruit cars, 1 steam shovel, and 1 snowplow tender, were charged to equipment and paid in like manner as the additions and betterments to railway. There were also added during the year 11,458 tons of steel rails, at a cost of \$572,900, and 510,038 new pine and cedar cross-ties were placed in the track, at a cost of \$251,646.57, the average number per mile being 2,728.

There were 921.70 miles of single-line fencing, and 32.76 miles of snow sheds.

The following statements show the financial condition of the company on June 30, 1893, and the amount found due the United States for the year ending December 31, 1892, under the acts of 1862, 1864, and 1878. Other statistics pertaining to the company will be found in the tables and appendixes attached to this report.

Comparative statement of the funded debt of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, June 30, 1893 and 1892.

Character of bonds.	Term of bonds.		Rate of interest.	Amount of bonds outstanding.		Decrease.	Lien.
	Years.	Date of maturity.		June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.		
<i>Central Pacific Railroad Company.</i>							
First mortgage, series A.....	30	1895	Per cent. 6	\$2,995,000	\$2,995,000	.....	Road and franchise, Sacramento to State line.
B.....	30	1896	6	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	Do.
C.....	30	1896	6	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	Do.
D.....	30	1896	6	1,383,000	1,383,000	.....	Do.
E.....	30	1897	6	3,997,000	3,997,000	.....	Road and franchise, California State line to 5 miles west of Ogden.
F.....	30	1898	6	3,999,000	3,999,000	.....	Do.
G.....	30	1898	6	3,999,000	3,999,000	.....	Do.
H.....	30	1898	6	3,999,000	3,999,000	.....	Do.
I.....	30	1898	6	3,511,000	3,511,000	.....	Do.
United States subsidy, second mortgage.....	30	1895-1898	6	25,885,120	25,885,120	.....	Road and franchise, Sacramento to 5 miles west of Ogden.
First mortgage, series A, California and Oregon division extended.	30	1918	5	5,982,000	5,982,000	.....	Road and franchise Roseville Junction to Oregon State line.
First mortgage, series B, California and Oregon division.	20	1892	6	6,000	41,000	35,000	Do.
First mortgage, series B, California and Oregon division extended.	26	1918	5	4,358,000	4,358,000	.....	Do.
Land grant bonds extended.....	10	1900	5	2,908,000	3,550,000	642,000	First mortgage Central Pacific and California and Oregon lands.
Fifty-year bonds.....	50	1936	6	56,000	56,000	.....	Lands granted by United States and all other property except aided.
Fifty-year bonds.....	50	1939	5	11,000,000	11,000,000	.....	Lands granted and all other property.
<i>Western Pacific Railroad Company.</i>							
Old issue.....	30	1895	6	111,000	111,000	.....	Road and franchise, Sacramento to San Jose.
First mortgage, series A.....	30	1849	6	1,859,000	1,859,000	.....	Do.
B.....	30	1839	6	763,000	763,000	.....	Road and franchise, Niles to Oakland.
United States subsidy, second mortgage.....	30	1895-1898	6	1,970,500	1,974,500	.....	Road and franchise, Sacramento to San Jose.
<i>San Joaquin Valley Railroad Company.</i>							
First mortgage.....	30	1900	6	6,080,000	6,080,000	.....	Road and franchise, Lathrop to Goshen.
Total.....				86,863,680	87,540,680	677,000	

*Revenue and expenditures of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the year ending
June 30, 1893.*

REVENUE.

Earnings (guaranteed rental, 1892).....	\$1,360,000.00
Land department, sales, etc., 1892	121,148.01
Interest on notes held by trustees land mortgage, 1892..	80,166.67
Sinking fund requirements paid by Southern Pacific Company, 1892	185,000.00
Interest on sinking funds of company.....	361,076.29
United States requirement for 1892; paid by Southern Pacific Company.....	577,018.33
Miscellaneous; dividends on stock owned, etc.....	22,872.45
Total.....	\$2,707,311.75

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses	(*)
Interest on first-mortgage bonds	(*)
Interest on other funded debt	(*)
Interest on other debt.....	(*)
New construction	(*)
New equipment.....	(*)
Expenses of the land department.....	(*)
Sinking fund requirements of the company.....	546,076.29
United States sinking fund requirement.....	577,048.33
Land receipts and interest applicable to redemption of land bonds	201,311.68
Expenses of operations prior to lease	4,010.00
Dividends Nos. 27 and 28, August 1, 1892, and February 1, 1893.....	1,345,510.00
Proportion of readjustment account locomotive renew- als, 1885 to 1892	57,287.30
Total.....	2,731,276.60
Deficit	23,964.85

*Comparative statement of the financial condition of the Central Pacific Railroad Company
June 30, 1893 and 1892.*

	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Difference.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
LIABILITIES.				
First mortgage bonds.....	\$27,853,000.00	\$27,853,000.00		
United States subsidy bonds	27,855,680.00	27,855,680.00		
Interest on same paid by United States	41,834,212.21	40,162,871.41	\$1,671,340.80	
Other funded debt	31,155,000.00	31,832,000.00		\$677,000.00
Dividends unpaid	60,475.00	65,021.00	1,454.00	
Accounts payable—pay-rolls and vouchers	256,136.22	257,141.00		1,004.78
Trustees land-grant mortgage	465,904.64	401,551.02	64,353.62	
Sinking funds uninvested	1,320,101.43	790,747.37	529,354.06	
Bills payable	1,500,000.00	2,000,000.00		500,000.00
Total debt.....	132,306,500.50	131,218,011.80	1,088,497.70	
Capital stock.....	68,000,000.00	68,000,000.00		
Total stock and debt.....	200,306,500.50	199,218,011.80	1,088,497.70	

* Payable by lessee and charged in income account.

Comparative statement of the financial condition of the Central Pacific Railroad Company
June 30, 1893 and 1892—Continued.

	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Difference.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
ASSETS.				
Cost of road, fixtures, and equipment.	\$170,799,030.67	\$169,318,726.83	\$1,480,303.84	.....
Land contracts, etc	1,049,992.88	1,122,202.47	.....	\$72,209.59
Cash on hand	975,829.13	295,835.80	679,993.33	.....
Company stock owned by company ..	724,500.00	724,500.00	.....	.....
Other stocks and bonds owned by company	786,329.22	832,529.22	.....	46,200.00
Miscellaneous investments	19,945.82	10,899.32	76.50	.....
Sinking funds in hands of trustees ..	10,131,965.42	10,026,459.19	105,506.23	.....
Bills and accounts receivable	1,971,635.08	4,015,616.70	.....	2,043,981.62
United States transportation and sinking fund accounts	13,086,783.27	12,509,734.94	577,048.33	.....
Due from the United States in cash ..	1,068,161.67	1,068,161.67	.....	.....
Total assets	200,614,173.16	199,933,636.14	680,537.02	.....
Surplus	307,663.66	715,624.34	.....	407,960.63

NOTE.—Under "Liabilities" in above statement is included the item of interest on United States subsidy bonds paid by the United States to June 30, 1893, \$41,834,212.21. This represents the amount of interest accrued to date on the subsidy bonds and payable by the Government to the bondholders, but it is not due from the company until the maturity of the bonds, except so far as paid under the terms of the Thurman act, and so is not entered currently on the books of the company.

In addition to the "assets" shown above, the company owns the lands granted by the United States to aid in the construction of the road, and which now remain unsold. The value of these lands cannot now be closely determined or satisfactorily estimated.

The company claims a credit in its general balance sheet, of \$14,154,944.94, for transportation services rendered and cash payments to the United States; but the following statement, compiled from reports furnished this office by the Treasury Department, of settled accounts, cash payments, and interest on sinking-fund investments, to June 30, 1893, shows a difference on that date of \$490,881.73, as follows:

Credits claimed by the company			\$14,154,944.94	
Bond and interest account:				
Transportation	\$6,822,474.51			
Cash	658,283.26			
		\$7,480,757.77		
Sinking-fund account:				
Transportation	3,882,156.24			
Interest	1,667,156.72			
Cash	633,992.48			
		6,183,305.44		
			13,664,063.21	
Difference				490,881.73

Statement of the United States requirement under the act of May 7, 1878, for the year ending December 31, 1892.

		EARNINGS.	
United States:			
Passenger		\$11,232.27	
Freight		45,918.43	
Mail		439,452.86	
Total			\$199,603.56
Commercial:			
Passenger	2,441,304.27		
Freight	5,998,941.50		
Express	100,407.45		
Miscellaneous	83,745.46		
Total		8,624,398.68	
Gross earnings			9,124,002.24

EXPENSES.

Maintenance of way and structures.....	1,226,021.37
Maintenance of equipment	900,359.45
Conducting transportation	2,892,402.86
General expenses and taxes.....	885,143.22
	<hr/>
Total operating expenses.....	5,903,926.90
Interest paid on first-mortgage bonds.....	1,671,180.00
	<hr/>
Total expenses under the act of May 7, 1878.....	7,575,106.90
	<hr/>
Net earnings.....	1,548,895.34
	<hr/> <hr/>

(Twenty-five per cent of net earnings, \$387,223.84.)

DUE THE UNITED STATES.

One-half Government transportation, as above.....	249,891.78
Five per cent of net earnings.....	77,444.77
	<hr/>
To credit of bond and interest account	327,246.55
One-half Government transportation, as above, to credit of sinking fund account	249,891.78
	<hr/>
Total requirement for the year	577,048.33

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

	Year ended—		Difference.	
	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$4,921,838.01	\$5,212,992.72	.....	\$291,154.71
Freight.....	8,554,724.85	9,505,532.24	.....	950,807.39
Mail.....	553,814.56	551,069.38	\$2,745.18	.....
Express	188,637.51	193,994.51	.....	5,357.00
Miscellaneous	351,590.21	290,863.98	60,726.23	.....
Total.....	14,570,605.14	15,754,452.83	.....	1,183,847.69
EXPENSES.				
Maintenance of way and structure.....	2,228,750.50	2,022,647.92	206,102.58	.....
Maintenance of equipment	1,395,333.11	1,448,043.80	.....	52,710.69
Conducting transportation	4,737,827.67	4,915,999.95	.....	178,172.28
General expenses and taxes	1,522,463.20	1,515,980.24	6,482.96	.....
Total	9,884,374.48	9,902,671.91	.....	18,297.43
Net earnings.....	4,686,230.66	5,851,780.92	.....	1,165,550.26
Average miles operated.....	1,359.65	1,360.28	.....	.63
Earnings per mile	10,716.43	11,581.76	.....	865.33
Expenses per mile.....	7,269.79	7,279.87	.....	10.08
Net earnings per mile	3,446.64	4,301.89	.....	855.25
Percentage of expenses to earnings.....	67.83	62.92	4.91	.....

CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

(MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.)

This company was organized February 11, 1859, as the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company, and changed its name January 1, 1867. It was included in the acts of 1862 and 1864, incorporating the Union Pacific Railroad Company, being provided for as one of the branches.

The road extends from Atchison to Waterville, Kans., a distance of 100 miles. The Atchison, Colorado and Pacific Railroad, 254.79 miles, and the Atchison, Jewell County and Western Railroad, 33.40 miles, are also leased by this company, making a total of 388.19 miles owned and leased. The capital stock of the company is \$1,000,000, of which \$858,000 is owned by the Union Pacific Railway Company. The road is operated by the Missouri Pacific Railway Company under a twenty-five-year lease from September 30, 1885, the net earnings going to the Union Pacific as rental.

Subsidy bonds were issued by the United States to aid in the construction of this road between Atchison and Waterville, Kans., to the amount of \$1,600,000. The interest paid thereon to June 30, 1893, amounted to \$2,509,808.26. There had been repaid by the company, in transportation services and cash, the sum of \$568,191.56, leaving a liability to the Government on that date of \$3,541,616.70. The excess of interest paid by the United States over all credits amounted to \$1,941,616.70.

By the acts of Congress approved July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, the company received from the United States 781,944.83 acres of land. The records of the General Land Office show that to June 30, 1893, there had been patented to the company 218,250.08 acres.

The company makes no report of the operations of its land department.

The properties of the company, including roadbed, track, bridges, buildings, shops, etc., were inspected by the engineer of this bureau in June last. His report thereon is contained in Appendix A.

The additions and betterments to railway and rolling stock are effected through expense accounts, no improvement account being kept.

During the year, 159 tons of new steel rails were laid at a cost of \$5,783.50, and 44,798 oak cross-ties placed in the track at a cost of \$18,641.34.

The equipment consists of 17 passenger, 11 freight, and 6 switching locomotives, 19 of which are equipped with Westinghouse, and 4 with American brakes.

In the passenger service, there are 9 first-class, 1 second class, 4 baggage, mail, and express, 9 combination, and 1 officers' cars; a total of 24.

In the freight service, there are 307 box, 82 stock, 45 coal, 44 flat, and 19 caboose cars; a total of 497.

In road-repair and miscellaneous service, there are 3 dump, 1 boarding, 4 wrecking, 80 hand, and 77 push cars.

The express business over the company's lines is transacted by the Pacific Express Company, under a contract dated May 1, 1886, by which the railroad company receives a percentage of the gross earnings.

The telegraph business is transacted by the Western Union Company.

The following statements show the financial condition of the company on June 30, 1893; the amount found due the United States for the year ended December 31, 1892, under the acts of 1862 and 1864; and the earnings and expenses for the fiscal year:

LIABILITIES.

First mortgage bonds	\$2, 230, 000. 00
Interest on same, due and accrued.....	2, 960. 00
Interest on same, accrued, not due.....	23, 350. 00
United States subsidy bonds	1, 600, 000. 00
Interest on same, paid by United States.....	2, 509, 808. 26
Accounts payable.....	1, 207, 676. 10
Total	\$7, 573, 794. 36
Capital stock	1, 000, 000. 00
Total stock and debt	8, 573, 794. 36

ASSETS.

Road, fixtures and equipment	\$4, 001, 299. 76
Land contracts, land cash, etc.....	4, 495. 23
Stocks and bonds owned by company.....	9, 000. 00
Accounts receivable.....	8, 696. 09
Repayments to United States in transportation services and cash.....	579, 989. 50
Total assets	\$4, 603, 480. 58
Deficit	3, 970, 313. 78

Revenue and expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1893.

REVENUE.

Earnings	\$570, 801. 52
Interest and income from miscellaneous investments....	7, 382. 04
Receipts of the land department.....	540. 12
Total	\$578, 723. 68

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses	\$347, 356. 86
Taxes.....	24, 142. 25
Total	\$371, 499. 11
Interest on first-mortgage bonds	140, 100. 00
Losses on leased lines	185, 618. 18
Expenses of the land department	176. 75
United States requirements.....	17, 906. 20
Profit and loss	559. 83
Total	715, 860. 07
Deficit	137, 136. 39

Statement of amount due the United States by the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company, under the acts of 1862 and 1864, for the year ended December 31, 1892.

EARNINGS.

United States:	
Passenger.....	\$19.48
Freight.....	5.24
Mail.....	15,862.28
	<u>\$15,887.00</u>
Commercial:	
Passenger.....	73,348.95
Freight.....	307,069.87
Express.....	4,829.93
Miscellaneous.....	8,373.05
	<u>593,621.80</u>
Total earnings.....	<u>609,508.80</u>

EXPENSES.

Maintenance of way and structures.....	\$75,344.29
Maintenance of equipment.....	35,907.86
Conducting transportation.....	197,126.78
General expenses.....	33,644.79
Taxes.....	23,752.75
	<u>\$365,776.47</u>
Total operating expenses.....	<u>\$365,776.47</u>
Net earnings.....	<u>243,732.33</u>
Five per cent of net earnings.....	<u>12,186.62</u>

DUE THE UNITED STATES.

One-half Government transportation, as above.....	7,943.50
Five per cent of net earnings.....	12,186.62
	<u>20,130.12</u>
Total.....	<u>20,130.12</u>

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company.

	Year ended.		Difference.	
	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger.....	\$74,734.64	\$70,160.49	\$4,574.15	
Freight.....	466,156.92	463,668.44		\$2,511.52
Mail.....	15,862.28	15,862.28		
Express.....	5,263.73	4,457.68	806.05	
Miscellaneous.....	8,783.95	7,757.28	1,026.67	
Total.....	<u>570,801.52</u>	<u>566,906.17</u>	<u>3,895.35</u>	
EXPENSES.				
Maintenance of way and structures.....	77,905.05	73,486.68	4,418.37	
Maintenance of equipment.....	40,304.38	26,912.31	13,389.07	
Conducting transportation.....	193,367.92	176,018.26	19,349.66	
General expenses.....	33,782.51	29,687.67	4,094.84	
Total.....	<u>347,256.86</u>	<u>306,104.92</u>	<u>41,251.94</u>	
Net earnings.....	<u>223,444.66</u>	<u>260,801.25</u>		<u>37,356.59</u>
Average miles operated.....	100.00	100.00		
Earnings per mile.....	3,708.02	5,669.06	38.96	
Expenses per mile.....	3,473.37	3,061.05	412.52	
Net earnings per mile.....	<u>2,234.45</u>	<u>2,608.01</u>		<u>373.56</u>
Percentage of expenses to earnings.....	60.85	53.99	6.86	

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

This company has failed to submit, on the form prescribed by this Bureau, a report of its operations for the year ended June 30, 1893, a copy of its general balance sheet and a statement of earnings and expenses, only, having been furnished.

The first work of construction on the line of the present system was a branch from Turner Junction, on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad (now the Chicago and North-Western Railway), a point 30 miles west of Chicago, south to Aurora, a distance of 13 miles. This work was begun by the Aurora Branch Railway Company in 1849 and completed in 1852. The name of the company was changed in 1855. By the act of Congress approved May 15, 1856, there were granted by the United States to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of this road between Burlington and the Missouri River, 948,643.66 acres of land, and by the act of July 2, 1864, to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, assignee of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company of Iowa, now forming part of what is known as the "Q" system, 2,441,600 acres—a total of 3,390,243.66 acres.

Burlington, Iowa, and Missouri River, Iowa, at East Plattsouth, via Pacific Junction; Plattsouth, Nebr., and Kearney Junction, Nebr., are the land-grant termini.

The records of the General Land Office show that to June 30, 1893, there had been patented to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, through the State of Iowa, 389,014.08 acres, and by the State of Nebraska, 2,373,290.77 acres—a total of 2,762,304.85 acres.

The following information with respect to the affairs of this company for the year ended December 31, 1892, has been compiled from the report for that year of the directors to the stockholders:

In the "Iowa Land Grant Sinking Fund" there had been invested the sum of.....	\$9, 127, 942. 40
Cash uninvested	37, 521. 24
Total	9, 165, 463. 64

The cash receipts from sales of land in Nebraska during the year amounted to \$212,131.22 and the amount expended for taxes, salaries, and commissions to \$23,559.66, leaving a surplus of \$188,571.56. The assets of the land department, which included 64,100 acres of land unsold, at an estimated value of \$4 per acre, amount to \$781,931.07.

The actual length of road in operation on December 31, 1892, was 5,556 miles against 5,324 miles on the corresponding date of the previous year—an increase of 232 miles.

The properties controlled by the company whose operations and mileage are not embraced in the report in question consist of 1,010 miles of standard-gauge and 169 miles of narrow-gauge railroad owned and 87 miles of standard gauge leased and operated jointly with other companies.

An increase is shown of \$761.15 in the amount of gross earnings per mile over 1891, and an increase of 1.63 per cent in operating expenses.. This is explained by the statement that the increased earnings came almost wholly from the carriage of low-class freight, such as grain, lumber, coal, and the like, which are transported at a very small margin of profit.

The expenditures during the year for construction amounted to \$530,372.82 and for equipment to \$2,900,655.16—a total expenditure on this account to December 31, 1892, of \$117,240,336.98.

The total amount debited to income account is \$46,557,488.72, and the total amount credited \$33,482,430.38, leaving balance of \$13,075,058.34.

The equipment at the end of the year was as follows: 862 locomotives; 503 passenger and combination, 160 baggage, mail, and express, 9 dining, 11 officers' and pay, 396 way, 15 boarding, 9 wrecking, 23,750 box and cattle, 6,904 platform and coal, 1,465 hand, and 1,098 rubble and iron cars, and 5 pile-drivers.

The following statements show the financial condition of the company on June 30, 1893, including the earnings and expenses of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, for the year ended on that date:

ASSETS.		
Cost of road, fixtures, and equipment.....	\$199,763,668.30	
Stocks owned by company.....	10,016,763.26	
Bonds owned by company.....	8,600,990.00	
Other permanent investments.....	1,979,469.37	
Lands owned.....	695,305.88	
Sinking funds, company.....	15,254,479.11	
Materials and supplies on hand.....	1,764,211.23	
Cash on hand and current assets.....	6,165,782.73	
Total.....		\$244,240,669.88
LIABILITIES.		
Funded debt.....	123,606,230.84	
Interest on same, accrued, not due.....	142,824.50	
Current liabilities.....	4,850,287.08	
Bond subscriptions.....	4,265,700.00	
Renewal fund.....	9,000,000.00	
Current accounts, balance.....	805,969.65	
Income account.....	11,208,873.44	
Total.....	153,879,885.51	
Capital stock.....	76,408,900.00	
Total stock and debt.....		230,288,785.51
Surplus.....		13,951,884.37

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.

	Year ended—		Difference.	
	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger.....	\$7,797,782.51	\$6,872,624.01	\$925,158.50	
Freight.....	22,889,125.55	21,453,844.52	1,435,281.03	
Mail.....	1,225,337.35	1,300,602.70		75,265.35
Express.....	726,317.57	691,327.89	34,989.68	
Miscellaneous.....	962,302.99	905,450.95	56,852.04	
Total.....	33,593,865.97	31,223,850.07	2,370,015.90	
EXPENSES.				
Maintenance of way and structures.....	4,721,021.17	4,524,918.18	196,102.99	
Maintenance of equipment.....	3,758,356.23	3,503,107.28	255,248.95	
Conducting transportation.....	11,428,432.00	10,107,467.74	1,320,964.26	
General expenses.....	1,884,544.63	1,722,233.23	162,311.40	
Total.....	21,792,354.03	19,857,726.43	1,934,627.60	
Net earnings.	11,801,511.94	11,366,123.64	435,388.30	
Average miles operated.....	5,556.21	5,324.69	231.52	
Earnings per mile.....	\$6,046.18	\$5,863.98	182.20	
Expenses per mile.....	3,922.16	3,729.37	192.79	
Net earnings per mile.....	2,124.02	2,134.61		10.59
Percentage of expenses to earnings.....	64.87	63.60	1.27	

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

This company, by advice of counsel, declines to submit, on the form prescribed by this Bureau, a report of its operations during the past year. The president of the company, in communicating this decision, assigns as a reason therefor, the opinion of the general counsel of the company " * * * that we are not a land-grant road in contemplation of the act and, there fore, not under obligation to make the report."

* * * * *

The company was organized February 14, 1874, as successor to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company. The latter owned 1,399 miles of railroad and a majority interest in the Western Union Railroad Company, having 212.75 miles in operation. The company subsequently constructed and acquired 4,109.65 miles of road, so that on June 30, 1892, there were 5,521.40 miles of main track in operation.

Under a contract made in 1890, to run for a period of 999 years, the company secured an equal right to the use of the Union Pacific tracks from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Omaha, Nebr., including the use of the bridge over the Missouri River at Omaha, and of the Union Passenger Station in Omaha.

By the acts of Congress approved March 3, 1857, May 12, 1864, and July 4, 1866, lands were granted by the United States through the States of Iowa and Minnesota to aid in the construction of the following roads forming part of the present system:

	Acres.
McGregor and Missouri River Railroad	1, 536, 000. 00
Minnesota Central Railroad	643, 403. 00
Hastings and Dakota Railroad	550, 000. 00
Southern Minnesota Railway Company.....	794, 619. 45
Total.....	3, 524, 022. 45

The records of the General Land Office show that to June 30, 1893, there had been patented to the—

	Acres.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway	186, 706. 77
McGregor and Missouri River Railroad	138, 187. 30
Minnesota Central Railroad	179, 706. 01
Hastings and Dakota Railroad	349, 116. 88
Southern Minnesota Railway.....	509, 992 69
Total.....	1, 363, 709. 65

St. Paul, via Mendota or St. Paul Junction, Faribault, Austin, and Lyle, Minn.; Minneapolis, via same route and Lyle, Minn.; Calmar, Iowa, and Sheldon, Iowa, junction with Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha—St. Paul and Sioux City Division; Hastings, Minn., and Ortonville, at western boundary of the State; Mississippi River (La Crescent) opposite La Crosse, Wis., and Houston, Minn.; and Houston, Minn., and Airlee, on western boundary of Minnesota, are the land-grant termini.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

This company was organized June 7, 1859, as a successor to the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company.

The company owns the entire share capital of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley and a majority interest in the Sioux City and Pacific and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railway

companies. By consolidation and purchase it has acquired 3,084.60 miles of road. It has also a proprietary interest in 1,188.47 miles of road which, with 0.47 miles operated under trackage rights, makes a total of 4,273.54 miles owned and operated.

Following are the grants of land made in aid of construction to the roads forming part of the present system:

Date of act.	Name of road.	Land grant.
		<i>Acres.</i>
June 3, 1856)	Chicago and Northwestern	1, 165, 575. 76
July 5, 1862)		
Mar. 3, 1865)	Winona and St. Peter.....	1, 410, 000. 00
Mar. 3, 1857)		
May 15, 1856)	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	1, 298, 739. 00
June 3, 1856)		
May 5, 1864)	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha.....	2, 173, 706. 43
Mar. 3, 1857)		
May 12, 1864)	St. Paul and Sioux City	1, 010, 000. 00
May 12, 1864)		
July 2, 1864)	Sioux City and St. Paul.....	524, 800. 00
	Sioux City and Pacific.....	60, 000. 00
	Total	7, 642, 821. 19

The records of the General Land Office show that, of the foregoing grants, lands had been patented to June 30, 1893, as follows:

	<i>Acres.</i>
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	719, 142. 57
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha	2, 166, 436. 10
St. Paul and Sioux City.....	1, 146, 888. 52
Sioux City and St. Paul.....	407, 910. 21
Sioux City and Pacific	41, 398. 23
Winona and St. Peter	1, 676, 787. 31
Chicago and Northwestern.....	1, 073, 554. 08
Total	7, 232, 117. 02

The records of the General Land Office also show that 125,000 acres of land, located in Wisconsin, belonging to the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company had been forfeited, and that 26,017.33 acres, located in Iowa, belonging to the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company, had been restored to the public domain.

The company reports that to June 30, 1893, the total number of acres of land acquired under the several grants amounted to 2,959,105.20, of which 1,946,603.50 acres had been sold and conveyed by deed, leaving 284,956.23 acres under contract, and 727,545.47 acres owned by the company. The total cash receipts from all sales amounted to \$7,282,137.55, and there remained outstanding, on account of time sales, the sum of \$1,329,422.11.

Winona, Minn., to a point on the Big Sioux River six-tenths of a mile west of Watertown station; Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to the transfer grounds, Union Pacific Railway; and branch, Lyons, Iowa, to Clinton, Iowa, are the land-grant termini.

The main line of the road extends from Chicago, Ill., to Council Bluffs, Iowa, a distance of 491 miles. There are 360.56 miles of double track and 1,266.24 miles of sidings.

The expenditures during the year, for additions and betterments to railway, amounted to \$2,563,470.33, and for rolling stock to \$2,010,834.30, all of which was charged to construction account. There were purchased during the year 29 locomotives, 100 first-class passenger, 65 sleeping, 6 express, 1 mail, 14 combination, 100 refrigerator, 1,000 coal, 470 stock and 10 milk cars.

The equipment consists of 898 locomotives, of which 883 are equipped with Westinghouse brakes; 17 parlor, 9 dining, 2 buffet, 26 chair, 452 first-class, 28 second-class, 39 milk, 31 mail, 132 express, 62 combination and 8 officers' cars—a total of 806 cars in the passenger service, all of which are equipped with Westinghouse brakes and Chicago and Miller platforms.

In the freight service there are 16,700 box, 2,331 stock, 2,950 coal, 21,576 flat, 329 refrigerator, 4,053 ore and 486 caboose cars, a total of 29,425 cars in this service, similarly equipped with the cars in the passenger service.

In the road repair service there are 25 derrick and wrecking, 107 dump, gravel and construction and 18 boarding cars. There are also 2 steam snowplows.

The express business over the company's lines, except the local business between Chicago and Milwaukee, which is performed by the United States Express Company, is transacted by the American Express Company. The company runs its own parlor and dining cars.

Sundry contracts and agreements have been entered into with other companies at various times for joint use of tracks and terminal facilities and with the Union Pacific Railway Company for the establishment of a certain joint through line.

The following statements show the financial condition of the company on June 30, 1893:

ASSETS.	
Cost of road, fixtures, and equipment	\$167, 802, 834. 42
Cost of real estate and property other than road...	638, 510. 12
Land-grant investments	420, 925. 00
Fuel, material, and stores on hand	2, 039, 162. 94
Cash on hand	819, 303. 52
Company's stocks and bonds owned by company...	2, 586, 742. 64
Other stocks and bonds, including bonds held as collateral for bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company issue	34, 635, 818. 58
Sinking funds paid and accretions to	6, 498, 536. 20
Bills receivable	265, 684. 98
Accounts receivable	1, 856, 029. 43
Total assets	\$217, 563, 547. 83
LIABILITIES.	
First-mortgage bonds	81, 195, 500. 00
Interest on same, due and unpaid	101, 501. 50
Interest on same accrued, not due	1, 224, 005. 25
Other funded debt	35, 905, 000. 00
Interest on same, due and unpaid	69, 180. 02
Interest on same accrued, not due	310, 612. 47
Dividends unpaid	50, 903. 50
Accounts payable	962, 929. 19
Pay rolls and vouchers	1, 253, 391. 64
Due other companies on account of traffic	222, 976. 48
Due other companies on account of leases	6, 000. 00
Sinking funds, installments paid	5, 637, 896. 20
Sinking funds, accretions to	840, 640. 00
Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri Valley Railroad Company	238, 473. 71
Missouri Valley and Blair Railway and Bridge Company	975, 047. 11
Securities for capital stock issued	10, 009, 822. 61
Securities retired and canceled from income	640, 000. 00
Total debt	139, 663, 879. 68
Capital stock	66, 528, 820. 53
Total stock and debt	206, 192, 700. 21
Surplus	11, 370, 847. 62

Revenue and expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1893.

REVENUE.

Earnings	\$32, 718, 629. 35
Dividends on stocks of other companies	727, 709. 50
Interest on miscellaneous investments	43, 401. 98
Receipts of the land department	546, 416. 98
Total	\$34, 036, 157. 81

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses	\$21, 291, 738. 03
Taxes	1, 014, 254. 19
Total	\$22, 305, 992. 22
Interest on first-mortgage bonds	4, 236, 611. 40
Interest on other funded debt	1, 960, 127. 78
Sinking-fund requirements, company	200, 200. 00
New construction	2, 563, 470. 33
New equipment	2, 010, 834. 30
Dividends, 1892-'93	3, 906, 561. 50
Expenses of the land department	124, 096. 30
Land purchased on account of town-lot companies	4, 864. 04
Total	\$37, 312, 757. 87
Deficit	3, 276, 600. 06

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.

	Year ended—		Difference.	
	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$8, 360, 625. 40	\$7, 514, 834. 62	\$845, 790. 78	.....
Freight	23, 110, 913. 81	23, 320, 913. 53	.....	\$209, 999. 72
Mail	663, 435. 77	660, 387. 87	3, 047. 90	.....
Express	418, 514. 91	419, 501. 12	.....	986. 21
Miscellaneous	165, 139. 46	149, 120. 25	16, 019. 21	.....
Total	32, 718, 629. 35	32, 064, 757. 39	653, 871. 96	.....
EXPENSES.				
Maintenance of way and structures	4, 416, 414. 08	4, 136, 525. 56	279, 888. 52	.....
Maintenance of equipment	3, 396, 235. 92	3, 130, 031. 23	266, 204. 69	.....
Conducting transportation	12, 036, 910. 73	11, 161, 793. 05	875, 117. 68	.....
General expenses and taxes	2, 456, 431. 49	2, 266, 010. 15	190, 421. 34	.....
Total	22, 305, 992. 22	20, 694, 359. 99	1, 611, 632. 23	.....
Net earnings	10, 412, 637. 13	11, 370, 397. 40	.....	957, 760. 27
Average miles operated	4, 273. 07	4, 273. 07	.....	.....
Earnings per mile	\$7, 656. 93	\$7, 503. 91	153. 02	.....
Expenses per mile	5, 220. 13	4, 842. 97	377. 16	.....
Net earnings per mile	2, 436. 80	2, 660. 94	.....	224. 14
Percentage of expenses to earnings	68. 17	64. 54	3. 63	.....

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

This company has failed to submit, on the form prescribed by the Bureau, a report of its operations during the past year.

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company was chartered in Illinois February 7, 1851, and the road opened from Chicago to the Mississippi River July 10, 1854. The company for the extension of the

line from the Mississippi to the Missouri River was chartered in 1852 under the name of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. The two were consolidated August 22, 1866, as the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company.

By the act of Congress, approved May 15, 1856, there were granted by the United States, through the State of Iowa, to the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, 1,261,181.60 acres of land.

Davenport, Iowa, and the transfer grounds, Union Pacific Railway, are the land-grant termini.

The records of the General Land Office show that, to June 30, 1893, there had been patented to the company by the Government 420,169.21 acres of land.

The land commissioner of the company, under date of May 1, 1893, reports to the president as follows:

With warranty 925.01 acres of land have been conveyed or contracted for the consideration of \$12,133.08. Quitclaims have been issued to 237.92 acres, for which \$30 were received.

The bills receivable were decreased during the year by the sum of \$32,954.03, and stood at \$94,193.12 at the close. Interest and rentals were collected to the amount of \$9,124.14.

Taxes on the lands and lots unsold January 1, 1893, were paid amounting to \$628.73; and back taxes on lands forfeited were settled to the amount of \$279.51, the last have all been resold for prices more than covering the original consideration with interest and taxes.

During the year there has been remitted to the treasurer of the company from the net receipts of this office the sum of \$60,000.

The acreage remaining undisposed of (of lands to which the title is perfect) is now only 1,629.05 acres; to this is to be added town property, mainly at Audabon.

The following information is compiled from the report of the directors to the stockholders of the company for the year ended March 31, 1893:

The main line of road extends from Chicago, Ill., to Council Bluffs, Iowa, a distance of 498.81 miles.

The principal branch lines owned are as follows:

	Miles.
Davenport, Iowa, to Atchison, Kans.	341.84
South Omaha, Nebr., to Jansen, Nebr.	107.05
Elwood, Kans., to Liberal, Kans.	439.54
Herington, Kans., to Terral, Ind. T.	349.07
Horton, Kans., to Roswell, Colo.	568.65
McFarland, Kans., to Belleville, Kans.	103.98

Other branch lines, 969.71 miles in length, make a total of 2,879.84 miles owned.

The company also leases 352.66 miles, and has trackage rights over 377.68 miles; an aggregate of 3,610.18 miles of road operated.

During the year there were 10,828 tons of new steel rails laid at a cost of \$335,139.52, and 685,627 new cross-ties placed in the track at a cost of \$307,598.14. New wire fencing cost \$4,632.88.

The equipment consisted of 552 locomotives; 47 sleeping, 305 passenger, 78 baggage, mail, and express, 14 railway postal, 13 dining, and 5 officers' cars; a total of 462. In the freight service there were 10,530 box, 2,347 stock, 2,759 platform and coal, and 385 drovers', caboose, and other cars; total, 16,021. There were also 1,356 cars in the road-repair service.

The following statements show the financial condition of the company April 1, 1893, and the earnings and expenses for the years ended June 30, 1893-1892:

LIABILITIES.

Six per cent mortgage bonds	\$12,500,000.00	
Five per cent extension bonds.....	38,990,000.00	
Five per cent debenture bonds.....	3,000,000.00	
Chicago and Southwestern Railway bonds, guaran- teed	5,000,000.00	
Addition and improvement account.....	8,213,000.00	
Accounts payable.....	1,283,644.50	
Total debt		\$68,986,644.50
Capital stock		46,156,000.00
Total stock and debt.....		115,142,644.50

ASSETS.

Road and equipment.....	\$100,389,353.39	
Railroad bridge at Rock Island.....	758,526.10	
Cost of southern extension	1,672,242.16	
Stock and bonds of connecting roads.....	8,731,890.35	
Loans and other investments.....	517,535.31	
Advances made to the Chicago, Rock Island and Texas Railway Company, as per agreement dated January 2, 1893	308,984.69	
Company's stock on hand	12,100.00	
Company's 6 per cent mortgage bonds on hand.....	400,000.00	
Company's 5 per cent extension and collateral bonds on hand	469,000.00	
Sinking-fund account, first-mortgage extension and collateral 5 per cent bonds purchased.....	213,000.00	
Fuel, material, and stores on hand	1,467,322.56	
Accounts receivable.....	908,812.37	
Cash and loans (payable on demand).....	314,871.01	
Total		116,163,637.94
Surplus.....		1,020,993.44

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.

	Year ended.		Difference.	
	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$6,110,435.51	\$5,376,294.23	\$734,141.28	.....
Freight	13,599,370.28	12,525,793.64	1,073,576.64	.....
Mail	453,824.31	450,185.87	3,638.44	.....
Express	348,424.30	322,902.35	25,521.95	.....
Miscellaneous.....	1,056,081.75	517,222.54	538,859.21	.....
Total	21,568,136.15	19,192,398.63	2,375,737.52	.....
EXPENSES.				
Maintenance of way and structures.....	3,266,947.03	2,992,172.37	274,774.66	.....
Maintenance of equipment.....	2,555,810.85	2,310,476.27	245,334.58	.....
Conducting transportation	7,232,751.34	6,126,530.52	1,106,220.82	.....
General expenses and taxes.....	2,564,125.59	2,283,781.66	280,343.93	.....
Total	15,619,634.81	13,712,960.82	1,906,673.99	.....
Net earnings.....	5,948,501.34	5,479,437.81	469,063.53	.....
Average miles operated.....	3,456	3,456	.....	.....
Earnings per mile	\$6,240.78	\$5,553.35	\$687.43	.....
Expenses per mile	4,519.57	3,967.87	551.70	.....
Net earnings per mile.....	1,721.21	1,585.48	135.73	.....
Percentage of expenses to earnings.....	72.42	70.92	1.50	.....

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA RAILWAY.

(CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.)

This company was organized June 1, 1880, by the consolidation of the Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis and the North Wisconsin Railway companies. Under the terms of the consolidation the St. Paul and Sioux City and the Sioux City and St. Paul railroads were purchased. Included in the main line are 5.20 miles from St. Paul to Mendota, which are owned jointly with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company. 11.4 miles of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway from East Minneapolis to St. Paul and 1.59 miles of the Northern Pacific Railroad (bridge) near Duluth are leased or operated under traffic contracts.

By the acts of Congress approved June 3, 1856, and May 5, 1864, grants of land were made as follows to roads now belonging to the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company:

	Acres.
St. Croix and Lake Superior	1, 251, 208.90
La Crosse and Milwaukee.....	922, 497. 53
Total	2, 173, 706. 43

The records of the General Land Office show that to June 30, 1893, there had been patented to the—

	Acres.
St. Croix and Lake Superior	1, 349, 610. 48
La Crosse and Milwaukee.....	816, 825. 62
Total	2, 166, 436. 10

The records of the General Land Office also show that 125,000 acres of railroad indemnity lands, belonging to the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company, located in Wisconsin, have been restored to the public domain.

The company's report shows that, to June 30, 1893, the total number of acres received by United States patent was 987,955.50; from the State of Wisconsin 1,174,887.29; and by cancellation of contracts 1,469.96, a total of 2,164,312.75 acres of land.

The report also shows that, to the same period, there had been disposed of, for cash and on time contracts, 1,688,853.79 acres. The total cash receipts from all sales to the above date amounted to \$7,881,701.74, and there remained outstanding on account of time sales the sum of \$547,614.06. The receipts of the land department during the year were \$315,778.39, and the expenses \$244,333.89.

The main line of road extends from—

	Miles.
Elroy, Wis., to Minneapolis, Minn.....	195. 17
North Wisconsin Junction to Bayfield, Wis.....	178. 24
Eau Claire to Spooner, Wis.....	81. 51
Superior Junction, Wis., to Duluth, Minn.....	71. 45
St. Paul, Minn., to Sioux City, Iowa.....	243. 76
Sioux City, Iowa, to Omaha, Nebr.....	123. 06
Total	893. 19

There are also 518.83 miles of branches, 380.56 miles of sidings, and 23.70 miles of double track, a total of 1,816.28 miles of track, of which 1,296.10 miles are laid with steel rails.

The additions and betterments to railway during the year amounted to \$5,806,955.98, and to rolling stock \$267,295.71. There were laid during the year 15,117.64 tons of steel rails, at a cost of \$481,043.30, and 614,691 cross ties were placed in the track, at a cost of \$298,409.60.

At the end of the year the equipment consisted of 61 passenger, 173 freight and 35 switching locomotives; total 269, 266 of which were

equipped with Westinghouse, New York air, American steam, and Eames's vacuum brakes. In the passenger service there were 1 buffet, 4 parlor, 2 dining, 3 chair, 79 first-class, 24 second-class, 10 mail, 39 baggage, 15 express, combination and mail, 22 combination and 3 officers' cars; total 202, all equipped with Westinghouse brakes and Miller platforms. In the freight service there were 6,054 box, 393 stock, 934 coal, 1,234 flat, 75 refrigerator, 75 furniture, and 127 caboose cars; total 8,892. In the road and miscellaneous service there were 46 dump, gravel, and construction, 3 boarding, and 9 wrecking cars, and 1 rotary snow plow.

The express business on the company's lines is transacted by the American Express Company under contract, on a tonnage basis. By contract with the Pullman Palace Car Company its sleepers are run over the company's lines on a mileage basis.

The following statements show the financial condition of the company on June 30, 1893:

ASSETS.		
Cost of road, fixtures, and equipment.....	\$54,087,875.31	
Fuel, material, and stores on hand.....	1,036,632.83	
Cash on hand.....	649,142.09	
Company's stocks and bonds owned by company.....	4,547,853.32	
Other stocks and bonds.....	271,700.00	
Bills receivable.....	692.26	
Accounts receivable.....	1,325,992.43	
Due from U. S. Post-Office Department.....	48,192.99	
Total assets.....		\$61,968,081.23
LIABILITIES.		
First-mortgage bonds.....	24,459,800.00	
Interest on same, due and accrued (income coupons due July 1, 1893).....	73,466.75	
Interest on same, accrued not due.....	191,448.34	
Dividends unpaid.....	394,031.50	
Pay rolls and vouchers.....	751,228.04	
Due other companies on account of traffic.....	35,658.55	
Due other companies on account of leases.....	7,501.19	
Accrued taxes not yet due.....	236,694.66	
Total debt.....		26,152,829.03
Capital stock.....		34,050,126.66
Total stock and debt.....		60,202,955.69
Surplus.....		1,765,125.54
<i>Revenue and expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1893.</i>		
REVENUE.		
Earnings.....	\$9,190,820.26	
Dividends on stocks of other companies.....	4,200.00	
Interest on bonds of other companies.....	8,100.00	
Interest on miscellaneous investments.....	24,845.81	
Receipts of the land department.....	315,778.39	
Total.....		\$9,543,744.46
EXPENDITURES.		
Operating expenses and taxes.....	6,670,875.65	
Interest on first-mortgage bonds.....	1,450,416.00	
New construction.....	876,201.32	
New equipment.....	267,295.71	
Dividends Nos. 33 and 34, December, 1892, and June, 1893.....	787,976.00	
Expenses of the land department.....	244,333.89	
Total.....		10,297,098.57
Deficit.....		753,354.11

Earnings and expenses for the year ended June 30, 1893.

EARNINGS.

Passenger.....	\$2, 135, 100. 82
Freight.....	6, 628, 702. 08
Mail.....	183, 334. 79
Express.....	107, 411. 07
Miscellaneous.....	136, 272. 00
Total.....	\$9, 190, 820. 26

EXPENSES.

Maintenance of way and structures.....	1, 877, 240. 04
Maintenance of equipment.....	954, 345. 80
Conducting transportation.....	2, 906, 791. 25
General expenses and taxes.....	932, 498. 56
Total.....	6, 670, 875. 65
Net earnings.....	2, 519, 944. 61
Average miles operated.....	1, 481. 61
Earnings per mile.....	6, 203. 26
Expenses per mile.....	4, 502. 45
Net earnings per mile.....	1, 700. 81
Percentage of expenses to earnings.....	72. 58

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

(ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.)

This road was chartered November 24, 1856, as the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company. It was sold under foreclosure August 21, 1860, and the present company organized. The road was opened to Cedar Falls, 100 miles, April 1, 1861, and to the present terminus in 1866. A controlling interest was acquired by the Illinois Central Railroad Company in 1887.

By the act of Congress approved May 15, 1856, there were granted to the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, through the State of Iowa, 1,226,163 acres of land. The records of the General Land Office show that, to June 30, 1893, there had been patented to the company 327,696.39 acres, and to the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad Company 683,023.80 acres. Dubuque, Iowa, and Sioux City, Iowa, are the land-grant termini.

The company makes no report of the operations of its land department, with the exception of an amount of \$1,731.83, received from interest on time sales, and \$22,730 outstanding on that account.

The main line of road extends from Dubuque to Sioux City, Iowa, a distance of 326.58 miles, and the report of the operating company is restricted in detail thereto.

The expenditures during the year for additions and betterments to railway amounted to \$91,869.31, all of which was charged to construction account.

The equipment consists of 31 passenger, 17 freight, and 14 switching locomotives, all of which are equipped with Westinghouse brakes; 28 first-class and 17 combination cars, equipped with Westinghouse brakes and Miller platforms; 137 box, 24 stock, 14 coal, 24 flat, and 7 caboose cars, none of which have air brakes.

The following statements show the financial condition of the company on June 30, 1893:

LIABILITIES.

First-mortgage bonds.....	\$9,547,000.00	
Interest on same, due and accrued	23,992.50	
Dividends unpaid.....	763.55	
Payrolls, vouchers, and accounts.....	713.49	
Due other companies on account of traffic.....	100,500.82	
Total.....		\$9,672,970.36
Capital stock.....		7,999,600.00
Total stock and debt.....		17,672,570.36

ASSETS.

Road, fixtures, and equipment.....	17,220,455.43	
Fuel, material, and stores on hand	22,730.00	
Company's stocks and bonds owned by company.....	523,073.13	
Other stocks and bonds	5.80	
Accounts receivable.....	243.82	
Total.....		17,766,508.18
Surplus.....		93,937.82

Revenue and expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1893.

REVENUE.

Earnings	\$2,197,052.58	
Dividends on stocks of other companies	108.45	
Interest on bonds of other companies.....	32,235.00	
Receipts of land department	1,731.83	
Total.....		\$2,231,127.86

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses	1,393,179.89	
Interest on first-mortgage bonds	348,570.00	
New construction.....	91,869.31	
Dividends (December 31, 1892).....	99,995.00	
Net loss on branch lines.....	381,590.21	
Total.....		2,315,204.41
Deficit		81,076.55

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company.

	Year ended—		Difference.	
	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$601,572.47	\$624,830.26		\$23,257.79
Freight.....	1,434,292.27	1,534,211.41		99,919.14
Mail	67,893.61	74,731.16		6,837.55
Express	42,532.49	32,268.67	\$10,663.82	
Miscellaneous	50,361.74	46,799.66	3,562.08	
Total	2,197,052.58	2,312,841.16		115,788.58

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company—Continued.

	Year ended—		Difference.	
	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
EXPENSES.				
Maintenance of way and structures	\$344,339.12	\$421,219.03	.....	\$76,879.91
Maintenance of equipment	199,867.09	211,691.80	.....	11,824.71
Conducting transportation	624,793.46	612,397.33	\$12,396.13	.....
General expenses and taxes	224,180.22	222,931.84	1,248.38	.....
Total	1,393,179.89	1,468,240.00	.....	75,060.11
Net earnings	803,872.69	844,601.16	.....	40,728.47
Average miles operated	326.58	326.58	.....	.....
Earnings per mile	6,727.45	7,082.00	.....	354.55
Expenses per mile	4,265.96	4,495.80	.....	229.84
Net earnings per mile	2,461.49	2,586.20	.....	124.71
Percentage of expenses to earnings	63.41	63.48	.....	07

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

(CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.)

This company has failed to submit, on the form prescribed by this Bureau, a report of its operations for the year ended June 30, 1893; a copy of its general balance sheet and a statement of earnings and expenses only having been furnished.

The company was chartered February 16, 1847, and the road opened February 14, 1859. The branches were built under separate charters. In 1882 a controlling interest in this road was purchased by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. The Missouri Pacific Railway Company uses the road between St. Joseph and Atchison, together with the terminal facilities at St. Joseph. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company pays rental for running its trains between Cameron and Kansas City.

By the act of Congress approved June 10, 1852, there were granted to the company, through the State of Missouri, 781,944.83 acres of land. Hannibal, Mo., and St. Joseph, Mo., are the land-grant termini. The records of the General Land Office show that to June 30, 1893, there had been patented to the company 603,186.34 acres.

LIABILITIES.	
Funded debt	\$8,000,000.00
Current liabilities	295,702.27
Accounts not liabilities	101,356.83
Profit and loss	223,771.64
Income account	2,040,044.47
Total debt	\$10,660,875.21
Capital stock	14,251,969.00
Total stock and debt	24,912,844.21
ASSETS.	
Road, fixtures, and equipment	23,727,924.71
Stocks owned	100,300.00
Cash and current assets	866,525.62
Material and supplies	193,897.42
Sundry assets	21,951.79
Excess of interest matured over accrued	2,244.67
Total assets	24,912,844.21

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company.

	Year ended—		Difference.	
	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$673,662.20	\$669,818.74	\$8,843.46	
Freight	1,867,795.20	1,765,234.43	102,560.77	
Mail	85,833.69	92,277.25		\$6,443.56
Express	71,899.98	69,999.96	1,900.02	
Miscellaneous	346,869.87	330,511.54	16,358.33	
Total	3,051,060.94	2,927,841.92	123,219.02	
EXPENSES.				
Maintenance of way and structures	318,909.17	443,810.42		124,901.25
Maintenance of equipment	345,474.23	327,377.38	18,096.85	
Conducting transportation	1,204,947.93	1,133,139.00	71,808.93	
General expenses and taxes	183,129.43	181,347.22	1,782.21	
Total	2,052,460.76	2,085,674.02		33,213.26
Net earnings	998,606.18	842,167.90	156,438.28	
Average miles operated*	295.25	295.25		
Earnings per mile	10,333.82	9,916.48	417.34	
Expenses per mile	6,951.60	7,064.09		112.49
Net earnings per mile	3,382.22	2,852.59	529.83	
Percentage of expenses to earnings	67.27	71.23		3.96

* As shown by Poor's Manual of Railroads.

LITTLE ROCK AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

(SUCCESSOR TO THE MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD COMPANY.)

The trustees of the general mortgage of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad took possession in August, 1884, sold the road and organized the present company September 1, 1887. On June 1, 1893, the president was appointed receiver.

By the acts of Congress approved February 9, 1853, and July 28, 1866, there were granted to the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company, through the State of Arkansas, 438,646 acres of land. The records of the General Land Office show that to June 30, 1893, there had been patented 174,567.75 acres.

The main line of the road extends from Argenta, Ark., to Hopefield, Ark., opposite Memphis, Tenn., a distance of 131.83 miles. The Mississippi River, opposite Memphis, and Argenta, opposite Little Rock, are the land-grant termini.

The receiver's report of the operations of the land department is exceedingly meager, neither the number of acres patented to the company nor the number of acres sold being given. The number of acres still owned by the company and undisposed of is reported as 61,804; and the amount outstanding on account of time sales, as \$8,259.52.

The amount expended for additions and betterments to railway during the year was \$164.98.

The roadway, bridges, track, buildings, etc., are assessed for taxation at a valuation of \$840,130, and the equipment at \$140,986; but the receiver makes no itemized report.

The express business on the company's lines is transacted by the Pacific Express Company, under contract.

The Pullman Palace Car Company runs its cars on a mileage basis.

The use of terminals at Little Rock and Memphis are leased from the

Missouri Pacific, Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham, and Illinois Central railroad companies.

LIABILITIES.		
Bills payable		\$45,000.00
Accounts payable		26,911.56
Pay rolls and vouchers		16,156.55
Due other companies on account of traffic		8,180.82
Total		\$96,248.93
ASSETS.		
Land contracts, land cash, etc.		8,259.52
Fuel, material, and stores on hand		26,306.82
Accounts receivable		46,878.92
Cash on hand		12,220.58
Profit and loss		3,683.83
Total		97,349.67
Surplus		1,100.74

Revenue and expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1893.

REVENUE.		
Earnings		\$400,229.87
Receipts of the land department		2,809.00
Total		\$403,038.87
EXPENDITURES.		
Operating expenses		404,013.70
New construction		164.98
Expenses of the Land Department		2,151.50
Total		406,330.18
Deficit		3,291.31

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad Company.

	Year ended—		Difference.	
	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$122,326.03	\$257,507.87		\$135,181.84
Freight	250,968.18	397,291.04		146,322.86
Mail	16,674.69	15,990.17	\$684.52	
Express	8,671.27	14,886.91		6,215.64
Miscellaneous	1,589.70	2,425.50		835.80
Total	400,229.87	683,101.49		287,871.62
EXPENSES.				
Maintenance of way	92,670.77	117,754.28		25,083.51
Motive power	43,240.79	70,953.28		27,712.49
Maintenance of cars	194,862.97	259,376.19		64,513.22
General expenses and taxes	73,239.17	107,589.43		34,350.26
Total	404,013.70	555,673.18		151,659.48
Net loss	3,783.83			
Net earnings		132,428.31		136,212.14
Average miles operated	132.00	132.00		
Earnings per mile	3,032.04	5,212.80		2,180.85
Expenses per mile	3,060.71	4,209.64		1,148.93
Net loss per mile	28.67			
Net earnings per mile		1,003.25		1,031.92
Percentage of expenses to earnings	100.94	80.75	20.19	

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

This company is the successor of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri, which was organized March 12, 1849, to build a road from St. Louis to Jefferson City and thence to the western boundary of the State.

The land grant to the Pacific Railroad of Missouri (1,161,235.07 acres; see history of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company) was conveyed to the South Pacific Railroad. This road was taken possession of by the State in 1866 for nonpayment of interest on the State subsidy, and sold, with the lands, to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, which, in 1872, leased the line of the old company. The two roads were operated under one management until 1876, when the Pacific Road was sold under process of foreclosure of the third mortgage and conveyed by the purchasers to the present company, which was incorporated October 21, 1876. By articles of association filed August 11, 1880, the Missouri Pacific was consolidated with the St. Louis and Lexington, the Kansas City and Eastern, the Lexington and Southern, the St. Louis, Kansas and Arizona, the Missouri River, and the Leavenworth, Atchison and Northwestern Railroads, which form the existing company.

This company leases the following roads, which are subject to the provisions of the act approved June 19, 1878:

Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, the lease running for twenty-five years from December 6, 1886, the Missouri Pacific accounting to the Union Pacific Company (owners) for the net earnings.

Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, which received a grant in aid of construction of 1,100,000 acres of land, 1,057,647.55 of which had been patented to June 30, 1893.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company (which see).

The company makes no report of the operations of its land department.

The main line of this road extends from the levee, Eleventh street, St. Louis, to Webster street, Omaha, a distance of 494.77 miles. The company also owns 762.03 miles of branch lines and leases 307.57 miles—a total of 1,562.48 miles of road owned and operated. There are 33.70 miles of double track, 210.78 miles of sidings on the main line, and 168.40 miles of sidings on branch lines—an aggregate of 1,975.36 miles of track. There are 146.06 miles of road ballasted with stone, 300.16 miles with gravel, 82.12 miles with cinder, and 1,034.14 miles with earth. There are 2,101.28 miles of barbed wire fencing. Steel rails of from 56 to 63 pounds per lineal yard are laid on 1,506.11 miles of track and iron rails of from 45 to 52 pounds on 56.37 miles of track.

Betterments to railway and equipment were effected through expense accounts, no improvement account being kept.

There were 4,807.69 new rails laid during the year, at a cost of \$74,039.97, and 629,278 new oak cross-ties placed in the track, at a cost of \$282,387.98.

During the same period there were added 10 chair, 21 first-class, 2 baggage, mail, and express, 500 box, 2 flat, 15 caboose, and 3 wrecking cars.

The equipment consists of 77 passenger, 194 freight, and 50 switching locomotives, 208 of which are equipped with Westinghouse brakes; 2 parlor, 55 sleeping, 56 chair, 116 first-class, 65 mail, baggage, and

express, 45 combination, and 6 officers' cars, all equipped with Westinghouse brakes and Miller platforms. In the freight service there are 5,928 box, 921 stock, 4,290 coal, 710 flat, 369 refrigerator, 15 fruit, and 159 caboose cars. Total passenger service, 345; freight service, 12,392; aggregate, 12,737 cars.

In the road and miscellaneous service there are 4 boarding, 19 wrecking, 767 hand, 4 "other," and 678 push cars, and 8 derricks.

The following statements show the financial condition of the company on June 30, 1893:

ASSETS.

Cost of road, fixtures, and equipment	\$49,590,297.32	
Real estate other than road	749,783.24	
Fuel, material, and stores on hand	1,059,500.85	
Stocks, bonds, and miscellaneous investments	57,389,152.99	
Bills receivable	11,700.00	
Accounts receivable	4,573,077.38	
Cash on hand	470,881.43	
Total		\$113,844,393.21

LIABILITIES.

Funded debt	54,012,000.00	
Interest on same, due and unpaid	68,065.00	
Interest on same, accrued, not due	865,358.32	
Bills and accounts payable	4,478,066.47	
Pay rolls and vouchers	3,254,512.94	
Due other companies on account of traffic	70,343.93	
Total debt	62,748,346.66	
Capital stock	47,436,575.00	
Total stock and debt		110,184,921.66
Surplus		3,659,471.55

Revenue and expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1893.

REVENUE.

Earnings	\$11,474,393.53	
Dividends on stocks and interest on bonds of other companies, and profits on miscellaneous investments	319,224.93	
Terminal facilities	220,125.78	
Sundry amounts	166,062.00	
Total		\$12,179,806.24

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses, rentals and taxes	8,680,824.38	
Interest on funded debt	2,781,766.66	
Interest on other debt	102,392.22	
Branch lines, deficit	349,705.98	
Expenses of traffic association	18,974.99	
Compensation retained by United States on account of land grant	276.87	
Discount and premium	78,344.43	
Sundry expenses	25,073.91	
Total		12,037,359.44
Surplus		142,446.80

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company.

	Year ended—		Difference.	
	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$2, 108, 470. 43	\$2, 102, 911. 87	\$5, 558. 56	.....
Freight	7, 790, 966. 05	7, 544, 502. 18	246, 463. 87	.....
Mail	436, 601. 13	425, 241. 61	10, 849. 52	.....
Express	205, 225. 60	197, 478. 10	7, 747. 50	.....
Miscellaneous	933, 640. 32	879, 071. 47	54, 568. 85	.....
Total	11, 474, 393. 53	11, 149, 205. 23	325, 188. 30	.....
EXPENSES.				
Maintenance of way and structures	1, 710, 952. 29	1, 494, 008. 71	216, 943. 58	.....
Maintenance of equipment	1, 799, 958. 42	1, 560, 975. 37	238, 983. 05	.....
Conducting transportation	4, 117, 813. 32	3, 809, 375. 94	308, 437. 38	.....
General expenses	593, 987. 23	972, 228. 29	.....	\$378, 241. 06
Total	8, 222, 711. 26	7, 836, 588. 31	386, 122. 95	.....
Net earnings	3, 251, 681. 27	3, 312, 616. 92	.....	61, 005. 65
Average miles operated	1, 562. 48	1, 562. 48	.....	.....
Earnings per mile	\$7, 343. 70	\$7, 135. 58	\$208. 12	.....
Expenses per mile	5, 262. 60	5, 015. 48	247. 12	.....
Net earnings per mile	2, 081. 10	2, 120. 10	.....	39. 00
Percentage of expenses to earnings	71. 66	70. 28	. 38	.....

MISSOURI, KANSAS, AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

This company was organized April 7, 1870, by the consolidation of the Union Pacific Southern Branch, the Tebo and Neosho, the Labette and Sedalia, and the Neosho Valley and Holden railroad companies. The St. Louis and Santa Fé Railroad was purchased at foreclosure sale April 29, 1872, and the Hannibal and Central Missouri was purchased in 1873. Default in the payment of bond interest, due June 1, 1888, led to the appointment, by the United States court, of receivers who, pending reorganization, had possession of the road until June 8, 1891. On July 1, 1891, the present company came into possession of the property.

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, there were granted to the Union Pacific Southern Branch, through the State of Kansas, 1,520,000 acres of land.

Junction City, Kans., and the southern boundary of Kansas, and to Fort Smith when the Indian title is extinguished, are the land-grant termini.

The records of the General Land Office show that to June 30, 1893, there had been patented to the company 797,049.24 acres of land. The records of the General Land Office also show that 5,700 acres of railroad indemnity lands, located in Kansas, have been restored to the public domain.

The company makes no report of the operations of its land department.

The main line of road extends from Hannibal, Mo., to Houston, Tex., a distance of 1,000.10 miles; all of which, except that part of the line from Whitesboro to Fort Worth, Tex. (71.18 miles), is owned. The company also owns 653.28 miles of branch lines and leases 201.24 miles; a total of 1,783.44 miles operated.

The amounts expended for additions and betterments to railway and for construction, during the year, were charged to operating expenses. During the year, 14,857 tons of new steel rails were laid, at a cost of \$460,578; and 603,363 oak cross ties placed in the track, at a cost of \$195,160.

Steel rails, of from 52 to 66 pounds per linear yard, have been laid on 1,544.93 miles of track. The average number of cross-ties, per mile, is 3,000. There are 1,791 miles of barbed-wire fencing. The road is ballasted with 282.55 miles of stone; 346.34 miles of gravel; 7,694 miles of cinder, and 876.37 miles of earth.

The equipment consists of 55 passenger, 161 freight, and 19 switching locomotives, 163 of which are equipped with Westinghouse brakes. In the passenger service there are 5 chair, 16 first-class, 1 mail, 10 baggage, and 10 express cars; a total of 42. In the freight service there are 157 box, 34 coal, 51 flat, 22 refrigerator, and 29 caboose cars; total, 293. In the road and miscellaneous service there are 100 dump, gravel and construction, and 3 boarding cars.

The express business on the company's lines is transacted by the American Express Company under contract. The Wagner Palace Car Company runs its cars over the company's lines on a mileage basis. Contracts and agreements, relative to transportation, leases, and joint use of tracks, have been entered into with the following companies: Wabash, Texas and Pacific and Missouri Pacific Railway companies.

The following statements show the financial condition of the company on June 30, 1893:

ASSETS.

Road, fixtures, and equipment.....	\$127,606,524.00
Real estate, other than road.....	1,733.50
Land contracts, land cash, etc.....	1,027.87
Fuel, material, and stores on hand.....	350,654.91
Bills receivable.....	938.00
Accounts receivable.....	536,669.17
Due from other companies on account of traffic.....	128,032.29
Due from United States Post-Office Department.....	70,064.90
Suspense accounts.....	22,058.93
Payment for equipment purchased by receivers.....	437,041.40
Cash on hand.....	567,346.41

Total.....\$129,722,091.38

LIABILITIES.

First-mortgage bonds.....	44,975,000.00
Interest on same, due and unpaid.....	140,495.00
Interest on same accrued, not due.....	300,134.14
Other funded debt.....	20,000,000.00
Accounts payable.....	1,474,137.38
Pay rolls and vouchers.....	805,777.63
Sundries.....	27,885.74

Total.....67,723,429.89

Capital stock.....61,770,000.00

Total stock and debt.....129,493,429.89

Surplus.....228,661.49

Revenue and expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1893

REVENUE.

Earnings \$10,388,191.24

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses and taxes \$7,810,734.80
 Interest on first-mortgage bonds 1,900,443.34
 Interest on other funded debt 450,000.00

Total 10,170,178.14

Surplus 218,013.10

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway Company.

	Year ended—		Difference.	
	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$1,896,987.31	\$1,870,269.23	\$26,718.08	.....
Freight	7,876,356.80	7,319,911.77	556,445.03	.....
Mail	272,966.57	273,390.20	.....	\$423.63
Express	156,595.47	143,159.41	13,436.06	.....
Miscellaneous	185,285.09	143,832.99	41,452.10	.....
Total	10,388,191.24	9,750,563.60	637,627.64	.....
EXPENSES.				
Maintenance of way and structures	1,992,645.21	1,686,933.79	305,711.42	.....
Maintenance of equipment	830,839.55	674,390.24	215,449.31	.....
Conducting transportation	3,567,710.90	3,658,065.33	.....	90,354.43
General expenses	1,175,833.46	1,298,104.39	.....	124,270.93
Total	7,624,029.12	7,317,493.75	306,535.37	.....
Net earnings	2,764,162.12	2,433,069.85	331,092.27	.....
Average miles operated.....	1,783.44	1,670.37	113.07	.....
Earnings per mile	\$5,824.80	\$5,837.36	.....	\$12.56
Expenses per mile	4,274.90	4,380.76	.....	105.86
Net earnings per mile	1,549.90	1,456.60	\$93.30	.....
Percentage of expenses to earnings.....	73.29	75.05	.....	1.66

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

This company was chartered in 1864. The road was begun in July, 1870, and opened from Ashland, Wis., to Portland, Oregon, September 9, 1883.

By the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, there were granted to the company by the United States, 47,000,000 acres of land in aid of construction.

Ashland, Wis., and Portland, Oregon, via Tacoma, Wash.; Wallula Junction and Pasco Junction are the land-grant termini.

The records of the General Land Office show that, to June 30, 1893, there had been patented to the company:

	Acres.
By the United States, direct	2,224,346.13
Through the State of Minnesota.....	1,534,699.28
Through the State of North Dakota.....	1,453,043.66
Through the State of Washington.....	151,334.00
Total	5,363,423.07

The records of the General Land Office also show that 8,946,400 acres of railroad indemnity lands, located in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, have been restored to the public domain; and that, by a decision of the Commissioner, dated September 13, 1886, affirmed by the Secretary of the Interior, 32,400 acres of the grant, located in Washington, have also been restored.

The report of the company shows that, to June 30, 1893, the total number of acres received by patent was 2,028,527.50, and by certification, 20,327,623.77; a total of 22,356,201.27 acres. There had been disposed of for cash 8,386,588.03 acres; the total cash receipts from all sales had amounted to \$32,719,974.14, and there remained outstanding, on account of time sales, the sum of \$5,079,651.77, principal and interest. The receipts of the land department for the year amounted to \$1,660,224.66 and the expenses to \$577,643.82.

The main line of road extends from Ashland, Wis., to Portland, Oregon, and from Pasco to Wallula Junction, Wash., a distance of 2,136.24 miles. By the addition of branch lines and spurs, the mileage is increased to 4,622.84. There are also 686.60 miles of sidings, or a total length of track of 5,374.06 miles.

The ballast consists of 23 miles of stone, 1,276 miles of gravel, 97.60 miles of cinder and the remainder of earth. The fencing against stock amounted to 1,833.33 miles of barbed wire and board fence, and the snow fences to 95.53 miles. There are 32 snow sheds, aggregating 13,169 feet in length, and 30 tunnels, aggregating 28,338 feet in length.

There were constructed during the year 56.68 miles of branch lines, and there were placed in the track 13,385.76 tons of steel rails and 722,344 new cross ties. The expenditures for additions and betterments to the railway amounted to \$1,034,420.56.

The equipment consists of 556 locomotives, 537 of which are equipped with Westinghouse brakes; 26 dining, 50 sleeping, 69 first-class, 61 second-class, 39 emigrant, 12 mail, 44 baggage, 25 express, 59 combination, and 16 officers' cars, making a total of 401 cars in the passenger service, all of which are equipped with Westinghouse brakes and Miller platforms. In the freight service there are 7,380 box, 999 stock, 2,008 coal, 3,869 flat, 6 tank, 2 ferry, 219 refrigerator, 30 fruit, 214 logging-truck, and 324 caboose cars, making a total of 15,051 cars in this service, 10,452 of which are equipped with Westinghouse brakes, and 4,295 with Miller platforms. In road repair service there are 95 boarding, 16 wrecking, 12 dump, gravel, and construction, and 1,418 push and hand cars, 10 derricks, 16 steam shovels, and 7 snow plows. There were added to the equipment during the year 9 passenger and 171 freight and miscellaneous cars.

The express business on the company's line of road is transacted by the Northern Pacific Express Company, under contract.

Sleeping cars are owned jointly by the railroad and the Pullman Palace car companies.

Contracts and agreements for exchange of business at Wallula and Tacoma have been entered into with the Oregon Railway and Navigation, the Oregon and Washington, the Northern Pacific Steamship, and the Pacific Coast Steamship companies.

Lease for use of tracks, St. Paul to Minneapolis, and at Portland, and for use of depot at Minneapolis and St. Paul, have been granted to the Great Northern Railroad, the Northern Pacific Terminal, the Minneapolis Union Railroad, and the St. Paul Union Depot companies.

A contract with the Western Union Telegraph Company, for the building and joint operation of a telegraph line, is in force.

The following statements show the financial condition of the company on June 30, 1893:

LIABILITIES.

Funded debt.....	\$133,545,500.00	
Interest on same due July 1, 1893	1,492,760.37	
Interest on same, accrued, not due	621,005.00	
Rentals due July 1, 1893	228,640.00	
Rentals and taxes, accrued, not due	414,066.41	
Deferred payments on land sales	2,643,085.74	
Guaranty to branch roads.....	594,892.04	
Dividends unpaid.....	7,144.00	
Bills payable.....	7,068,267.60	
Pay rolls and vouchers.....	4,393,606.61	
Suspense account	4,764.14	
Total debt.....		\$151,013,731.91
Capital stock.....		85,140,131.42
Total stock and debt.....		236,153,863.33

ASSETS.

Cost of road and fixtures.....	188,935,846.85	
Cost of equipment	21,930,407.78	
Fuel, material, and stores on hand.....	1,366,496.69	
Cash on hand	1,114,482.01	
Stocks and bonds	17,469,716.01	
Contingent assets.....	824,041.19	
Cash in hands of trustee	203,886.22	
Deferred payments on account of land sales	5,079,651.77	
Bills receivable	193,544.94	
Accounts receivable	6,832,189.43	
Due from other companies on account of traffic.....	187,120.27	
Cash in hands of trustees' sinking fund.....	505,271.57	
Total assets.....		244,672,754.73
Surplus.....		8,518,891.40

Revenue and expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1893.

REVENUE.

Earnings	\$24,135,186.03	
Dividends on stocks of other companies	684,509.40	
Interest on bonds of other companies.....	133,460.63	
Profits on miscellaneous investments	420,267.17	
Receipts of the land department applicable to sinking fund.....	704,251.00	
Total.....		\$26,077,674.23

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses	14,621,466.47	
Interest on funded debt.....	7,092,159.72	
Interest on other debt.....	499,715.57	
Advances to subsidiary lines	1,053,866.62	
Rentals.....	1,962,078.19	
Taxes	462,340.26	
Other deductions	157,765.11	
Sinking-fund requirements.....	1,117,537.97	
Total.....		26,966,929.91
Deficit.....		889,255.68

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

	Year ended—		Difference.	
	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$5,864,669.18	\$6,257,366.74		\$392,697.56
Freight	16,818,001.38	17,207,329.85		389,328.47
Mail	533,129.02	529,011.00	\$9,118.02	
Express	366,726.70	382,070.79		15,344.09
Miscellaneous	332,492.40	285,679.11	46,813.29	
Total	23,920,108.68	24,661,457.49		741,348.81
EXPENSES.				
Maintenance of way and structures	3,711,561.12	3,782,731.19		71,170.07
Maintenance of equipment	2,342,947.29	2,014,413.26	328,534.03	
Conducting transportation	6,773,147.87	6,874,356.05		101,208.18
General expenses and taxes	2,106,455.61	1,905,849.22	200,606.39	
Total	14,934,111.89	14,577,349.72	356,762.17	
Net earnings	8,985,996.79	10,084,107.77		1,098,110.98
Average miles operated	4,494.84	4,411.50	82.94	
Earnings per mile	\$5,321.62	\$5,589.76		\$268.08
Expenses per mile	3,322.50	3,304.09	\$18.41	
Net earnings per mile	1,999.18	2,285.67		286.49
Percentages of expenses to earnings	62.43	59.11	3.32	
* * * * *				

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

(SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.)

This company was chartered March 17, 1870, as a successor of the Oregon Central Railroad Company, of Salem, which was organized April 22, 1867. The main line, from Portland to Roseburg, 199 miles, was opened December 5, 1872. The road is leased for forty years from July 1, 1887, to the Southern Pacific Company, which pays the interest on the company's bonds and all current fixed charges; also, if earned, dividends up to 7 per cent on preferred and 6 per cent on common stock, the surplus over those payments to be retained by the lessee.

By the acts of Congress approved May 4, 1870, and July 25, 1866, there were granted by the United States, to aid in the construction of this road, 4,700,000 acres of land. Roseville Junction, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, are the land-grant termini.

The records of the General Land Office show that to June, 30, 1893, there had been patented to the company 614,549.30 acres. The records of the General Land Office also show that to the same date 810,880 acres of the grant of July 25, 1866, and the whole of the grant of May 4, 1870 (1,200,000 acres), had been forfeited by the company, and that 1,800,000 acres of railroad indemnity lands, located in Oregon, had been restored to the public domain.

The report of the company shows that to June 30, 1893, the total number of acres received by patent was 323,068.68; that the total cash receipts from all sales had amounted to \$859,477.34, and that there remained outstanding on account of time sales the sum of \$861,923.64, principal and interest. The receipts of the land department for the year were \$73,940.55, and the expenses \$75,570.07.

The main line of this road extends from Portland, Oregon, to the California State line, a distance of 366.80 miles, and forms part of the through line of the Southern Pacific Company to San Francisco. Branch lines extend from Portland to Corvallis, 96.50 miles; from Albany Junction to Lebanon, 11.50 miles; and from Woodburn to Natron, 92.70 miles. There are 41.69 miles of sidings on the main line and 22.35 miles of sidings on the branch lines. The total length of track owned and operated is 631.54 miles.

Steel rails are laid upon 516.89 miles and iron rails upon 78.80 miles of track. There are 131.22 miles of barbed wire and board fencing. The average number of cross-ties per mile is 2,806. There were 288 tons of new steel rails laid during the year at a cost of \$13,214.82; and 195,510 new fir cross-ties placed in the track at a cost of \$45,117.

The cost of additions and betterments to railway during the year amounted to \$10,352.08, and to rolling stock, \$2,868.64.

The assessed valuation of roadway, bridges, track, buildings, etc., for taxation is \$2,549,618, and of rolling stock and equipment, \$352,650.40.

The equipment consisted of 51 locomotives, 49 of which were equipped with Westinghouse brakes. In the passenger service there were 6 sleeping, 32 first-class, 2 second-class, 9 mail, baggage, and express, 9 baggage, 3 express, and 3 combination cars; total, 64, all of which are equipped with Westinghouse brakes and Miller platforms. In the freight service there were 444 box, 22 stock, 8 furniture, 314 flat, 50 combination, 23 fruit, and 14 caboose cars; total 875. Of this number 262 are equipped with Westinghouse brakes, and 23 with Miller platforms. In the road and miscellaneous service there were 1 derrick tender, 2 pile-drivers, 1 station and 33 dump cars.

The following statements show the financial condition of the company on June 30, 1893:

LIABILITIES.	
First mortgage bonds.....	\$17,045,000.00
Dividends unpaid.....	2,045.73
Accounts payable.....	287,011.16
Income for redemption of bonds.....	489,998.99
Total debt.....	\$17,824,055.88
Capital stock.....	19,000,000.00
Total stock and debt.....	36,824,058.88

ASSETS.	
Road, fixtures, and equipment.....	35,037,145.81
Real estate, other than road.....	37,786.67
Land contracts, land cash, etc.....	670,984.26
Cash on hand.....	10.62
Sinking fund in hand of trustees—company.....	51,178.47
Bills receivable.....	744.00
Accounts receivable.....	18,158.70
Total.....	35,816,008.53
Deficit.....	1,008,047.35

Revenue and expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1893.

REVENUE.	
Receipts of the land department.....	\$105,316.72
Miscellaneous.....	678.42
Transferred to debit of income for redemption of bonds.....	51,087.22
Total.....	157,082.36

EXPENDITURES.

Net loss in operation under lease in year ended December 31, 1892.....	\$441, 180. 14	
Interest	24, 750. 00	
Expenses of the land department	75, 570. 07	
Sundry expenses.....	4, 328. 02	
Total		\$545, 828. 23
Deficit.....		388, 745. 87

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of Oregon and California Railroad Company.

	Year ended—		Difference.	
	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$1, 015, 562. 27	\$1, 037, 773. 78		\$22, 211. 51
Freight.....	839, 448. 36	902, 351. 41		62, 903. 05
Mail.....	90, 124. 26	89, 274. 00	\$850. 26	
Express	41, 035. 84	40, 431. 67	604. 17	
Miscellaneous	23, 917. 01	28, 691. 80		4, 774. 79
Total	2, 010, 087. 74	2, 038, 522. 66		88, 434. 92
EXPENSES.				
Maintenance of way and structures.....	554, 389. 35	619, 912. 27		65, 522. 92
Maintenance of equipment	153, 254. 93	188, 194. 70		34, 939. 77
Conducting transportation	614, 201. 54	714, 616. 34		100, 414. 80
General expenses and taxes	207, 621. 41	199, 857. 36	7, 764. 05	
Total	1, 529, 467. 23	1, 722, 580. 67		193, 113. 44
Net earnings	480, 620. 51	375, 941. 99	104, 678. 52	
Average miles operated.....	567. 50	564. 93	2. 57	
Earnings per mile	3, 542. 00	3, 714. 66		172. 66
Expenses per mile.....	2, 695. 09	3, 049. 19		354. 10
Net earnings per mile	846. 91	665. 47	181. 44	
Percentage of expenses to earnings.....	76. 09	82. 08		5. 99

ST. JOSEPH AND GRAND ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

(UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.)

This company is a consolidation of the St. Joseph and Marysville and the Grand Island and Marysville Railroad Companies, organized in the States of Kansas and Nebraska. The property of the company includes the St. Joseph Bridge Building Company's bridge at St. Joseph and the entire line between St. Joseph, Mo., and Grand Island, Nebr.

By the act of Congress approved July 23, 1866, there were granted to the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company (St. Joseph and Marysville), through the State of Kansas, to aid in the construction of the road, 1,700,000 acres of land. St. Joseph, Mo., and Grand Island, Nebr., are the land-grant termini. The records of the General Land Office show that, to June 30, 1893, there had been patented to the company 462,573.24 acres.

The company makes no report of the operations of its land department. The property was placed in the hands of a receiver in 1874, and the road sold in foreclosure November, 1875. Of the land grant, 306,000

acres were placed in the hands of trustees, for the benefit of the holders of land scrip.

The main line of the road extends from St. Joseph, Mo., to Grand Island, Nebr., a distance of 251.06 miles. Since January 1, 1890, it has been operated as a part of the Union Pacific system, the latter company having a proprietary interest in the ownership of \$2,301,500 of the capital stock. The former company, first applying its net earnings and income, is guaranteed by the latter company a fixed income.

The entire road is laid with steel rails. Two hundred and sixty tons of new rails were laid during the year, at a cost of \$8,737; and 73,282 oak cross ties placed in the track, at a cost of \$39,572.35.

The equipment consists of 13 passenger, 12 freight, and 1 switching locomotives, 25 of which are equipped with Westinghouse brakes. In the passenger service there are 6 first-class, 6 baggage, 5 combination, and 1 officers' cars; total, 18. In the freight service there are 483 box, 90 stock, 41 coal, 25 flat, and 12 caboose cars; total, 651. In the road and miscellaneous service there are 1 derrick, 2 snow-plows, 2 boarding, 37 hand, and 37 push cars.

The express business on the company's lines is transacted by the Pacific Express Company; and the telegraph business by the Western Union Company.

Sundry contracts and agreements, relative to terminal facilities, leases, interchange of traffic, and joint use of tracks, have been entered into with other companies, as follows: St. Joseph Terminal Railroad Company; St. Joseph Union Depot Company; Union Pacific Railway Company and Kansas City and Omaha Railroad Company; Kansas City, Wyandotte and Northwestern Railroad Company.

The following statements show the financial condition of the company on June 30, 1893:

LIABILITIES.

First-mortgage bonds.....	\$6,998,000.00
Interest on same, due and accrued.....	6,815.00
Interest on same, accrued, not due.....	70,000.00
Certificates for first-mortgage bonds.....	21,126.57
Other funded debt.....	1,679,000.00
Interest on same, due and unpaid.....	530.00
Certificates for second-mortgage bonds.....	23,279.17
Accounts payable.....	419,360.63
Construction contract, Kansas City and Omaha Railroad Company.....	82,600.00

Total.....	9,300,711.37
Capital stock.....	4,600,000.00

Total stock and debt..... \$13,900,711.37

ASSETS.

Road, fixtures, and equipment.....	13,214,266.33
Stocks and bonds owned by company.....	97,800.00
Accounts receivable.....	194,235.40
Trustees equipment and improvement fund.....	12,231.32

Total..... 13,548,533.05

Deficit..... 352,178.32

Revenue and expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1893.

REVENUE.

Earnings	\$1, 103, 656. 11	
Interest on company's bonds	120. 00	
Discount and interest	3, 074. 37	
Profit and loss	57, 595. 62	
Total		\$1, 164, 446. 10

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses	698, 560. 35	
Taxes	59, 542. 37	
Interest on first-mortgage bonds	420, 000. 00	
Miscellaneous expenses	2, 880. 50	
Kansas City and Omaha Railroad guaranty	61, 091. 29	
New construction	2, 849. 57	
New equipment	700. 00	
Total		1, 245, 624. 08
Deficit		81, 177. 98

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company.

	Year ended—		Difference.	
	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$187, 178. 44	\$174, 430. 54	\$12, 747. 90	
Freight	833, 017. 97	741, 081. 98	91, 935. 99	
Mail	26, 686. 20	26, 686. 20		
Express	15, 751. 62	14, 903. 65	847. 97	
Miscellaneous	41, 021. 88	33, 566. 98	7, 454. 90	
Total	1, 103, 656. 11	990, 663. 35	112, 986. 76	
EXPENSES.				
Maintenance of way and structures	146, 514. 28	175, 270. 12		\$28, 755. 84
Maintenance of equipment	84, 699. 32	100, 639. 30		15, 939. 98
Conducting transportation	351, 922. 74	300, 611. 77	54, 310. 97	
General expenses and taxes	171, 966. 38	124, 407. 16	47, 559. 22	
Total	758, 102. 72	700, 928. 35	57, 174. 37	
Net earnings	345, 553. 39	289, 741. 00	55, 812. 39	
Average miles operated	251. 06	251. 06		
Earnings per mile	\$4, 395. 99	\$3, 945. 94	\$450. 05	
Expenses per mile	3, 019. 60	2, 791. 87	227. 73	
Net earnings per mile	1, 376. 39	1, 154. 07	222. 32	
Percentage of expenses to earnings	68. 69	70. 75		2. 06

SAINT LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

(MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.)

This company was organized by the consolidation, May 6, 1874, of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain, the Arkansas Branch, the Cairo and Fulton and the Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas Railroad companies. The main line, which extends from St. Louis, Mo., to Texarkana, Tex., was opened in 1874. In 1881 the Missouri Pacific Railway Company acquired the ownership of the property.

By the act of Congress approved February 9, 1853, there were granted to the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, through the States of Missouri and Arkansas, 1,178,411.05 acres of land, all of which has been patented to the company.

The records of the General Land Office fail to show a grant of land to any other of the roads named above; but, under "forfeitures" (Land Office Report, 1888, p. 109) it is stated that "by the act of June 28, 1884, the grant to the Iron Mountain of 601,600 acres, from Pilot Knob, Mo., to Helena, was forfeited, and 10,000 acres of railroad indemnity lands, located in Missouri, and 5,000 acres, located in Arkansas, have been restored."

Under this head, Poor's Manual of the Railroads of the United States (1875-'76, p. 615) contains the following: "The company (St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern) is in possession of a land grant from the United States Government, under acts of June 10, 1852, and February 9, 1853, estimated to amount, in Missouri to 388,540 acres, and in Arkansas to 1,415,408 acres."

The company reports upon the operations of its land department in two divisions, namely, the Arkansas and Missouri divisions. The report shows that the land acquired by these two divisions, was 1,392,933.50 acres, all of which had been patented to the company.

The gross cash receipts from all sales of land to date, were (partly estimated) \$2,636,284.60, and the amount outstanding on account of time sales, \$299,224.01.

The receipts of the land department during the year amounted to \$133,703.93 and the expenses to \$53,422.26.

There have been sold from the grant 725,625.36 acres.

The main line of this road extends from St. Louis, Mo., to Texarkana, Ark., a distance of 489.78 miles. The company also owns and leases 1,280.37 miles; a total of 1,770.15 miles operated. There are 10.27 miles of double track, and 359.61 miles of sidings. Steel rails of from 52 to 76 pounds per yard, are laid on 1,584.10 miles of track; the average number of rails per mile being 2,828. There were 3,958 tons of new rails laid during the year at a cost of \$136,796.78, and 873,422 new oak cross-ties placed in the track, at a cost of \$291,365.36. There are 1,471 miles of barbed-wire fencing. There are 39.97 miles of track is ballasted with stone, 418.59 miles with gravel, 77.51 miles with cinder, and 1,234.08 miles with earth. Additions and betterments to railway and equipment were effected through expense accounts, no separate improvement account being kept. The equipment consists of 44 passenger, 91 freight, and 39 switching locomotives, all equipped with Westinghouse brakes. In the passenger service, there are 31 first-class, 20 second-class, 10 mail, 41 baggage and express, 12 combination, and 3 officers' cars; total 117, all equipped with Westinghouse brakes and Miller platforms. The freight service consists of 2,239 box, 373 stock, 810 coal, 481 flat, 110 refrigerator, and 113 caboose cars; total 4,126. In the road and miscellaneous service there are 4 derricks, 7 dump, 20 boarding, 11 wrecking, 334 hand, and 317 push cars.

The express business on the company's line of road is transacted by the Pacific Express Company, under contract dated May 1, 1886, the railroad company receiving a percentage of the gross earnings.

The Pullman Palace Car Company runs its sleeping cars under contract, dated November 1, 1886, on a mileage basis.

The telegraph business is transacted by the Western Union Company, under contract.

This company leases the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, one of

the original roads coming under the jurisdiction of this bureau, the earnings and expenses of which are merged with those of the lessee company.

By the act approved February 9, 1853, there were granted to the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway Company 1,100,000 acres of land. The records of the General Land Office show that to June 30, 1893, there had been patented to the company 1,057,647.55 acres. The lessee company makes a separate report of the operations of the land department of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway Company as follows: Total number of acres acquired by United States patent, 1,057,762.79; the number of acres sold from the grant, 528,858.18; the total cash receipts from all sales, to date, \$659,074.98, and the amount outstanding on account of time sales, \$328,517.32; the receipts during the year were \$41,196.03, and the expenses \$28,715.61.

The following statements show the financial condition of the company on June 30, 1893:

ASSETS.	
Road, fixtures and equipment	\$63,597,030.03
Real estate other than road	525,894.89
Land contracts, land cash, etc.....	2,084,069.30
Company's stocks and bonds owned by company, other stocks and bonds and miscellaneous invest- ments	8,655,925.01
Bills receivable.....	25,872.64
Accounts receivable.....	927,956.05
Cash on hand	13,402.72
Total	\$75,830,150.64

LIABILITIES.	
Funded debt.....	42,302,376.21
Interest on same, due and unpaid.....	239,067.16
Interest on same, accrued, not due	507,505.70
Bills payable	572,487.39
Accounts payable.....	2,565,947.97
Total debt.....	46,187,384.43
Capital stock	25,788,925.00
Total stock and debt.....	71,976,309.43
Surplus.....	3,853,841.21

Revenue and expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1893.

REVENUE.	
Earnings	\$12,402,529.89
Dividends on stocks of other companies	1,340.00
Interest on bonds of other companies.....	1,750.00
Discount and premium.....	9,548.28
Sundry amounts	24,215.44
Total	\$12,439,383.61

EXPENDITURES.	
Operating expenses, rentals and taxes	9,312,929.73
Interest on funded debt.....	2,339,884.58
Interest on other debt	18,805.19
Expenses of traffic association.....	6,159.10
Compensation retained by United States on account of land grant	14,188.03
Sundry amounts	150,709.95
Total	11,842,676.58
Surplus.....	596,707.03

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company.

	Year ended—		Difference.	
	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$2, 175, 540. 72	\$2, 104, 729. 34	\$70, 811. 38	.....
Freight	9, 338, 839. 71	8, 690, 487. 22	648, 352. 49	.....
Mail	257, 979. 54	278, 439. 06	9, 540. 48	.....
Express	257, 962. 39	225, 256. 32	32, 726. 07	.....
Miscellaneous	342, 207. 53	310, 190. 02	32, 017. 51	.....
Total	12, 402, 529. 89	11, 609, 081. 96	793, 447. 93	.....
EXPENSES.				
Maintenance of way and structures.....	2, 061, 417. 69	1, 995, 612. 71	65, 774. 98	.....
Maintenance of equipment	1, 479, 253. 20	1, 355, 023. 48	124, 229. 72	.....
Conducting transportation	4, 501, 187. 12	4, 199, 919. 76	301, 267. 36	.....
General expenses	599, 964. 20	565, 237. 45	34, 726. 75	.....
Total	8, 641, 822. 21	8, 115, 823. 40	525, 998. 81	.....
Net earnings	3, 760, 707. 68	3, 493, 258. 56	267, 449. 12	.....
Average miles operated.....	1, 770. 15	1, 641. 12	128. 93	.....
Earnings per mile	\$7, 006. 48	\$7, 073. 87	.....	\$67. 39
Expenses per mile	4, 881. 97	4, 945. 22	.....	63. 25
Net earnings per mile	2, 124. 51	2, 128. 65	.....	4. 14
Percentage of expenses to earnings.....	69. 67	69. 91	0. 24	.....

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY.

(ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.)

This company is the successor to the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, chartered December 25, 1852. (For history, see Atlantic and Pacific and Missouri Pacific railway companies.)

The records of the General Land Office show that by the act of June 10, 1852, there were granted to the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri 1,161,235.07 acres of land, of which 728,949.36 acres had been patented to June 30, 1893.

The company has failed to make any report of the operations of its land department.

The main line of the road extends from St. Louis, Mo., to Seneca, Mo., a distance of 326.28 miles. There are various branches in Missouri, Arkansas, and Kansas, aggregating 719.91 miles in length, making a total of 1,046.19 miles owned. The company also leases 281.98 miles of branch lines; a total of 1,328.17 miles owned, leased, and operated. There are 79.19 miles of sidings on the main line and 135.18 miles on the branches. Steel rails are laid upon 1,350.15 miles of track and iron rails upon 192.41 miles.

During the past year 2,930 tons of steel rails were laid, at a cost of \$98,783.93, and 506,885 new cross-ties placed in the track, at a cost of \$153,583.67. The expenditures for additions and betterments to the railway amounted to \$147,939.83 and for new equipment to \$324,679.56.

The equipment consists of 195 locomotives, 23 chair, one-half interest in 7 sleeping, 23 first-class, 26 second-class, 31 baggage, mail and express, 26 combination and 3 officers' cars, making a total of 126 cars in the passenger service. In the freight service there are 2,413 box,

901 stock, 2,060 coal, 17 flat, 60 short mining, 1 furniture, 50 refrigerator and 94 caboose cars, making a total of 5,596 cars in this service. In road-repair service there are 1 wrecking, 3 derrick, 3 boarding and 163 dump, gravel, and construction cars.

The express business on the company's line of road is transacted by Wells, Fargo & Co., under contract.

Sleeping cars are run by the Pullman Palace Car Company on a mileage basis.

The following statements show the financial condition of the company on June 30, 1893:

LIABILITIES.

First-mortgage bonds	\$42,686,300.00	
Interest on same, due and accrued	627,944.00	
Interest on same, accrued, not due	382,867.89	
Bonds retired and canceled	1,586,000.00	
Bills payable	448,651.44	
Accounts payable	2,261,481.09	
Pay rolls and vouchers	19,967.93	
Due other companies on account of traffic	47,209.63	
	<hr/>	
Total debt		\$48,060,421.98
Capital stock		50,000,000.00
		<hr/>
Total stock and debt		98,060,421.98

ASSETS.

Road, fixtures, and equipment	66,773,504.66	
Fuel, material, and stores on hand	411,854.60	
Cash on hand	438,163.28	
Company's stocks and bonds owned by company	23,610,700.00	
Other stocks and bonds	4,382,002.21	
Miscellaneous investments	430,157.88	
Bills and accounts receivable	5,859,873.53	
Due from other companies on account of traffic	29,498.57	
Suspense accounts	317,914.48	
	<hr/>	
Total		102,283,669.21
Surplus		4,223,247.23

Revenue and expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1893.

REVENUE.

Earnings	\$7,542,657.73	
Profits on stocks, bonds, and miscellaneous investments	162,096.91	
	<hr/>	
Total		\$7,704,754.66

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses and taxes	4,778,489.03	
Interest on funded debt	2,430,799.15	
Other deductions	11,546.90	
	<hr/>	
Total		7,220,835.08
Surplus		483,919.58

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company.

	Year ended—		Difference.	
	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$1,415,509.29	\$1,380,066.01	\$35,443.28	
Freight	5,407,539.67	5,021,458.25	386,081.32	
Mail	181,009.04	180,951.11	57.93	
Express	192,111.64	132,509.08	59,602.56	
Miscellaneous	346,488.09	338,243.65	8,244.44	
Total	7,542,657.73	7,053,228.20	489,429.53	
EXPENSES.				
Maintenance of way and structures	827,090.82	746,310.69	80,780.13	
Maintenance of equipment	717,978.66	702,286.66	15,692.00	
Conducting transportation	2,396,496.68	2,095,570.27	300,926.41	
General expenses and taxes	830,924.87	798,756.73	33,168.14	
Total	4,778,489.03	4,342,924.35	435,564.68	
Net earnings	2,764,168.70	2,710,303.85	53,864.85	
Average miles operated	1,328.17	1,328.17		
Earnings per mile	\$5.678.98	\$5,310.49	\$368.49	
Expenses per mile	3,597.80	3,269.86	327.94	
Net earnings per mile	2.081.18	2,040.63	40.55	
Percentage of expenses to earnings	63.25	61.57	1.74	

ST. PAUL AND DULUTH RAILROAD COMPANY.

This company is successor, by reorganization, to the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. The original charter under which the road was built was granted to the Nebraska and Lake Superior Railroad Company May 23, 1857, the terminal points of that line being the west end of Lake Superior and the Nebraska line. By amendatory act of March 8, 1861, the name was changed to Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, the route being at the same time changed so as to terminate at the Mississippi River, with a right to extend to the Minnesota River; the construction of a branch line to the St. Croix River was also authorized.

By the acts of Congress approved May 5, 1864, and July 13, 1886, there were granted to the company, through the State of Minnesota, 920,000 acres of land. St. Paul, Minn., and Duluth, Minn., are the land-grant termini.

The records of the General Land Office show that, to June 30, 1893, there had been patented to the company 828,581 acres of land. The records of the General Land Office also show that 8,000 acres of railroad indemnity lands belonging to the company, located in Minnesota, had been restored to the public domain.

The company reports that to June 30, 1893, it had received from the United States 816,083.55 acres and from the State of Minnesota 690,333 acres, making a total of 1,506,416.55 acres of land; that 413,236.41 acres had been sold, the total cash receipts from all sources amounting to \$1,947,982.74; and that there remained outstanding, on account of time sales, the sum of \$117,693.65.

The main line of this road extends from St. Paul to Duluth, Minn., a distance of 155 miles. The company also owns 28.50 miles and leases 63.94 miles of branch lines, making a total of 239.24 miles operated.

That portion of the line between Carlton and Duluth, 23.50 miles in length is owned jointly with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, 8.20 miles of which were not used during the year.

There are 16.50 miles of double track, 90.31 miles of sidings on the main line, and 18.49 miles of sidings on the branches. The entire main line is laid with steel rails. The ballast consists of 148.34 miles of gravel and 99.10 miles of earth.

During the year there were laid 1,974 tons of steel rails, at a cost of \$60,128.04, and 99,956 new cross-ties were placed in the track, at a cost of \$23,489.66. The expenditures for additions and betterments amounted to \$121,471.65, of which there were charged to improvement, construction, and equipment fund \$112,000, and \$9,471.65 to cost of road.

The equipment consists of 67 locomotives, 56 of which are equipped with Westinghouse brakes, 7 sleeping, 6 chair, 21 first class, 14 second class, 3 mail, 6 baggage, 14 combination, and 2 officers' cars, making a total of 73 cars in the passenger service, all of which are equipped with Westinghouse breaks and Miller platforms. In the freight service there are 1,927 box, 5 stock, 25 coal, 353 flat, 9 refrigerator, 18 furniture, and 22 caboose cars, a total of 2,359 cars. There are also 67 hand, 51 push and 2 boarding cars; 1 pile driver, 1 derrick, 1 bridge repair car, 1 snow plow, and 1 engine in road repair and miscellaneous service.

The following statements show the financial condition of the company on June 30, 1893 :

LIABILITIES.

First-mortgage bonds.....	\$1,000,000.00	
Second-mortgage bonds.....	2,000,000.00	
Interest on same, due and accrued.....	225.00	
Interest on same, accrued not due.....	45,833.33	
Preferred stock canceled.....	404,800.00	
Bonds guaranteed by company.....	710,000.00	
Interest on same, accrued not due.....	14,633.33	
Dividends unpaid.....	3,618.25	
Accounts payable.....	57,107.17	
Pay rolls and vouchers.....	211,683.16	
Redemption fund preferred stock.....	173,371.17	
Sinking fund for redemption of Taylor's Falls and Lake Superior Railroad bonds.....	109,693.79	
Land accounts, deferred receipts.....	132,115.90	
Land and stumpage income expended prior to July 1, 1888, on improvements, construction, and equipment..	690,776.40	
Total debt.....		\$5,553,857.50
Capital stock.....		9,626,218.11
Capital stock and debt.....		15,180,075.61

ASSETS.

Road, fixtures, and equipment.....	12,703,126.94	
Fuel, material, and stores on hand.....	81,645.26	
Stocks and bonds.....	1,580,222.79	
Sinking funds in hands of trustees, company.....	109,673.79	
Land contracts, land cash, etc.....	132,115.90	
Due from agents and conductors.....	123,619.59	
Bills receivable.....	20,448.75	
Due from other companies on account of traffic.....	54,681.50	
Due from other companies and individuals.....	22,607.53	
Other assets.....	132,081.79	
Cash on hand.....	392,482.11	
Total.....		15,352,705.95
Surplus.....		172,630.34

Revenue and expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1893.

REVENUE.

Earnings	\$2, 105, 274. 81	
Dividends on stocks of other companies.....	11, 549. 55	
Receipts of the land department	192, 999. 57	
Rentals.....	28, 739. 80	
Interest and exchange	14, 045. 09	
Award of Commissioners for property taken by the city of Duluth.....	12, 935. 00	
Total.....		\$2, 365, 543. 91

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses.....	1, 427, 798. 41	
Taxes	68, 009. 07	
Interest on first-mortgage bonds	50, 000. 00	
Interest on second-mortgage bonds	100, 000. 00	
Dividends 21 and 22.....	355, 043. 50	
Expenses of the land department	24, 670. 15	
Redemption of preferred stock.....	168, 329. 42	
Rentals.....	111, 828. 63	
Other expenditures	68, 825. 69	
Total.....		2, 374, 504. 87
Deficit.....		8, 960. 96

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company.

	Year ended—		Difference.	
	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$546, 351. 54	\$530, 425. 47	\$15, 926. 07	
Freight.....	1, 512, 040. 94	1, 350, 799. 99	161, 240. 95	
Mail	21, 152. 42	21, 109. 74	42. 68	
Express	22, 500. 00	22, 500. 00		
Miscellaneous	3, 229. 91	9, 675. 67		\$6, 445. 76
Total	2, 105, 274. 81	1, 934, 510. 87	170, 763. 94	
EXPENSES.				
Maintenance of way and structures	365, 151. 20	300, 363. 59	64, 787. 61	
Maintenance of equipment	243, 222. 48	163, 113. 26	80, 109. 22	
Conducting transportation	701, 977. 87	642, 339. 54	59, 638. 33	
General expenses and taxes	215, 455. 93	186, 107. 94	29, 347. 99	
Total	1, 495, 807. 48	1, 291, 924. 33	203, 883. 15	
Net earnings	609, 467. 33	642, 586. 54		33, 119. 21
Average miles operated.....	247. 44	242. 75	4. 69	
Earnings per mile	\$8, 508. 22	\$7, 960. 14	\$539. 08	
Expenses per mile	6, 045. 13	5, 322. 03	723. 10	
Net earnings per mile.....	2, 463. 09	2, 647. 12		184. 03
Percentage of expenses to earnings.....	71. 05	66. 78	4. 27	

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND MANITOBA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.)

The original charter for the construction of this road was granted to the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad Company (afterwards St. Paul and Pacific) May 22, 1857. The line was to extend from Stillwater, via St. Paul and St. Anthony, to Breckinridge, and a branch from St. Anthony, via St. Cloud and Crow Wing, to St. Vincent, with power to extend the main line to any point on the Missouri River north of the forty-fifth parallel, and to build a line from Winona to St. Paul.

By the acts of Congress approved March 3, 1857, and March 3, 1865, there were granted to the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad Company, through the State of Minnesota, 885,000 acres and to the St. Paul and Pacific 1,838,638.95 acres; a total grant of 2,723,638.95 acres of land.

The records of the General Land Office show that, to June 30, 1893, there had been patented to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company 2,906,760.88 acres; a difference of 183,121.93 acres between the number of acres granted and patented. An explanation of this difference may be found in the following extract from Poor's Manual of Railroads (1884, p. 748): "In 1880-'81 the company (St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba) acquired the charter of the Minneapolis and St. Cloud Railway Company to which was attached a land grant of ten sections per mile," although the records of the General Land Office fail to show a grant of land to the last-named company.

St. Paul, Minn., and Breckinridge, Minn.; St. Paul, via St. Cloud and Barnesville, Minn., and Cape Vincent, Minn.; and East St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids are the land-grant termini.

The report of the company shows that, to June 30, 1893, there had been received by patent through the State of Minnesota, 3,199,578.37 acres; that there had been sold from the grant 2,350,563.38 acres; the total receipts from all sales from the grant amounting to \$7,061,051.30. There remained outstanding on account of time sales, the sum of \$1,464,661.63. The annual receipts of the land department were \$237,296.41 and the expenses \$54,128.37.

On January 31, 1890, the property of this company was leased for nine hundred and ninety-nine years to the Great Northern Railway Company, which assumed all its obligations and guaranteed dividends of 6 per cent in gold annually on its capital stock.

The main line of the road extends from St. Paul, Minn., to St. Vincent and Neche, Minn., connecting with lines running into Winnipeg, Manitoba, and westerly from Grand Forks, N. Dak., to Great Falls, Mont., with connections to Helena and Butte. Since the close of the last fiscal year two new lines have been built, one from St. Hilaire to Thief River, Minn., 7.59 miles, completed in October, 1892, and one from St. Hilaire to Red Lake Falls, Minn., 10.13 miles, completed December 1, 1892; also, 3.87 miles of main track in the city of Minneapolis, and 1.82 miles in the city of St. Paul. The Pacific Coast Extension was completed January 6, 1893. There are 3,709.09 miles of main track, 27.20 miles of second, 9.28 miles of third, 9.29 miles of fourth, 2.32 miles of fifth, and 1.44 miles of sixth track, which with 456.05 miles of sidings makes a total length of track of 4,214.67 miles. Steel rails are laid upon 3,529.57 miles, iron rails upon 229.05 miles, and iron and steel upon 456.05 miles of track.

The company makes no report of its earnings and expenses during the year, the same being merged with those of the lessee company.

The cost of additions and betterments to railway, which includes the building of the road, amounts to \$29,781,386.82, and the cost of equipment to \$1,342,854.95. The following statement shows the financial condition of the company on June 30, 1893:

LIABILITIES.

Funded debt.....	\$70,310,754.54
Accounts payable.....	14,557,489.83
Pay rolls and vouchers.....	9,353.78
Sinking fund, first-mortgage bonds.....	5,342,004.04
Sinking fund, consolidated-mortgage bonds.....	19,614.62
Total debt.....	\$90,239,216.81
Capital stock.....	20,000,000.00
Total stock and debt.....	110,239,216.81

ASSETS.

Road and fixtures.....	102,063,888.49
Equipment.....	9,048,181.80
Premium on bonds redeemed.....	260,835.00
Bills receivable.....	292,427.68
Cash on hand.....	483,330.45
Total.....	112,148,663.42
Surplus.....	1,909,446.61

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

(CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.)

This road was included in the acts of 1862 and 1864, incorporating the Union Pacific Railroad Company, being provided for as one of the branches. In 1884 it passed under the control of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company by the purchase and transfer to the latter of all but a few shares of the capital stock, and is now, in connection with its former leased lines (the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad), operated by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, and forms a part of its through line from Omaha, Nebr., to St. Paul, Minn. It extends from Sioux City, Iowa, to Fremont, Nebr., a distance of 101.58 miles, with a branch line from California Junction to Missouri Valley, Iowa, a distance of 5.84 miles, making a total of 107.42 miles. It is practically all laid with 60-pound steel rails. There are 30.47 miles of sidings and 97 miles of fencing.

The United States issued to the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company the sum of \$1,628,320 in bonds, to aid in the construction of 101.77 miles of road, as follows: From Sioux City, Iowa, to California Junction, Iowa, a distance of 69.75 miles, and from California Junction, Iowa, to Fremont, Nebr., 32.02 miles. That portion of the line between California Junction and Missouri Valley is nonsubsidized. The interest paid on these bonds to June 30, 1893, amounted to \$2,441,289.49, and there had been retained by the Treasury Department, on account of transportation services rendered the Government, the sum of \$204,846.44, leaving due on that date an aggregate amount of \$3,864,763.05. The excess of interest paid by the United States above all credits, amounted to \$2,236,443.05.

By the Pacific Railroad acts of 1862 and 1864 this company was granted 60,000 acres of land in aid of construction. The records of the General Land Office show that to June 30, 1893, there had been

patented to the company, through the State of Nebraska, 37,055.12 acres, and through the State of Iowa 4,343.11 acres. All of this land was sold to the Missouri Valley Land Company April 15, 1875, for \$200,000.

Sioux City, Iowa, via California Junction and Fremont, Nebr., are the land-grant termini.

An agreement was made by the company with the American Express Company which took effect May 18, 1893, the same to remain in force until February 1, 1895, whereunder the freight of the express company is to be transported over the lines of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company for an annual payment for an estimated tonnage, and an agreed schedule of rates for any excess of tonnage.

Wagner and Pullman sleeping cars are run over the company's lines, the latter paying mileage for their use. The former make all the collections and pay the cost of maintenance with sundry petty exceptions, which are paid by the railroad company.

Trackage rights are granted by agreement, and for consideration, to the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley, the Union Pacific, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, and the Illinois Central Railroad Companies; and the use by the three last-named companies of the passenger depot at Sioux City.

By an agreement filed with the Commissioner of Railroads May 7, 1887, the company leased its telegraph lines to the Western Union Telegraph Company for a period of twenty-five years from April 1, 1871.

The properties of the company from Sioux City, Iowa, to Fremont, Nebr., including roadbed, track, bridges, buildings, shops, etc., were inspected by the engineer of this Bureau in May last. His report thereon is contained in Appendix A.

The equipment consists of 12 locomotives, 10 of which are equipped with Westinghouse brakes; 14 passenger cars equipped with Westinghouse brakes and Miller platforms; 290 box, 20 stock, 46 coal, and 12 caboose cars, making a total of 368 cars in the freight department, 220 of which are equipped with Westinghouse brakes, and 221 with Miller platforms.

The expenditures for new construction during the year amounted to \$7,413.31, and the renewal of 12,695 cedar and oak ties to \$6,117.

The following statements show the financial condition of the company on June 30, 1893.

LIABILITIES.

First mortgage bonds.....	\$1,628,000.00	
Interest on same due and accrued.....	2,400.00	
Interest on same, accrued, not due.....	48,840.00	
United States subsidy bonds.....	1,628,000.00	
Interest on same paid by United States.....	2,441,289.49	
Interest on preferred stock, accrued, not due.....	2,957.51	
Pay rolls and vouchers.....	66,640.11	
Total debt.....		\$5,818,447.11
Capital stock.....		2,068,400.00
Total stock and debt.....		7,886,847.11

ASSETS.

Road, fixtures, and equipment.....	5,748,217.56
Fuel, material, and stores on hand.....	82,064.83
Cash on hand.....	86,109.89
Accounts receivable.....	77,195.31
Due from other companies on account of traffic.....	4,593.00

Withheld by the United States on account of transportation services.....	\$107,537.02	
Due from United States, unsettled accounts.....	205,321.60	
	<hr/>	
Total assets		\$6,311,039.21
Deficit		1,575,807.90

Statement of revenue and expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1893.

REVENUE.		
Earnings	546,791.03	
Profit and loss.....	6,379.04	
	<hr/>	
Total revenue.....		553,170.07
EXPENDITURES. *		
Operating expenses	389,119.63	
Taxes.....	18,601.11	
Interest on first-mortgage bonds.....	97,680.00	
Interest on other funded debt	97,699.20	
New construction.....	7,413.31	
New equipment.....	1,170.56	
Interest on preferred stock.....	11,830.00	
	<hr/>	
Total expenditures.....		623,513.81
Deficit.....		70,343.74

Statement of amount due the United States by the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, under the acts of 1862 and 1864, for the year ended December 31, 1892.

EARNINGS.		
United States:		
Passenger	\$2,161.27	
Extra baggage.....	1.04	
Freight.....	936.58	
Mail.....	25,688.16	
	<hr/>	
		\$28,814.05
Commercial:		
Passenger	221,030.63	
Extra baggage.....	5,322.44	
Freight.....	207,425.57	
Express	7,187.23	
Miscellaneous	16,360.81	
	<hr/>	
		457,326.68
Total earnings		486,140.73
EXPENSES.		
Maintenance of way and structures.....	86,906.79	
Maintenance of equipment.....	36,123.07	
Conducting transportation.....	183,463.23	
General expenses and taxes.....	40,382.64	
	<hr/>	
Total operating expenses	347,175.73	
New construction and equipment.....	112,579.68	
	<hr/>	
Total expenses.....		459,755.41
Net earnings.....		26,385.32

DUE THE UNITED STATES.

One-half Government transportation, as above	11,407.03
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NOTE.—The amount of net earnings during the year not being sufficient to pay the interest on the first-mortgage bonds (\$97,680). “the Government can not claim the 5 per cent which would otherwise be applicable to its subsidy.” (United States v. Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, 99 U. S. Reports, pp. 491 and 492.)

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company.

	Year ended—		Difference.	
	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$244,710.21	\$252,507.69		\$7,797.48
Freight.....	246,551.05	212,750.27	\$33,800.78	
Mail.....	27,943.03	27,563.13	379.90	
Express.....	8,096.07	4,133.10	3,872.97	
Miscellaneous.....	19,580.67	19,486.20	94.47	
Total.....	546,791.03	516,440.39	30,350.64	
EXPENSES.				
Maintenance of way and structures.....	97,048.84	93,736.81	3,312.03	
Maintenance of equipment.....	45,526.02	43,708.66	1,817.36	
Conducting transportation.....	217,946.89	202,545.11	15,401.78	
General expenses and taxes.....	47,198.99	45,177.27	2,021.72	
Total.....	407,720.74	385,167.85	22,552.89	
Net earnings.....	139,070.29	131,272.54	7,797.75	
Average miles operated.....	107.42	107.42		
Earnings per mile.....	\$5,090.22	\$4,807.67	\$282.55	
Expenses per mile.....	3,795.57	3,585.62	209.95	
Net earnings per mile.....	1,294.65	1,222.05	72.60	
Percentage of expenses to earnings.....	74.57	74.58		.01

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA.

(SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.)

This company was formed in 1870 by the consolidation of the Southern Pacific, the San Francisco and San Jose, the Santa Clara and Pajaro Valley, and the California Southern railroad companies. In 1873 the Southern Pacific Branch and in 1874 the Los Angeles and San Pedro Railroad Companies were added, making a total of 1,022.20 miles operated. The main line of the road extends from San Francisco and Wilmington, Cal., to State line near Yuma, and was opened May 5, 1877. From the California boundary the road was extended eastwardly by the Southern Pacific railroad companies of Arizona and New Mexico, connection being made by the latter with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad at Deming, N. Mex. Subsequently the line was extended to the Rio Grande River at El Paso, where connection is made with the Mexican Central to the City of Mexico, and with the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio to New Orleans. The through line, including the Texas and New Orleans, the Louisiana Western, and the Morgan's, Louisiana and Texas railroads, passed under the control of the Southern Pacific Company March 1, 1885, as lessee of the Southern Pacific Railroad of California.

By the acts of Congress approved July 27, 1866, and March 3, 1871, this company received grants of 14,007,840 acres of land in aid of construction. The records of the General Land Office show that to June 30, 1893, there had been patented to the company, through the State of California, 2,211,182.90 acres. The records of the General Land Office also show that by a decision of the Commissioner, affirmed by the Secretary of the Interior, under date of November 2, 1885, 550,000 acres located in the State of California, and 3,800,000 acres of railroad

indemnity lands, also located in California, have been restored to the public domain.

The company reports that, to June 30, 1893, it had received 2,219,077.285 acres and disposed of 2,997,631.175 acres; the total receipts from all sales of lands amounting to \$8,540,982.25. The company also reports the sum of \$2,848,428.76, principal and interest, remaining outstanding on account of time sales, and 128,493.31 acres of land undisposed of.

This road is operated in three divisions:

	Mileage.
The Coast Division	313.23
The Southern Division	1,157.22
The Stockton Division	109.30
Total	1,579.75

The company also lease 7.17 miles of branch lines. Steel rails are laid upon 1,538.06 miles of road. During the past year, 8,349 tons of steel rails were laid at a cost of \$417,462.31 and 269,803 cross-ties were placed in the track at a cost of \$140,297.56.

The amount expended during the year for additions and betterments to railway amounted to \$3,554,291.07, of which \$3,202,850 were for building 50.407 miles of road.

The equipment consists of 162 passenger locomotives, all equipped with Westinghouse brakes; 1 parlor, 2 dining, 50 first-class and 13 second-class sleepers, 158 first-class, 30 second-class, 29 baggage, mail and express, 1 mail, 24 baggage, 1 express, 11 combination passenger and baggage and 3 officers' cars—a total of 323 cars in the passenger service, all of which are equipped with Westinghouse brakes and Miller platforms.

In the freight service there are 1,940 box, 78 furniture, 135 coal, 720 flat, 514 combination, 5 refrigerator, 15 fruit, 2 oil-tank and 88 caboose cars—a total of 3,497 cars in the freight service, 3,410 of which are equipped with Westinghouse brakes.

In road and miscellaneous service, there are 3 station and 20 water cars, 1 derrick, and 1 wrecking-car tender.

The following statements show the financial condition of the company on June 30, 1893:

ASSETS.	
Road, fixtures, and equipment	\$123,945,055.58
Land contracts, land cash, etc	2,541,530.39
Company's stocks and bonds owned by company...	92,000.00
Sinking funds in hands of trustees, company	1,310,491.53
Bills and accounts receivable	1,488,687.88
Cash on hand	275,425.38
Total	\$129,653,193.76
LIABILITIES.	
First-mortgage bonds	47,721,500.00
Accounts payable	52,344.26
Trustees' land-grant mortgages	474,549.68
Sinking funds uninvested	154,144.85
Total	48,402,538.79
Capital stock	66,577,000.00
Total stock and debt	114,979,538.79
Surplus	14,673,654.97
Income from land sales for redemption of bonds...	10,595,580.67
Income for sinking funds	1,332,944.85
General income	2,745,130.05
Total	14,673,654.97

Revenue and expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1893.

REVENUE.

Earnings on lease of road, including interest on bonds, assumed by lessees.....	\$3, 869, 304. 15	
Land sales for redemption of bonds.....	254, 187. 66	
Sinking funds of the company.....	136, 720. 00	
Total.....		4, 260, 211. 81

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and maintenance of organization.....	8, 484. 62	
Interest on first mortgage bonds assumed by lessees ...	2, 694, 123. 50	
Sinking fund requirements, company.....	100, 000. 00	
Depreciation in rolling stock.....	381, 113. 49	
Expenses of land department.....	25, 478. 75	
Taxes on land.....	18, 287. 49	
Set over to special income account.....	390, 907. 66	
Total.....		3, 618, 395. 51
Surplus.....		641, 816. 30

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

	Year ended—		Difference.	
	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger.....	\$3, 362, 682. 90	\$3, 143, 486. 74	\$219, 196. 16	
Freight.....	6, 866, 601. 81	6, 016, 355. 75	850, 246. 06	
Mail.....	150, 689. 94	142, 114. 09	8, 575. 85	
Express.....	133, 979. 04	119, 804. 66	14, 174. 38	
Miscellaneous.....	273, 388. 01	424, 503. 30		\$151, 115. 29
Total.....	10, 787, 341. 70	9, 846, 264. 54	941, 077. 16	
EXPENSES.				
Maintenance of way and structures.....	1, 619, 916. 07	1, 303, 980. 33	315, 935. 74	
Maintenance of equipment.....	937, 137. 45	905, 090. 95	32, 046. 50	
Conducting transportation.....	3, 155, 596. 01	2, 991, 727. 12	163, 868. 89	
General expenses and taxes.....	808, 776. 42	742, 150. 12	66, 626. 30	
Total.....	6, 521, 425. 95	5, 942, 948. 52	578, 477. 43	
Net earnings.....	4, 265, 915. 75	3, 903, 316. 02	362, 599. 73	
Average miles operated.....	1, 547. 72	1, 464. 68	83. 04	
Earnings per mile.....	\$6, 969. 82	\$6, 722. 46	\$247. 36	
Expenses per mile.....	4, 213. 56	4, 057. 50	156. 06	
Net earnings per mile.....	2, 756. 26	2, 664. 96	91. 30	
Percentage of expenses to earnings.....	60. 45	60. 35	0. 10	

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

This company was organized under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, and the general laws of the State of Texas. It acquired the properties of the Southern Pacific, the Southern Transcontinental, and the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific railroad companies. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company was a consolidation of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, organized under the laws of Texas. Consolidation with the New

Orleans Pacific Railway Company (formerly the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg) was effected June 21, 1831. The property was placed in the hands of receivers December 16, 1885, sold under foreclosure November 8, 1887, and reorganized without change of name.

By the acts of Congress approved June 3, 1856, and March 3, 1871, grants of land, as follows, were made to roads forming the present system:

	Acres.
Texas and Pacific.....	18,000,000
New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg.....	3,800,000
Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific (chartered as Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas)	610,880
Total.....	22,410,880

Of the above grants, the records of the General Land Office show that, to June 30, 1893, there had been patented 912,865.93 acres. The records of the General Land Office also show that by the act of February 20, 1885, there had been forfeited 15,692,800 acres of the grant to the Texas and Pacific, and 352,587 acres of the grant to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg and by the act of February 23, 1887, 19,000 acres of railroad indemnity lands granted to the Vicksburg Shreveport and Pacific had been restored to the public domain.

In the report of the company to the stockholders for the calendar year 1892 the assets of the land department are given as 94,250 acres, valued at \$500,000; also bills receivable (land notes) amounting to \$117,281.31.

A report for the year ended June 30, 1893, has been submitted to this office by the president of the company, as required by section 13 of the act approved March 3, 1871 (16 Stat., 573).

The main line of the road extends from the State line to Sierra Blanca, Tex., and via Texarkana and Sherman to Fort Worth, Tex., 1,039 miles, and from New Orleans to Shreveport, La., 324 miles. There are 22 miles of branches and 21 miles of leased lines. That portion of the line between Sierra Blanca and El Paso, 93 miles in length, is used jointly with the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company, making a total of 1,499 miles, over which the trains of the Texas and Pacific are operated. Of this mileage 1,275 miles are laid with steel rails of from 56 to 63 pounds, and 224 miles with iron rails. The iron rails, with the exception of 17 miles on branches in Louisiana, are located on the extreme western end of the line, and are being replaced by steel, with an appropriation of about 3,000 tons annually. The entire line will thus eventually be laid in steel.

The equipment consists of 191 locomotives, 49 first-class, 13 second-class, 10 combination, 13 excursion, 33 baggage, express, and postal, 2 postal, and 1 pay cars—a total of 121 cars in the passenger service. In the freight service there are 2,194 box, 772 flat, 343 stock, 601 coal, 37 tank, and 38 fruit cars—a total of 3,985 cars. There are also 6 derricks, 97 caboose, and 54 road cars, the aggregate number of cars owned being 4,263.

The Kansas City, El Paso and Mexican Railway, better known as the "White Oaks" road, was acquired during the year on very advantageous terms, and is considered a valuable acquisition to the property of the company. It is projected from El Paso to White Oaks, N. Mex., a country rich in coal and other minerals.

The following statements show the financial condition of the company on June 30, 1893:

LIABILITIES.

First-mortgage bonds, February 1, 1888.....	\$24,987,975.75	
Second-mortgage income bonds.....	24,920,953.68	
First-mortgage bonds, eastern division.....	3,784,000.00	
Old bonds unredeemed.....	89,000.00	
Texas school-fund loan.....	139,899.66	
Interest scrip, income and land-grant bonds.....	305,492.00	
Other scrip.....	15,912.30	
Pay rolls and vouchers.....	674,830.07	
Due other companies.....	59,560.31	
Bills payable, car trusts and notes.....	590,272.67	
Interest due and accrued.....	221,014.17	
Estimated taxes.....	74,731.68	
Unadjusted account, Gould-Huntington contract.....	179,651.55	
Other unadjusted accounts.....	38,450.40	
Total debt.....		\$56,131,244.24
Capital stock.....		38,710,960.00
Total stock and debt.....		94,842,144.24

ASSETS.

Road, fixtures and equipment.....	80,535,298.80	
New second-mortgage bonds in treasury.....	1,763,000.00	
Other bonds and scrip.....	40,494.00	
Gordon coal mines.....	136,868.62	
Grain elevator, Westwego, La.....	95,159.07	
In hands of trustees to retire first-mortgage bonds of eastern division and Texas school fund loan.....	3,951,000.00	
Capital stock New Orleans Pacific Railway Company.....	6,712,500.00	
Other stocks.....	73,779.41	
St. Charles Car Company trust.....	78,928.50	
Missouri Car and Foundry Company Car trust.....	194,700.15	
Cash on hand.....	168,316.91	
Red River Line (H. P. Rwy. Co., proportion of working capital).....	4,500.00	
Due from agents and foreign roads.....	612,282.62	
Advances to agents.....	10,585.33	
Unclaimed wages.....	11,391.32	
Bills receivable—land notes.....	101,483.18	
Fuel, stores, and material on hand.....	225,041.59	
Unadjusted accounts.....	59,936.50	
Total.....		94,775,266.00
Deficit.....		66,878.24

Revenue and expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1893.

REVENUE.

Earnings.....	\$7,320,072.13	
Coupons, interest, equipment, etc.....	72,137.91	
Rentals.....	53,001.60	
Sundry amounts.....	99,833.78	
Receiver's certificate, St. Louis, Alton and Springfield Rwy.....	36.05	
Total.....		\$7,554,081.47

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses	\$5,302,210.05
Taxes	192,803.95
Interest on funded debt.....	1,279,490.00
Interest and discount.....	17,361.23
Rentals.....	68,904.00
Sundry amounts	236,316.82
Sundry investments	150,390.08
Litchfield Railway Equipment Company car trust	33,452.76
Total	\$7,280,868.89
Surplus.....	273,212.58

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company.

	Year ended—		Difference.	
	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$1,858,942.96	\$1,876,334.67		\$17,391.71
Freight.....	4,990,120.60	4,748,076.83	\$251,043.77	
Mail.....	210,917.12	210,567.17	349.95	
Express	164,526.26	164,410.75	115.51	
Miscellaneous	95,565.19	58,608.89	36,956.30	
Total	7,329,072.13	7,057,998.31	271,073.82	
EXPENSES.				
Conducting transportation	1,940,241.75	2,058,341.78		118,100.03
Maintenance of way.....	1,078,329.06	1,313,600.49		238,271.43
Motive power.....	1,656,867.66	1,709,560.86		52,693.20
Maintenance of cars.....	413,408.80	408,236.16	5,172.64	
General expenses and taxes	406,171.58	413,948.76		6,782.03
Total	5,495,014.00	5,905,688.05		410,674.05
Net earnings	1,834,058.13	1,152,310.26	681,747.87	
Average miles operated	1,499.00	1,499.00		
Earnings per mile	\$4,889.31	\$4,768.47	\$180.84	
Expenses per mile.....	3,665.79	3,929.75		273.96
Net earnings per mile.....	1,223.52	768.72	454.80	
Percentage of expenses to earnings.....	74.97	83.67		8.70

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

This company was formed January 24, 1880, by the consolidation of the Union Pacific, the Kansas Pacific, and the Denver Pacific Railroad Companies.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company was chartered by Congress July 1, 1862. The subsidy in Government bonds was at the rate of \$16,000, \$32,000, and \$48,000 per mile, according to difficulty in the work of construction. By the act of incorporation the subsidy bonds were to be a first mortgage on the road. Under a subsequent act of July 2, 1864, the company was allowed to issue an equal amount of its own bonds, which were to be a first lien on the road, the subsidy bonds being thereafter a second mortgage. For the repayment of the subsidy bonds the company was required to pay annually to the Government 5 per cent of its net earnings and one-half of the charges for transportation on its account. The amount realized therefrom being insufficient to defray the annual interest charge on the subsidy bonds, the act of

May 7, 1878, otherwise known as the "Thurman act," was passed. At this date the excess of interest paid by the United States over and above all reimbursements had amounted to \$11,771,728.83 for the Union Pacific and \$2,930,963.60 for the Kansas Pacific. The Thurman act provided that the whole amount of compensation for services rendered the Government by the company should be retained by the United States, one-half to be applied to the liquidation of the interest paid and to be paid by the United States on account of the subsidy bonds, and the other half to be carried to the credit of a sinking fund. Under the provisions of the same act the 5 per cent of net earnings directed to be withheld by the acts of 1862 and 1864 were increased to 25. The road was opened May 10, 1869, seven years and twenty days in advance of the time fixed.

The Kansas Pacific Railway Company was first chartered by the legislature of Kansas as the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western. It was included in the Pacific Railroad acts of 1862 and 1864, and granted a subsidy in Government bonds of \$16,000 per mile, the condition of the subsidy being the same as the grant to the Union Pacific. On June 6, 1863, the name of the company was changed to the Union Pacific Eastern Division, and by an act of Congress, approved May 31, 1868, to the Kansas Pacific. The road was completed from Kansas City to Denver (638 miles) September 1, 1870. In 1873 default was made in the payment of interest on the company's bonds and the road placed in the hands of a receiver, who was discharged in 1879 and the affairs of the company reorganized.

The Denver Pacific, connecting the Kansas Pacific with the Union Pacific, was built by the Kansas Pacific and opened January 1, 1871.

The mileage of the system on June 30, 1893, was as follows:

Main line:	Miles.
Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Ogden, Utah	1,033.46
Kansas City, Mo., to Denver, Colo	639.52
Denver, Colo., to Cheyenne, Wyo	104.10
Branch lines:	
Leavenworth to Lawrence, Kans	31.93
Council Bluffs, Iowa (Broadway), to junction with main line ...	1.72
Omaha, Nebr. (bridge junction), to old initial point	3.95
Almy Junction, Wyo., to Mine No. 7	3.88
Armstrong to Wyandotte, Kans	2.08
Detroit to Enterprise, Kans	1.95
	45.51
Total owned	1,822.59

The company also controls 5,859.86 miles of auxiliary lines, making a total of 7,682.45 miles of owned and operated roads which report to the organization located at Omaha.

Those portions of the road which were constructed by the aid of a subsidy in bonds, and are therefore subject to the requirements of law with respect to the annual payment to the United States of a percentage of net earnings, are as follows:

Union Pacific—Bridge Junction, Omaha, Nebr., to Ogden, Utah, 1,029.4840 miles; Ogden Station, Utah, to junction with the Central Pacific Railroad (leased and operated by the Central Pacific Railroad Company), 5 miles; total, 1,034.4840 miles. The aided portion of the Kansas Pacific begins at Kansas City, Mo., and ends at a point near Boaz, Kans., a distance of 393.9425 miles.

The subsidy bonds issued by the United States in aid of construction amount to \$33,539,512; the Union Pacific having received \$27,236,512 and the Kansas Pacific \$6,303,000. The interest paid thereon by the

United States to June 30, 1893, amounted to \$51,210,890.70, and the repayments by the company in transportation services, cash, and interest on the sinking-fund investments to \$32,834,323.72, as shown by the books of the Treasury Department; making the company's liability to the United States on that date \$51,916,078.98. The excess of interest paid by the United States over all credits amounted to \$18,376,566.98, a reduction in the amount of liability of \$97,183.85, as compared with the previous year.

The amount found due the United States under the acts of 1862, 1864, and 1878, for the year ended December 31, 1892, was \$1,384,659.40; an increase of \$42,081.27 over the amount found due for the previous year.

The interest payable by the United States on the bonds issued to this company amounts to \$2,012,370.72 annually.

By the Pacific Railroad acts of 1862 and 1864 the following grants of land were made by Congress to aid in construction:

	Acres.
Union Pacific	12,000,000
Kansas Pacific	6,000,000
Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph	1,000,400
Total	19,000,400

The following points are the land-grant termini:

Union Pacific—Bridge Junction, Omaha, Nebr., and Union Depot, Ogden, Utah. Kansas Pacific, Kansas City, Mo., and a point on the railroad between Monument and Gopher stations and 18th street, Denver, Colo. Denver Pacific, Denver, Colo., and Cheyenne, Wyo.

The records of the General Land Office show that to June 30, 1893, there had been patented to the—

	Acres.
Union Pacific, direct	3,906,533.90
Through the State of Kansas	2,743,097.13
Through the State of Nebraska	3,783,641.97
Through the State of Colorado	289,682.03
Through the State of Wyoming	79,682.03
Through the Territory of Utah	40,196.49
Total	10,842,833.55
To the Kansas Pacific, direct	2,476,052.18
To the Denver Pacific, direct	209,232.52
Aggregate	13,528,118.25

The company reports the number of acres of land acquired as follows:

By United States patents	7,207,316.98
By cancellation of contracts	2,128,603.13
Total	9,335,950.11
Total number of acres sold for cash and on time con- tracts	13,929,695.75
Reclaimed by United States	480.00
	13,390,175.75

The company also reports that the total cash receipts from all sales to date amount to \$38,778,924.24, and \$7,066,120.17 outstanding on account of time sales.

The express business on the company's line of road is transacted by the Pacific Express Company, under contract dated May 1, 1886, the railroad company receiving a percentage of the gross earnings.

Pullman parlor, sleeping, and dining cars are run under contract dated February and August, 1889.

The telegraph business is transacted by the Western Union Company, under contract dated July 1, 1881.

Sundry contracts and agreements, relating to transportation and leases, have been entered into with other companies at various times.

The properties of the company, from Omaha, Nebr., to Ogden, Utah, and from Kansas City to a point 394 miles west, including roadbed, track, bridges, buildings, shops, etc., were inspected by the engineer of this Bureau in May last. His report thereon is contained in Appendix A.

The equipment consists of 96 passenger, 349 freight, and 89 switching locomotives, 518 of which are equipped with Westinghouse brakes. In the passenger service there are 13 dining, 60 sleeping, 25 chair, 132 first-class, 30 second-class, 46 emigrant, 40 mail, 49 baggage, 12 express, 3 combination, and 11 officers' cars; a total of 424, all of which are equipped with Westinghouse brakes and Miller platforms. In the freight service there are 6,107 box, 1,081 stock, 1,806 coal, 471 flat, 117 combination, 427 refrigerator, 796 fruit, and 230 caboose cars; a total of 11,035 cars, 8,679 of which are equipped with Westinghouse brakes and 175 with Miller platforms. In the road and miscellaneous service there are 12 derricks, 22 snow plows, 31 boarding, 346 dump, gravel, construction, etc., 3 wrecking, 1 hand, and 7 push cars; 6 derricks, 119 dump, etc., and 1 boarding car are equipped with Westinghouse brakes. One hundred and fifty-eight locomotives, 88 passenger, 3,504 freight, and 100 road-repair cars (included in the foregoing) are held in trust by the American Loan and Trust Company, trustee, of Boston.

There were 15,376 tons of steel rails laid during the year, at a cost of \$506,837.40, and 1,338 tons of iron rails, at a cost of \$29,296.77. During the same period there were placed in the track 630,080 oak, cedar, pine, and fir cross-ties, at a cost of \$290,383.09.

The amount expended for additions and betterments to railway was \$182,361.68, and to rolling stock, \$122,294.51, all of which was charged to construction account.

The following statements show the financial condition of the company on June 30, 1893, together with the amounts found due the United States under the acts of 1862, 1864, and 1878. Other financial and statistical information relating to the sinking fund, bonds issued, and lands granted to this company will be found in the appendixes.

Comparative statement of the funded debt of the Union Pacific Railway Company, June 30, 1893 and 1892.

Class of bonds.	Term of bond.		Rate of interest.	Amount of bonds outstanding—		Difference.		Lien on—
	Years.	Date of maturity.		June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.	
<i>Union Pacific Railroad Company.</i>								
Union Pacific, first mortgage	30	1896-1899	6	\$27,229,000	\$27,229,000			Road and franchise, Omaha to Ogden.
United States subsidy, second mortgage	30	1896-1899	6	27,236,512	27,236,512			Do.
Sinking-fund mortgage, coupon	20	1893	8	4,712,000	4,365,000		\$353,000	Road and franchise, Omaha to Ogden, third mortgage; granted lands, second mortgage.
Sinking-fund mortgage, registered	20	1893	8	450,000	454,000		4,000	Bonds of branch lines held by trustees.
Collateral trust, 6 per cent	29	1908	6	3,724,000	2,827,000		103,000	Omaha bridge, first mortgage.
Omaha bridge	25	1896	8	565,000	732,000		167,000	Granted lands.
Land-grant mortgage	20	1887-1889	7	8,000	8,000			
<i>Kansas Pacific Railway Company.</i>								
Eastern division, first mortgage	30	1895	6	2,240,000	2,240,000			Road and income, Kansas City to a point 140 miles west.
Middle division, first mortgage	30	1896	6	4,063,000	4,063,000			Road and income, one hundred and fortieth mile post to three hundred and ninety-fourth mile post.
United States subsidy, second mortgage	30	1895-1898	6	6,303,000	6,303,000			Road and franchise, Kansas City to three hundred and ninety-fourth mile post.
Denver extension, first mortgage	30	1899	6	5,887,000	5,887,000			Road and lands, three hundred and ninety-fourth mile post to Denver.
Leavenworth branch, first mortgage	30	1896	7	15,000	18,000		3,000	Leavenworth branch.
Income	50	1916	7	11,400	22,500		11,100	Income.
Income, subordinated	50	1916	7	23,100	19,000	\$4,100		Do.
Consolidated mortgage	40	1919	6	11,724,000	12,470,000		746,000	Blanket mortgage, 779 miles of road and 294 miles of land grant.
Denver extension, coupon certificates	12	1886	6	385	385			Income.
<i>Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company.</i>								
Cheyenne branch, first mortgage	30	1899	7	4,000	4,000			Cheyenne branch, road and lands.
<i>Union Pacific Railway Company.</i>								
Trust, 5 per cent coupon	24	1907	5	4,724,000	4,857,000		133,000	Bonds of branch lines held by trustees.
Trust, 5 per cent registered	24	1907	5	18,000	18,000			Do.
Omaha bridge renewal, second mortgage	21	1906	6	1,056,000	889,000	167,000		Omaha bridge

Comparative statement of the funded debt of the Union Pacific Railway Company, June 30, 1893 and 1892.—Continued.

Class of bonds.	Term of bond.		Rate of interest.	Amount of bonds outstanding—		Difference.		Lien on—
	Years.	Date of maturity.		June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.	
<i>Union Pacific Railway Company—Cont'd.</i>								
Equipment trust, series A.....	1 to 10	1888-1897	<i>Per cent.</i>	\$358,000	\$430,000	\$72,000	Equipment held by the American Loan and Trust Company of Boston, as trustee. Bonds of branch lines held by trustees. Bond and lands and bonds and stocks held by trustees. Bonds and stocks held by trustees.
Equipment trust, series B.....	1 to 10	1889-1899	5	1,032,000	1,293,000	.....	261,000
Equipment trust, series C.....	1 to 10	1891-1900	5	671,000	671,000	.....	.....
Collateral trust, $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.....	29	1918	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,030,000	2,044,000	.....	14,000
Kansas division and collateral mortgage, coupon.....	30	1921	5	3,000,000	5,000,000	.....	.....
Collateral trust, 6 per cent notes.....	3	1894	6	11,423,000	18,084,000	.....	6,661,000
Total funded debt.....				120,537,397	128,734,387	\$171,100	8,196,990	

*Comparative statement of the financial condition of the Union Pacific Railway Company,
June 30, 1893.*

	Year ended—		Difference.	
	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
LIABILITIES.				
First-mortgage bonds.....	\$42,545,000.00	\$43,434,000.00	.....	\$889,000.00
Interest on same, due and accrued.....	186,063.25	180,246.06	\$5,817.19	.....
Interest on same, accrued, not due.....	637,805.78	1,034,492.50	.....	396,686.72
United States subsidy bonds.....	33,539,512.00	33,509,512.00	.....	.....
Interest on same, paid by United States.....	51,210,890.70	49,198,519.93	2,012,370.72	.....
Other funded debt.....	44,269,885.00	51,760,885.00	.....	7,491,000.00
Interest on same, due and unpaid.....	70,795.68	74,640.65	.....	3,844.97
Interest on same accrued, not due.....	679,054.31	858,909.22	.....	179,846.01
Dividends unpaid.....	18,769.27	18,709.27	.....	.....
Accounts payable.....	2,199,720.61	2,214,511.74	.....	14,791.13
Pay-rolls and vouchers.....	2,964,691.73	3,305,559.38	.....	340,867.65
Called bonds.....	167,000.00	155,000.00	12,000.00	.....
Total debt.....	178,489,128.33	185,774,976.90	.....	7,285,848.57
Capital stock.....	60,868,500.00	60,868,500.00	.....	.....
Total stock and debt.....	239,357,628.33	246,643,476.90	.....	7,285,848.57
ASSETS.				
Road fixtures and equipment.....	155,662,567.45	155,348,481.76	314,086.09	.....
Land contracts, land cash, etc.....	8,548,439.40	9,580,850.76	.....	1,032,411.36
Fuel, material, and stores on hand.....	1,973,948.66	2,029,282.84	.....	55,334.18
Company's stocks and bonds owned by company.....	509,630.25	157,620.00	352,010.25	.....
Company's stocks and bonds owned by company in trust.....	6,338,382.92	6,155,382.92	183,000.00	.....
Other stocks and bonds owned by company.....	1,142,000.71	715,841.82	426,158.89	.....
Other stocks and bonds owned by company, in trust.....	48,107,502.64	53,515,580.09	.....	5,408,077.45
Miscellaneous investments.....	1,168,713.45	1,202,268.74	.....	33,555.29
Advances payable in stocks and bonds.....	2,302,468.18	2,403,084.28	.....	100,616.10
Sinking funds in hands of trustees, company.....	3,984,922.20	3,514,479.39	470,442.81	.....
Bills receivable.....	1,630,637.23	1,364,400.47	266,236.76	.....
Accounts receivable.....	11,779,377.33	13,389,260.63	.....	1,609,883.30
Due from other companies on account of traffic.....	223,972.57	477,250.76	.....	253,287.19
Repaid the United States in transportation services and cash.....	33,228,292.52	31,487,749.02	1,740,543.50	.....
Cash on hand.....	1,771,857.91	2,225,108.97	.....	453,251.06
Total assets.....	278,372,713.42	283,566,651.05	.....	5,193,937.63
Surplus.....	39,015,085.09	36,923,174.15	2,091,910.94	.....

The company claims a credit in its general balance sheet of \$33,228,292.52 for transportation services rendered and cash payments to the United States, but the following statement, compiled from reports furnished this office by the Treasury Department of settled accounts, cash payments, and interest on sinking-fund investments to June 30, 1893, shows a difference on that date of \$393,959.80, thus:

Amount of credits claimed by the company.....		\$33,228,292.52
Applied to the credit of bond and interest account:		
Transportation.....	\$17,971,165.85	
Cash.....	438,409.58	
	<u>18,409,575.43</u>	
Applied to sinking-fund account:		
Transportation.....	\$9,505,183.71	
Interest.....	3,497,859.12	
Cash.....	1,421,714.46	
	<u>14,424,757.29</u>	
		32,834,332.72
Difference.....		393,959.80

Revenue and expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1893.

REVENUE.	
Earnings	\$19,743,747.41
Dividends on stocks of other companies	290,015.00
Interest on bonds of this and other companies	1,278,065.49
Interest on and income from miscellaneous investments	206,533.59
Receipts of the land department and trust income	125,433.82
Interest on U. S. sinking fund of company	689,880.00
Discount on collateral trust notes redeemed	176,255.87
Miscellaneous land receipts	9,327.83
Interest on Kansas Pacific consolidated bonds repaid by trustees	486,230.44
Total	\$23,005,489.45

EXPENDITURES.	
Operating expenses	11,872,008.19
Interest on funded debt	\$5,146,837.84
Credit by interest on other debt	85,353.18
	5,061,484.66
Losses on stocks of other companies	7,391.40
Losses on bonds of other companies	912,181.33
Sinking fund requirement companies	715,267.50
New construction	\$182,361.68
New equipment	122,294.81
	304,656.49
Expenses of land department, taxes, etc	332,098.49
Interest paid by trustees on Kansas Pacific consolidated bonds	486,230.44
United States requirement	* 1,323,044.37
Premium on purchase of 8 per cent sinking-fund bonds	15,574.67
Coal department, damage claims, etc	10,915.47
Premium on bonds redeemed	116,436.84
Profit and loss	646,369.78
Total	21,803,657.63
Surplus	1,201,831.82

The following statements show the amounts found due the United States by the Union division under the "Thurman act," and by the Kansas division under the acts of 1862 and 1864 for the year ended December 31, 1892:

Statement of amounts due the United States by the Union Pacific Railway Company under the act of May 7, 1878, for the year ended December 31, 1892.

UNION DIVISION.

EARNINGS.	
United States:	
Passenger	\$50,139.59
Freight	100,473.71
Mail	849,955.16
Telegraph	57.59
	1,000,626.05
Commercial:	
Passenger	2,335,542.98
Sleeping cars†	84,928.80
Freight	10,371,257.90
Company freight	473,280.28
Express	207,246.27
Telegraph	39,727.51
Miscellaneous	319,145.43
	13,831,129.17
Total earnings	14,831,755.22

* \$1,381,659.40 found due the United States by this office for the year 1892.

† Apportioned on the basis of sleeping-car mileage, being 43.7947 per cent of \$193,921.85, income from sleeping cars.

EXPENSES.

Maintenance of way and structures.....	\$1,227,250.59	
Maintenance of equipment	1,820,606.31	
Conducting transportation	3,866,759.28	
General expenses.....	963,572.13	
Taxes.....	374,201.63	
Total operating expenses.....	8,252,389.94	
Interest on first mortgage bonds.....	1,633,740.00	
Total expenses under act of May 7, 1878.....		\$9,886,129.94
Net earnings.....		4,943,625.28
(Twenty-five per cent of net earnings = \$1,236,406.32.)		

DUE THE UNITED STATES.

One-half Government transportation, as above.....	\$500,313.02	
Five per cent of net of earnings, under act of 1862.....	247,281.26	
Credit of bond and interest account.....		747,594.28
One-half Government transportation, as above.....	500,313.03	
Credit of sinking-fund account.....		500,313.03
Total for the year.....		1,247,907.31

KANSAS DIVISION—AIDED LINE.

EARNINGS.

United States:		
Passenger	\$7,076.53	
Freight	9,832.46	
Mail.....	106,448.99	
Telegraph	20.17	
		\$123,378.15
Commercial:		
Passenger	793,797.77	
Sleeping cars*	22,815.26	
Freight.....	2,289,065.90	
Company freight.....	37,217.57	
Express	52,542.71	
Telegraph	7,292.98	
Miscellaneous.....	92,349.45	
		3,295,081.64
Total earnings.....		3,418,459.79

EXPENSES.

Maintenance of way and structures.....	329,077.47	
Maintenance of equipment.....	350,833.37	
Conducting transportation.....	872,098.41	
General expenses	228,562.85	
Taxes.....	103,469.55	
Total operating expenses.....	1,884,011.65	
New construction and equipment†.....	33,157.81	
Total expenses under act of 1864.....		1,917,199.46
Net earnings.....		1,501,260.33
Five per cent of net earnings.....		75,063.02

* Apportioned on the basis of sleeping-car mileage, being 11.7650 per cent of \$193,924.85 income from sleeping cars.

† Distributed on the basis of revenue-train mileage, being 17.11507 per cent of \$57,165.88, the amount expended for new equipment.

DUE THE UNITED STATES.

One-half Government transportation, as above	\$61,689.07	
Five per cent of net earnings under act of 1864	75,063.02	
Total for the year		136,752.09

DUE BY THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Union division	1,247,907.31	
Kansas division	136,752.09	
Total		1,384,659.40

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

	Year ended—		Difference.	
	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$3,733,706.00	\$3,598,018.71	\$135,687.29	
Freight	14,032,257.93	14,251,969.09		\$219,711.16
Mail	1,054,395.39	1,034,415.89	19,979.50	
Express	330,309.17	321,010.37	9,298.80	
Miscellaneous	593,078.92	532,164.37	60,914.55	
Total	19,743,747.41	19,737,578.43	6,168.98	
EXPENSES.				
Maintenance of way and structures	1,871,974.78	1,828,137.90	43,836.88	
Maintenance of equipment	2,411,006.19	2,571,413.64		160,407.45
Conducting transportation	5,575,286.31	5,269,483.13	305,803.18	
General expenses and taxes	2,013,735.91	1,766,745.02	246,990.89	
Total	11,872,093.19	11,435,779.69	436,223.50	
Net earnings	7,871,744.22	8,301,798.74		430,054.52
Average miles operated	1,822.59	1,821.86	.73	
Earnings per mile	10,832.79	10,833.75		.96
Expenses per mile	6,513.81	6,271.98	236.83	
Net earnings per mile	4,318.98	4,556.77		237.79
Percentage of expenses to earnings	60.13	57.94	2.19	

* * * * *

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

(NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.)

This company has failed to submit, on the form prescribed by the Bureau, a report of its operations during the past year.

The company was chartered in 1853 to construct a road from Menasha, Wis., to Ashland and Superior City, Wis., a distance of 330 miles. The road is operated by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company under lease. Portage City, Wis., via Stevens Point and Ashland, Wis., are the land-grant termini.

By an act of Congress approved May 5, 1864, there were granted to the company 1,800,000 acres of land in aid of construction.

The records of the General Land Office show that to June 30, 1893, there had been patented to the company 770,727.08 acres of land, and that 200,000 acres of railroad-indemnity lands, located in Wisconsin, had been restored to the public domain.

CONCLUSION.

The jurisdiction of this Bureau extends over forty-nine original companies which, by consolidation and lease, are now included in and operated by fifteen companies or "systems," with an aggregate of upward of 67,000 miles of railway.

The duties devolving upon the Bureau are technical in character, and require practical experience in the intricate methods of railway accounting. They include a supervision, by personal inspection and examination, of the valuable properties of the railway companies, and a settlement of accounts involving millions of dollars annually. They require a familiarity with what are known as the Pacific Railway acts and the decisions of the courts interpreting them. The duties to be performed, therefore, are in the highest degree important, and the services rendered are of corresponding value to the Government.

It affords me great pleasure to commend the general efficiency of the employés of the Bureau.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON,
Commissioner.

Hon. HOKE SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

* * * * *

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

AUGUST 30, 1893.

SIR: The Government directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company hereby submit their report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

From a recent examination personally made by one of the Government directors, the results of which have been confirmed to the satisfaction of all of us, we are enabled to repeat with marked emphasis the statement of our predecessors made in their annual report for 1892 as to the excellent physical condition of the system, both as to the main line and the important branches thereof. We are confident at no time in the history of the company have its trackage, siding, and terminal facilities been more complete, the condition and character of its motive power been as good, and the amount of its freight and passenger equipment been as extensive as at the present time. A considerable expenditure has been made in this direction with a view to the preparation for the large traffic which was looked for at the beginning of the present year, and in the interest of economy in the prompt and speedy handling of its freight and passenger business.

But while the business capacity of the road has thus been enlarged and its traffic facilities materially improved, we have to report that its earnings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, both gross and net, have quite considerably decreased. It is hardly necessary for us to give in detail the causes of this decrease. They are the same causes which have diminished the transactions and stagnated the business enterprise of the entire country, and their effects have been so widespread and so manifest that a statement of them would be superfluous.

There has been no addition to the mileage of the company by the construction of new railroads since the last report of the Government directors, except a trifling increase of some 19 miles, which has been caused by the extension of some sidings and the completion of some terminal facilities. Under the stipulations contained in the collateral trust indenture no extensions have been made, no leases or guaranties of any kind have been assumed, no bonds issued, extended, or indorsed upon any part of the system since September 4, 1891, the date of the said instrument.

For the Union Pacific Railway proper the earnings and expenses for the twelve months, June 30, 1892, to June 30, 1893, have been as follows:

	1892.	1893.	Increase+ Decrease—
Earnings.....	\$19,960,011.23	\$19,958,058.54	—\$1,952.69
Expenses.....	11,132,153.85	11,531,803.80	+399,649.95
Surplus.....	8,827,857.38	8,426,254.74	—401,602.64

For the entire system for the same period—

	1892.	1893.	Increase+ Decrease—
Earnings.....	\$44,517,640.39	\$44,240,713.27	—\$276,927.12
Expenses.....	28,521,110.25	28,695,792.20	+174,681.95
Surplus.....	16,026,530.14	15,544,921.07	—481,609.07

It will be remembered that in September, 1891, the company created a collateral trust for the purpose of relieving itself from the pressure of its large and unmanageable floating debt. For this purpose substantially all of the bonds, stocks, and other available assets of the company were transferred to the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., as trustees. By the terms of the indenture of trust it was provided that collateral trust notes, properly certified by the trustees, might be issued to the extent of \$24,000,000, and that these notes should be applied to the payment or extension of the existing floating debt. At the time of the creation of the collateral trust the floating debt amounted to about \$20,000,000. The total amount of collateral trust notes issued was \$18,710,000. The estimated value of the property and assets covered by the pledge was \$42,000,000. The amount of the outstanding collateral trust notes which have been canceled and retired at the date of this report is \$7,280,000. The amount of notes outstanding is \$11,430,000. This reduction has been effected by the sale of a portion of the collateral security. The security still held by the trustees has been recently appraised by the company, as follows:

The estimated market value of bonds.....	\$17,503,514.60
The estimated market value of stocks.....	7,160,396.07
Total.....	24,663,910.67

It must not, however, be inferred from this statement that the trustees have disposed of \$17,000,000 of these securities in order to cancel and retire \$7,000,000 in notes. Full allowance has been made in the estimates of the present market value for the depreciation in the selling values of these stocks and bonds, and the difference in the estimate of

to-day and the estimate made in September, 1891, includes both the securities sold and the allowance made in the decreased market value of the securities still on hand. We are satisfied that a prudent administration of this trust will result in the payment of all the notes outstanding, and leave a considerable equity applicable to other requirements of the company.

The approaching maturity of the subsidy debt due by the company to the United States seems to render imperative the adoption of such measures as will secure the best return possible to the Government and enable the company to discharge its great functions as a public carrier. The principal of the debt due to the Government matures as follows:

November 1, 1895	\$640,000
January 1, 1896	1,440,000
February 1, 1896	4,320,000
January 1, 1897	6,640,000
January 1, 1898	17,342,512
January 1, 1899	3,157,000
Total.....	33,539,512

Under the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States it has been held that the interest accruing on these bonds was not payable until their maturity, so that the gross amount of the debt due to the United States consists of the principal above mentioned and the interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent for thirty years, which was the period of all of the said bonds. Against this accruing interest the company has been credited from time to time with sundry amounts for the transportation of mail and carriage of freight for account of the Government and with certain cash payments made by the company to the Government under the provisions of the Thurman Act. The approximate balance of indebtedness, as it stands to-day, is \$55,000,000. This amount, however, is not actually payable until the bonds respectively mature, so that, in order to ascertain the exact present value of the indebtedness, the gross amount to be paid at the maturity of the bonds must be discounted at an agreed rate of interest for the period to elapse between the present time and the date of maturity.

We feel called upon to repeat the recommendations which have so constantly been made by all of the Government directors, that it is for the interest of the Government and of the company and of the communities which this great railroad serves to make a prompt, just, and complete adjustment of the financial relations between this company and the United States. This recommendation has constantly been made to Congress in various messages of our Chief Magistrates, and we desire to report, as the conclusion of our more intimate knowledge of the condition of this company and of this great railroad property, that it would be for the great interest of all parties concerned to carry into effect the recommendations so made, to the end that a complete settlement of the subsidy debt due to the United States may be made.

Respectfully submitted.

E. ELLERY ANDERSON,
JOSEPH W. PADDOCK,
FITZHUGH LEE,

Government Directors.

Hon. HOKE SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1893.

SIR: In behalf of Howard University, I beg leave to submit the following report of its work for the year ending June 30, 1893:

As a part of this report, you will, please regard the catalogue for 1892-'93, which I have the honor to submit. The treasurer's report for the same period I have the honor, also, to submit.

From the catalogue you will see that the seven different departments of the university have been in active and successful operation, with an attendance of 512. Ninety-seven have completed the course in their respective departments. These students are from the District of Columbia and almost every State and Territory in the Union, while some are from Africa, the West Indies, and Japan. They are drawn here partly because of the great libraries and scientific institutions connected with the Government, and partly because so many Departments of the Government afford them opportunities of self-help during the period of their studies. To be more specific, the different departments are:

First. The industrial, or manual-labor department, where 57 students have received instruction in printing; 61 in carpentry; 152 in mechanical drawing; 6 in bookbinding; 18 in tinning; 49 in sewing; total, 343.

The carpentry, tinning, and bookbinding have been especially valuable to the university in repairing buildings and in binding books and pamphlets.

The second department reported is the normal, in which are trained teachers for the common-school work, and where 185 have been in attendance and 12 have graduated.

The preparatory is the third department, where students are fitted for college, and where 62 have been in attendance and 12 have graduated.

The college is the fourth department, with its 33 students and 6 graduates.

The fifth is the medical department, where 134 have been in attendance, with 28 graduates.

The sixth is the law department, where there have been 49 students, with 33 graduates.

The seventh, the theological department, with 34 students and 4 graduates.

Owing to the fact that the theological department is wholly supported by benevolent funds from the American Missionary Association, the average expense to the Government of the teachers in all departments is less than \$600 a teacher.

To students in the normal, industrial, preparatory, college, and theological departments no charge is made for tuition, and the university collects funds in aid of students who need such assistance to the extent of about \$50 per year. Board is furnished to all students at \$8 per month. The law and medical departments are supported, in part, by funds of the university, and, in part, by income from tuition. The last two years, however, the Government has contributed to the support of the law department.

During the last year, from the amount granted by Congress, \$23,500 have been expended in payment of the salaries of professors, teachers, and other regular employés of the university; \$3,000 for tools, material, wages of instructors, and other necessary expenses of the industrial

department; \$500 for library books, bookcases, shelving, and fixtures; \$500 for material and apparatus for chemical, physical, natural history, and laboratory work; \$1,500 for repairs of buildings; \$500 for improvement of grounds; making a sum total of \$29,500.

The maintenance of our work at the present standard will require the same sum for the ensuing year. This is about \$4,000 less than our estimate for 1893, and the same amount less than we actually expended.

I beg leave to call attention of the honorable Secretary of the Interior to the fact that during the past year the trustees have raised from the gifts of the benevolent and transferred from their investments and have expended on the erection of a new hall for the law department the sum of \$12,247.33, and also have expended from their funds \$11,250 for a new amphitheater for the medical department. They very much need a new structure for the library and for anniversary assemblies as well as Sunday services, toward the erection of which a daughter of the late Hon. Luke P. Poland, of Vermont, has pledged \$5,000; a bequest of J. H. Stickney, esq., of Baltimore, amounting to another \$5,000, has been added by the trustees, and other benevolent gifts for the same purpose make the whole amount in hand \$12,000. Last year your honorable predecessor recommended to Congress that the Government participate in the erection of this building to the amount of \$10,000. Will you not, honored sir, make the same recommendation the present year? If it should be granted us we could proceed at once to erect the building, the amount estimated being about \$24,000. This, in addition to the appropriation granted us last year, will make the sum essential to our best prosperity \$39,500.

We believe, honored sir, that no work is more important to the welfare of the country than we are doing. A thoroughly educated man exerts a conservative influence wherever he goes. We believe that to be the record of our students, a large portion of whom are teachers.

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The treasurer's report of all receipts and expenditures for the current year, a copy of which is forwarded herewith, will exhibit the workings of the institution much better than can be written in any other form, showing as it does the source from which all moneys of various kinds applicable to current expenses are received and the application of the same.

Commending the university to the generous consideration of the Government, I am, very respectfully,

J. E. RANKIN,
President.

Hon. HOKE SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

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REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,

Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., October 11, 1893.

The pupils remaining in this institution the 1st of July, 1892, numbered 80; admitted during the year, 34; since admitted, 26; total, 140. Under instruction since July 1, 1892, 93 males; females, 47. Of these,

83 have been in the collegiate department, representing twenty-three States, the District of Columbia, and Canada, and 57 in the primary department.

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HEALTH.

No serious cases of illness have occurred among the pupils during the year. Excellent health has been the rule, exceptions to which have been slight.

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PUBLIC SPEAKING BY THE DEAF.

All but one of the members of the graduating class whose essays were read to the audience, and these were nine in number, addressed a few clearly intelligible words orally to the guests on the platform as they came forward.

The one who did not speak was quite able to do so, but asked to be excused on account of a natural timidity he could not overcome. One of the class, Mr. Tilton, of Illinois, delivered his entire oration orally in a voice that was heard and understood in all parts of the hall. Mr. Tilton became totally deaf in his early boyhood, and, after having been a short time in a public school, entered the Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, where he was a pupil for seven years. Graduating from the Illinois Institution in 1888, he immediately entered the introductory class in our college, and has been a student here for five years. Both in Illinois and at Washington Mr. Tilton has had instruction in speech with a view to preserve unimpaired his power of vocal utterance. These efforts have been so entirely successful that few persons hearing him speak would think of his being a deaf man.

Mr. Tilton's case is alluded to thus particularly because it is persistently claimed and asserted by promoters and friends of the oral method of educating the deaf that to place a child, situated as Mr. Tilton was when he became deaf, in a school where the sign language is used will certainly lead to the impairment and probably to the loss of his vocal powers.

The public should know that these views are held and advanced only by those whose experience as teachers of the deaf is limited to the narrow field of a single method. Others who have the wider view, which comes from a knowledge of all the methods that are found to be of service, are perfectly well aware that the fears above referred to are without foundation.

Furthermore, they have learned that deaf children and youth secure distinct advantages in the way of mental development and power of thought and expression through a considerable use of the language of signs during their school life, advantages from the lack of which those to whom the use of signs has been denied are often found to suffer seriously in comparison with the others. Mr. Tilton's experience is by no means singular.

In the college and in the schools of the country in which, as in it the combined system is maintained, large numbers of children and youth who have acquired speech before becoming deaf are constantly to be found whose power of vocal utterances is, with a very moderate amount of care, easily and fully maintained, and even considerably improved.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ARTICULATION.

Instruction in speech has been continued in both school and college with increasingly satisfactory results. The system of classification fully detailed in our last annual report has been continued. Every student and pupil is offered instruction, and only those are excused from work in this department who can without doubt occupy their time to better advantage with other things. These students only in the college were so excused, and two of these were under instruction in speech for a part of the year. In the Kendall school only three pupils were without instruction in speech, and those will receive such teaching later on.

Among the college students there were seven who were born deaf, or who lost their hearing in very early childhood, who were absolutely without speech at the beginning of last year, who during the year made remarkable advances in gaining control of their hitherto untrained vocal organs. One of them, who will not return, gained enough speech in his single year's training to enable him to converse at home with his family and to make oral utterance his means of communication in business. In this connection it ought to be said that friends of our students must not expect the college to do the work that should have been completed in the primary school. For those students who come to us without speech, time and strength will not suffice to secure advanced intellectual culture and also a complete mastery of speech, even where ability for the latter exists.

The main object of the college is to afford its students full opportunity for the greatest advances they can make in practical scholarship. But it is our purpose, and we are confident we now possess the teaching force necessary to this end, to preserve unimpaired to all our students whatever powers of speech and speech-reading they may bring with them to the college.

Orally taught deaf persons need not have the slightest fear that in taking places in a college where the language of signs and the manual alphabet have their proper and necessary places and uses, any risk will be run of losing, even to a slight degree, their dearly bought and highly valued power of vocal utterance.

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CONGRESSES AND MEETINGS AT CHICAGO.

The occasion of the World's Fair and the action of the organization known as the World's Congress Auxiliary led to a number of meetings in the interest of the deaf, all held at Chicago, during the month of July last, in which the officers and graduates of this institution took more or less conspicuous parts.

The world's congress of instructors of the deaf was attended by more than 200 teachers actively engaged in the work, among whom were delegates from England, Scotland, Ireland, and Canada. Sixty-two papers were read on 35 different topics, all on the invitation of a committee of arrangements. Nine of these papers were from officers of this institution and 17 from graduates of the college, all but 1 of whom are instructors in the schools of this country and Canada.

The world's congress of the deaf was larger in numbers than that of the instructors, and included delegates from Ireland, France, Germany, Austria, and Sweden. Out of the 49 papers presented 15 were from graduates and former students of the college.

Among the many subjects of interest to the deaf considered by the congress the question of methods was discussed, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this Congress that the combined system is the one proper and perfect method of educating the deaf, and that its adoption be recommended to all schools where it is not yet observed.

The mover of the resolution remarked in presenting it that it had the unanimous approval of the delegates from foreign countries.

When it is known that in this congress of educated deaf persons there were many graduates of oral schools, the unanimity with which the resolution was adopted is significant. The attitude taken on this question by one of the most important meetings of educated deaf mutes ever convened is gratifying to the officers of this institution, for it is here that the combined system was faithfully advocated more than twenty-five years ago as that best adapted to secure the greatest good of the greatest number of the deaf. How generally this system prevails in America will appear when it is stated, as found in the tables of the American Annals of the present year, that out of 8,622 pupils in attendance 7,620, or more than 88 per cent, were in schools conducted on the combined system.

The American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf held its third summer meeting in Chicago from the 14th to the 28th of July, at the buildings of the University of Chicago. This institution was represented by 6 delegates. Owing to the fullness of the programme arranged for the congresses this association held no formal meetings for the discussion of methods and processes of instruction.

Its action in securing the university as a place where all interested in the education of the deaf could obtain comfortable quarters at moderate expense while visiting the exposition and attending the congresses, was most highly appreciated. And the cordial hospitality of the founder and president of the association, Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, in giving a reception at the university on Saturday, July 22, to the members of all the associations and congresses then meeting in Chicago, will long be remembered most pleasantly by the guests on that occasion.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by order of the board of directors.

EDWARD M. GALLAUDET,
President.

Hon. HOKE SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

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REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1893.

SIR: I respectfully submit the annual report of this hospital and dispensary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

The whole number of patients admitted and treated in the hospital was 2,626, an increase of 87 over last year. Of this number 511 were white and 2,115 colored. Of the white, 400 were males and 111 females. Of the colored, 1,022 were males and 1,093 females.

In the dispensary attached 3,869 persons were prescribed for. The cases treated were surgical, medical, and obstetrical.

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TABLE D.—Occupation of patients.

Occupations.	No.	Occupations.	No.	Occupations.	No.
Servants.....	536	Watchmen	4	Stone-mason	1
Laborers.....	598	Molders	4	Druggist	1
Ex-soldiers	118	Boatmen	4	Bellman	1
Drivers.....	45	Plasterers	3	Cabinetmaker	1
Cooks.....	28	Tailors	3	Book-keeper	1
Waiters.....	25	Hackmen	3	Plate-printer	1
Laundresses	24	Whitewashers	3	Well-digger	1
Hostlers.....	19	Stonecutters	3	Peddler	1
Sailors.....	18	Storekeepers	3	Jockey	1
Housekeepers	14	Fishermen	3	Paper-hanger	1
Barbers.....	14	Ex-U. S. Navy	2	Boat-builder	1
Farmers.....	11	Newsboys	2	Gardener	1
Carpenters	11	Butlers	2	Bartender	1
Painters.....	9	Basket-makers	2	Oyster-dredger	1
Chambermaids	8	Conductors	2	Civil engineer	1
Nurses.....	7	Guides	2	Teacher	1
Hucksters	7	Firemen	2	Coach-builder	1
Coachmen	7	Plumbers	2	Lawyer	1
Bricklayers	7	Dairymen	2	Lumberman	1
Blacksmiths	7	Dressmakers	2	Upholsterer	1
Hod-carriers	6	Electricians	2	Undertaker	1
Shoemakers	6	Coach-painters	2	Cigar-maker	1
Students.....	6	Machinists	2	Messenger	1
Seamstresses	5	Janitors	2	Engineer	1
Butchers.....	5	Dredgers	2	Reporter.....	1
Porters.....	5	Iceman	1	No occupation	67
Printers.....	4	Baker	1	Unknown.....	484
		Shoebblack	1		

TABLE E.—Nativity of patients.

Where born.	No.	Where born.	No.	Where born.	No.
Virginia	867	Delaware	7	Indiana.....	2
District of Columbia	538	New Jersey	7	Switzerland	2
Maryland.....	485	Kentucky	5	Scotland	2
Ireland.....	80	West Virginia.....	4	Africa.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	74	France	4	Tennessee	1
New York.....	66	Louisiana	3	Maine.....	1
North Carolina	52	Florida	3	Michigan	1
Germany.....	28	Mississippi	3	Italy.....	1
England.....	16	Connecticut	3	Nova Scotia	1
South Carolina	16	Missouri	3	Wales.....	1
Ohio.....	13	Russia.....	3	Greece.....	1
Georgia.....	13	Illinois.....	2	West Indies	1
Massachusetts.....	11	Texas.....	2	Unknown	77
Canada.....	10	Rhode Island	2		
Alabama.....	7	New Hampshire.....	2		

TABLE F.—Showing the number admitted each month.

Month.	No.	Month.	No.
1892.		1893.	
July.....	229	January.....	203
August.....	244	February.....	171
September	252	March.....	190
October.....	206	April.....	196
November.....	165	May.....	211
December	168	June.....	187
		Total	2,422

TABLE G.—Showing the number each year for the past nineteen years.

During year ended June—	No.	During year ended June—	No.	During year ended June—	No.
1875.....	190	1882.....	1,102	1889.....	2,074
1876.....	319	1883.....	1,373	1890.....	2,392
1877.....	500	1884.....	1,509	1891.....	2,373
1878.....	519	1885.....	1,794	1892.....	2,331
1879.....	612	1886.....	1,923	1893.....	2,422
1880.....	819	1887.....	2,017		
1881.....	892	1888.....	1,997		
*	*	*	*	*	*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Washington, D. C., August 31, 1893.

SIR: In accordance with the statute requirements the board of visitors respectfully submit this, their thirty-eighth annual report:

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The total number, 345, of admissions during the year is considerably above the average number of the past ten years, although it has been more than once exceeded during that time; but the number, 1,620, remaining June 30, 1893, and the total number, 1,942, under treatment during the year are without parallel in the hospital annals. It is probable that admissions will continue to exceed discharges and that for some years to come the population of the hospital must be expected to slowly increase. There is, however, still some consolation in knowing that this is by no means the hospital of largest population in the country.

The number of deaths was 181, or 9.32 per cent of the whole number under treatment. The average age of those remaining under care has been each year advancing by reason of the preponderance of men from the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, who, as a rule, when broken down with age and mental infirmity, end their days here. Consequently the per cent or mortality will inevitably exceed that in hospitals whose inmates are drawn equally from all classes of the community in which they are situated. In this connection of advanced life it is also interesting to notice that in only 10 of those who died had the mental disease been of less than one year's duration. The remaining 171 had been insane for periods varying from one to forty-three years. The leading causes of death have been organic brain and pulmonary diseases, each class numbering 40 cases. Prostration from heat appears as an unusual cause of death in a hospital for the insane. The summer months of 1892 were the hottest known to our records. Exhaustion due to the high temperature, continued day and night, was no doubt an element in the fatal result in a considerable number of the chronic cases, but the three cases where the cause is given as prostration from heat were old, bedridden patients, who in the midst of a protracted term of torrid heat, without exposure to the sun's rays, suddenly presented the leading symptom of sunstroke. Two others similarly affected survived. Six fatal cases of dysentery occurred, which were undoubtedly of malarial origin. During the past year the partial filling of the extensive flats on the Eastern Branch of the Potomac

bordering on the hospital grounds, thereby closing the swash channel and at each ebb of the tide exposing broad surfaces of mud, with acres of decomposing vegetable matter, has resulted in an unusual number of malarial cases among our inmates and employés. This filling is being done by the Government, and it is to be hoped that Congress will provide for the speedy completion of what has been regarded as a very necessary sanitary work for Washington, but which has thus far proved for the hospital a most unsanitary measure.

The per cent of recoveries, hardly more than one-fifth of the whole number of discharges, including deaths, although a natural result of the conditions of the classes provided for, is well calculated to prevent any professional boasting of results. It is a noble work that hospitals do when they restore the reason and bring back the man. But it is no ignoble work when, incurable, they care for and protect him in his mental infirmity, making the most of what remains. In an asylum for soldiers who have given the best of their lives to their country this is for the most part what we have to do. To make that life, with its necessary limitations, as near as we can like the life outside with its occupations and diversions, but without its vices; this is what the best hospitals of to-day strive to accomplish. Hence these farms, gardens, and orchards, green lawns, and graded walks, books, musical instruments, and pictures, rides and excursions, dogs, poultry, and country surroundings that may seem homely, yet for them make it home. In this faith may we not expect the means to enable us to build farm cottages and plant working colonies on our new lands? For these broken minds life will then have the more in it, be the better worth living.

* * * * *

We have been spared from startling events; no serious trouble has arisen to interrupt our work; fire and pestilence have not come nigh our dwelling; and with grateful hearts we commend the keeping of this great household to the Power that heedeth the sparrow's fall, and its wants to a nation's charity that never faileth.

We are, sir, very respectfully,

J. M. TONER,
President.
W. W. GODDING,
Secretary ex officio.

Hon. HOKE SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

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REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE U. S. CAPITOL.

OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE U. S. CAPITOL.

Washington, D. C., July 1, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor most respectfully to present the following report in relation to the improvements and repairs made to the various works connected with this office during the last fiscal year, and to give a summary of the amounts expended therefor as disbursed by your department.

* * * * *

Expenditures for work at the Capitol and for general repairs thereof.

Pay rolls, mechanics, laborers, etc	\$19,069.63
Labor not on rolls, paid by voucher	574.86
Machinery, iron, and metal work	1,841.71
Brushes, brooms, sponges, chamois, and soap	583.64
Hauling and expressage	38.89
Hardware	763.50
Lumber and millwork	1,335.19
Steam fitting and plumbing	962.66
Bricks, lime, sand, and cement	242.60
Cooking range	196.00
Fuel	143.65
Covering steam pipes	44.40
Disinfectants	30.00
Forage and harness	156.60
Paints, oils, and glass	1,814.71
Covering fly doors	18.63
Tin and copper work	37.75
Marble, tiles, and tiling	547.49
Brass registers for floors	586.95
Care and repair of clocks	100.00
Silver and nickel plating	47.50
Grates and grate bars	737.97
Books and stationery	138.67
Total	<u>30,000.00</u>
Appropriated August 5, 1892	20,000.00
Appropriated March 3, 1893	10,000.00
	<u>30,000.00</u>

Expenditures on account of the sanitary improvement, including extension of Senate kitchen and coal vaults.

Pay rolls, mechanics, laborers, etc	\$14,891.79
Labor not on rolls, paid by voucher	230.69
Material for gas, steam, water pipes, and fittings	1,086.58
Hardware and metal work	923.74
Excavation	1,350.08
Lumber and millwork	412.53
Tiles and tiling	1,821.99
Slate, granite, and marble work	193.79
Granolithic pavement	283.37
Plastering	365.90
Bluestone	272.58
Sodding material	53.84
One disk fan	190.00
Lime, brick, sand, and cement	2,500.93
Candles	25.60
Galvanized-iron work	125.00
Expressage	58.52
Advertising	12.83
Brass registers for Senate floors	81,018.78
Stationery and blue-print work	163.95
Durham House Drainage Co., of New York	24,570.00
W. H. Quick, plumbing and marble work	15,300.00
H. I. Gregory, kitchen fixtures	1,215.00
Services:	
Waring, Chapman & Farquhar	871.30
George E. Waring, jr.	1,518.47
F. W. Farquhar	2,106.50
Balance unexpended	25,932.30
Total	<u>97,496.06</u>
Amount appropriated August 5, 1892	<u>97,496.06</u>

CAPITOL TERRACES.

Pay rolls, mechanics, laborers, etc.....	\$443.39
Labor not on rolls, paid by vouchers.....	279.38
Bricks, lime, sand, and cement.....	262.05
Lumber and millwork.....	300.03
Marble and granite work.....	480.05
Plumbing material and steam fitting.....	723.99
Asphalt and granolithic pavement.....	314.67
Paints, oils, and glass.....	422.06
Copper work.....	238.64
Hardware.....	133.39
Blue-print work.....	9.00
Expressage.....	5.87
Balance unexpended July 1, 1893.....	4,855.02
Total.....	8,468.04
Available July 1, 1892.....	468.04
Appropriated August 5, 1892.....	8,000.00
	8,468.04

CAPITOL GROUNDS.

Pay rolls, mechanics, laborers, etc.....	\$13,329.10
Labor not on rolls, paid by voucher.....	242.81
Artificial pavement.....	831.84
Hardware and ironwork.....	149.77
Fuel, blacksmith shop.....	84.15
Moving shelter house of Washington statue.....	70.00
Gravel.....	15.00
Hauling and expressage.....	2.35
Lumber.....	2.47
Plumbing material.....	22.30
Agricultural implements, tools, etc.....	70.81
Brooms, brushes, etc.....	84.00
Paints and oils.....	13.95
Fertilizers, seeds, etc.....	81.45
Total.....	15,000.00
Amount appropriated August 5, 1892.....	15,000.00

LIGHTING U. S. CAPITOL GROUNDS AND BOTANIC GARDEN.

Gas service.....	\$15,706.37
Pay rolls, lamplighters, gasfitters, etc.....	2,681.00
Chandeliers, lamps, and other material.....	1,052.03
Pay of attendants, electric-light plant.....	3,276.45
Rent of electric-light plant.....	874.19
Extension of electric-light plant.....	349.96
Total.....	24,000.00
Appropriated August 5, 1892.....	24,000.00

STEAM HEATING, SENATE WING.

Automatic drafts and steam regulators.....	\$708.75
Steam pipes and steam valves.....	322.55
Labor of machinist.....	71.02
Expressage.....	1.38
Balance unexpended.....	1,271.30
Total.....	2,375.00
Appropriated August 5, 1892.....	2,375.00

ELECTRIC-LIGHT PLANT, SENATE.

Material for extending plant and repairs	\$757.41
Balance unexpended.....	10,215.45
• Total.....	<u>10,972.86</u>
Available July 1, 1893.....	10,972.86

Very respectfully,

EDWARD CLARK,
Architect U. S. Capitol.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Hot Springs, Ark., August 28, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

My incumbency of this office only covers a period of one month, from June 1 to June 30, and my report can not, therefore, be as comprehensive as I would like to make it.

The Government's interest at Hot Springs, over which the superintendent has control and supervision, are the four mountain reservations, as follows:

	Acres.
Hot Springs Mountain	264.93
North Mountain	224.74
Sugar Loaf Mountain.....	129.02
West Mountain	281.94
Total.....	<u>900.63</u>

and the unsold Government lots, 156 in number, which are situated in different parts of the city. The four mountain reservations above mentioned comprise the "permanent reservation" at Hot Springs, Ark., and are by act of Congress approved June 16, 1880, "forever reserved from sale and dedicated to use as public parks."

The hot springs, which are 71 in number, all issue from the west side and base of the Hot Springs Mountain, the temperature and elevation of which are shown by the following table:

Table of springs upon the Hot Springs Mountain Reservation.

[Datum of levels.—The lowest point on the Hot Springs Reservation, being on the east side where the Hot Springs Railroad enters the same, approximates 500 feet above the tide water of the Gulf.]

No.	Temperature.	Elevation.	Character.	No.	Temperature.	Elevation.	Character.
	°	Feet.			°	Feet.	
1	77	91.4	Constant flow.	37	120	155.5	Constant flow.
2	76	58.7	Do.	38	128	90.2	Do.
3	124	98	Do.	39	125.5	92.2	Do.
4	124	98.3	Do.	40	112	92.3	Do.
5	80	115.6	Do.	41	157	113.5	Do.
6	103	171.6	Do.	42	-----	110.2	Do.*
7	115	172.2	Do.	43	144	164.4	Do.
8	121.5	177.5	Do.	44	-----	162.8	Do.*
9	122	179.6	Do.	45	111	171.8	Do.
10	121.5	182.2	Do.	46	-----	109.8	Do.†
11	105	120	Do.	47	144.5	176.5	Do.
12	111	117.5	Do.	48	91	178.9	Do.
13	135.5	85.2	Do.	49	131	176.1	Do.
14	137	84.3	Do.	50	145	179.6	Do.
15	134	84.7	Do.	51	144	182.8	Do.
16	101	135.8	Do.	52	142	178.3	Do.
17	-----	140	Scapagao.	53	145.5	186.1	Do.
18	93	158.3	Constant flow.	54	146	186.1	Do.
19	84	159.3	Do.	55	122	92.7	Do.
20	83	162.8	Do.	56	133	95.3	Do.
21	106	107	Do.	57	128	100.2	Do.
22	122	118.2	Do.	58	-----	101.9	Do.‡
23	125	123.8	Do.	59	133	102	Do.
24	113	127.7	Do.	60	134.5	112.9	Do.
25	111	127.7	Do.	61	133	186.1	Do.
26	106	127.9	Do.	62	109	186.3	Do.
27	127.5	130.3	Do.	63	83	186.2	Do.
28	145	129.4	Do.	64	135	186.6	Do.
29	90	140.4	Do.	65	141	186.1	Do.
30	134.5	148.3	Do.	66	87	185.3	Do.
31	147	133.2	Do.	67	-----	113	Intermittent.§
32	124	95.7	Do.	68	131	85	Constant flow.
33	140	89.8	Do.	69	83	89.7	Do.
34	120	91.8	Do.	70	89	89.4	Do.
35	135	91.8	Do.	71	94	89.3	Do.
36	110	90.4	Do.				

* Under big iron bath house.

† Under bath house on hill.

‡ Inaccessible, near Arsenic Spring.

§ In Arlington, yard. Flows after heavy rain; 134.0.

FREE BATH HOUSE.

This building was completed and opened to the public on February 23, 1891, and has since that time been in continuous use.

The building is constructed of brick, stone, and wood, with iron cornice and metal roof. The size of the main building is 45 by 60 feet, and contains the office, waiting rooms, dressing rooms, etc., on the first floor, while the second floor contains five rooms which were designed for, and are being used by, the manager and attendants. The bathing department is one story, 20 by 53 feet, and divided into two departments, the one for men being larger, containing two pools 12½ feet square, while the pools for women are but 7 by 12½ feet. The object in having two pools in each department is that one may be used for bathing while the other is being refilled. All the pools are built of solid masonry and concreted, and are in fairly good condition. The concrete floors in the sweating rooms are in bad condition, and need to be replaced with new floors of better workmanship.

The building is heated by the hot-water system, the furnace being located in a small basement excavated for that purpose, which is damp and in bad condition. The heating apparatus has never been completed, no radiators ever having been furnished for the second story. Neither has the building ever been fitted for gas or electricity.

Much inconvenience is caused by the want of a proper system of hot water and cooling tanks for this house, the present supply being entirely of hot water from one of the hottest springs with no means of tempering it for immediate use. I therefore recommend that the engineer in charge of the improvements now being made on the reservation be instructed to provide a proper system of tanks for the use of this bath house, the cost of which to be paid out of the fund "For the protection and improvement of Hot Springs Reservation" other than that set aside for park improvements.

* * * * *

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The Government's annual income from water and ground rents is as follows:

	Tubs.	Amount.		Tubs.	Amount.
Bath houses:			Bath houses—Continued.		
Park	40	\$1,200	Avenue	20	\$600
Eastman	40	1,200	Rammelsberg	18	540
Arlington	40	1,200	Superior	16	480
Alhambra	40	1,200	New Hot Springs	16	480
Lamar	40	1,200	St. Joseph's Infirmary	4	120
Horse Shoe	30	900	Sumpter	4	120
Magnesia	30	900			
Old Hale	26	780		475	14,250
Imperial	25	750	Arlington Hotel ground rent..		2,500
Palace	23	690	New York Hotel Co., for extra		
Ozark	22	660	water		30
Maurice	21	630			
Rockafellow	20	600	Total		16,780

The regular expenditures, not including fuel and lights, are as follows:

Salaries, per annum:		
Superintendent		\$2,500
Manager of free bath house		1,020
Male attendant at free bath house		660
Female attendant at free bath house		360
Scavenger at free bath house		120
Watchman at pumping station		600
Policeman on reservation		480
Waterman on reservation		480
Messenger at superintendent's office		180
Total		6,400

Making the total net income of the Government from Hot Springs, \$10,380.

There are four other leases granted by the Department on which no bath houses have yet been erected and no water supplied or water rent collected. When these become operative (if they should) the Government's net income from Hot Springs would be about \$12,500 annually.

* * * * *

HOT SPRINGS AS A HEALTH RESORT.

With each year that passes the fame of Hot Springs as a health resort spreads to the civilized nations of the earth, and with each succeeding season come health-seekers from all climes and in all condi-

tions, many to find temporary homes in the palatial hotels which have been erected here in the last few years, while the less fortunate will seek accommodations all the way down to a \$4-a-week boarding house.

It is to be regretted that the impression has gone abroad that Hot Springs is a season resort, and that from January to May is the most auspicious time for using the baths. While there is nothing to disprove that these months are not as good as are the other months of the year for bathing, still the other months are just as good as these, and some of them better, on account of the more favorable and settled weather. There can be no more beautiful weather found anywhere than can be found here from September to December, or no more favorable time for bathing.

The hotel accommodations in Hot Springs have been greatly increased and improved, until now they probably surpass any other health resort in the country.

The city is now through the early stages of its infancy, and has acquired most of the modern improvements. Its government is intelligently administered, and there is perhaps no city in the country where better order is preserved or where better police regulations exist than in Hot Springs.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The superintendent, being advised that the engineer, Lieut. Robt. R. Stevens, in charge of the improvements being made on the Hot Springs Reservation, will report directly to the Department, does not feel it his duty to mention any of the matters of improvements, except to say that the work seems to be progressing satisfactorily, and that some very substantial and handsome improvements are being made. He therefore does not at this time make any recommendations as to public improvements further than the necessary repairs on the public buildings under his charge, which have been mentioned before in this report.

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

WM. J. LITTLE,
Superintendent.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK,
Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo., July 27, 1893.

SIR: Complying with your request of the 18th instant, I respectfully submit the following report of operations and events in the Yellowstone National Park during the past year:

The tourist season experienced the usual vicissitudes. Following closely on the date of my last report came a substantial increase in travel, and the month of August, 1892, showed a larger volume than any preceding month. September opened well, but cold weather coming about the middle of the month kept tourists back, and the last ten days of the season travel was very slight.

During the winter more snow fell than usual. On June 1st I started through the Park ahead of the first load of regular visitors. The road was fairly good to the Upper Basin via the Fountain; it was absolutely impassable over the divide toward the Thumb. I made an effort to reach the canyon via Norris, but was obliged to turn back on the evening of June 3, when I was within 3 miles of the hotel.

At that time the snow averaged 3 feet deep over 8 miles of this road, and a repair party had been shoveling on it for three days. The first vehicle got to the canyon on the evening of June 4, and soon afterwards the hotel at that place was stocked and opened. A few days later the lake was reached, and that hotel was opened, but travel to it remained light until the way was cleared for the circuit via the Thumb. Early in June I instructed Capt. Scott, then in his camp at Lower Basin, to use every effort to open the road across the divide. He made several unsuccessful attempts, but finally, about June 20, he sent me word that he had been able to reach the lake with a working party and a heavy wagon. I immediately started out, and was the first to pass over the road in a light vehicle, on June 25. The next day the road was formally opened for stage travel, and has been in use ever since.

I recall to your honor that snow was still found on the roadside on July 20, when you passed over it.

Notwithstanding an unusual fall of snow and a consequent late season, the travel for June was far better than ever before in that month. Doubtless the World's Fair has much to do with this, for the hotel registers show a large majority of foreigners from every quarter of the globe. I am sorry to have to report a very great falling off for this month. There are several large excursions due in August, which will, I hope, restore the previous high average. In looking back over past reports and records I find that July has always been disappointing. Perhaps the financial situation of the country has somewhat to do with the falling off this year.

The regular travel last year amounted to 3,645. This, however, is independent of camping parties, of which no record is kept. With more general information about the beauties and wonders to be seen here the number of tourists should multiply many fold. In Germany the pupils of the common schools are taught of this Park, and the result is abundantly shown in the large number of Germans who annually visit it. Perhaps a wide distribution of some public document, giving a popular description of the Park and its wonders, would have the same effect in this country. I recommend the preparation and publication of such a pamphlet.

LEASES IN THE PARK.

The question of leases and franchises in the Park has come forward very prominently within the past year. The Yellowstone Park Association has reduced its plant somewhat, and now has hotels at four points only, viz: Mammoth Hot Springs, Fountain, Lake, and Canyon; and lunch stations at Norris, Upper Basin, and the Thumb.

Under the present law the association may only hold 10 acres of land under lease. This much it already has, so it could not, if it would, extend its accommodations. The benefits to the traveling public of a series of hotels under the same management must be apparent to all. No monopoly is created, for it can not be called monopoly when every charge is regulated by your Department. There is need of a hotel at Norris; perhaps one with 20 or 30 rooms, with ample kitchen and

dining-room space, would answer for the immediate future. The old hotel at Upper Basin is this year used as a lunch station only. All tourists have to return for the night to the Fountain, and on the following morning make their third trip over this 10 miles. The obvious remedy is a good hotel at the Upper Basin, and this should be provided for without delay. The site of the present hotel is incomparably the best in the whole Basin, but unfortunately it is within the legal limit of "Old Faithful."

When the law was passed prohibiting the erection of any hotel within one-fourth of a mile of any geyser or other object of interest, it was the fear of Congress that people or corporations would obtain proprietary rights within the park and charge visitors for the privilege of viewing its wonders. The progress of time has removed all that fear, and the law might well be repealed in general, or at least for this spot in particular. I also recommend the repeal of the law prohibiting leases for more than 10 acres to a single corporation. With these changes I should hope for an increase of accommodations that would add greatly to the pleasure and comfort of tourists.

The leases of the Yellowstone Park Association already cover all the ground to which they are legally entitled. The cottage hotel at this place is under their management, but not on their lease. It has been well managed and serves a most useful purpose. The association should in some way be confirmed in its rights thereto. A lease for the site at the Fountain should be made out and delivered to it.

I recommend proceedings in condemnation, with a view to obtaining possession, for the Government of the two frame cottages near the mouth of Nez Perce Creek. They are much needed for the shelter of the troops stationed at that point each summer. The old barn and stable on the south side of the plateau, facing the hotel at this place, should be removed and placed at the foot of the bluff back of the hotel, as should also the old blacksmith shop and other old buildings near it. As at present situated they form a very unlovely foreground to an otherwise beautiful view. The old barn back of the cottage hotels with its surroundings is most unsightly. A slight expenditure for renovation would greatly add to its appearance. The Transportation Company has under lease all the ground to which it is legally entitled. Like the Park Association it has need of more, and this I hope may be granted. The company has leases and rights within the park which are accompanied by corresponding obligations. Their lease requires them to keep transportation in full quantity, and at all times, for all the park travel. They are required to keep all material of first quality; horses gentle and well broken; drivers sober, courteous, and capable. It would seem that under these circumstances they should be protected in their rights to the most of the park travel.

I have had before me applications by the score for permits to carry on transportation business within the park. I am well acquainted with many of these applicants, and others I know by repute. Several of them have regular "runners" at Livingston and on the trains between there and Cinnabar, who make false promises about what their own line will do for tourists and false statements about what the regular line does do. The result is that at the present time they are getting a large percentage of the travel, and giving, as a rule, very poor service. I very often hear complaints on this score, but up to the present time I have been powerless to help it. Everyone who has traveled knows what a nuisance the hackman becomes about a depot or landing. These on the park border are no exception to the rule. They do

not carry any forage; their teams must either make the trip on what little grass they can gather during the night, or they get their grain by collusion with soldiers or employés within the park.

There are, of course, people of limited means who wish to make a tour of the park cheaply, and others who prefer to make a camping tour. I see no objection to allowing one or two approved parties to carry on this kind of business; but I recommend that licenses be refused all others, or that they be placed under such careful and close supervision as will abate the present nuisance. There is no municipality that does not license and arbitrarily supervise its cab service, and such supervision is doubly necessary at this place.

The leases of Mr. F. Jay Haynes and Mr. John Yancy will soon expire. Mr. Haynes has few equals as a photographer in this country. He has improved and beautified his grounds here, and has conducted his business very satisfactorily. I have recommended that his lease be extended.

There is also satisfactory reason for approving the extension to Mr. Yancy. He keeps a very primitive kind of a place, but it gives the necessary accommodations to the fishing parties that go there, as well as to travelers on the Cooke City road. When the projected road over Mount Washburn is completed, a hotel near Tower Falls will be needed; but that should be independent of and different in character from the one now kept by Mr. Yancy.

I have recently approved the application of Mr. French for lease of certain parcels of land here, at Yancy's, and at Soda Butte. These are of no benefit to the park or to park travel, but are only of use in connection with his contract to carry the mail to Cooke City. Should anything cause the mail route to be abandoned, these leases should all be canceled. Right to keep a small store, with such articles as are generally needed by tourists, should be granted. Such a store, with very limited stock, is now satisfactorily conducted by the postmaster, Mrs. George Ash. There has been no change in regard to the boat company's leases, and none is recommended. I think, however, that authority might be granted to some one to maintain one or more naphtha launches on the lake. It seems to me that there should be some profit in the venture. Applications for a few other minor permits have been sent you with my approval.

BOUNDARY LINES OF THE PARK.

After an existence of more than twenty-one years the boundaries of the park still remain unmarked. I have submitted for the consideration of the Department a question concerning the northern boundary. There is a question as yet undecided relative to the western boundary. Once these are finally settled the work of actually locating and plainly marking the entire line should be prosecuted with vigor. The timber reservation on the east and south of the park has been placed under the "same rules and regulations as obtain within the park;" in fact, it has become a part of the park. A contract has been let for a survey of the lines of this addition. No work more useful for the protection of the park has yet been undertaken. I hope another season will see the north and east lines carefully run and marked, and the greatest obstacle to the control and protection of the park thus eliminated.

There are those who wish to cut off portions of the park whenever selfish or mercenary interests ask it. As now constituted, including the timber reserve, it is devoted to the pleasure, the instruction, and the benefit of the whole people. The slightest encroachment upon its

limits but opens the door to further dismemberment. I am positively opposed to all of these schemes, and particularly to the one known as the "segregation" bill, which proposes to hand over to the hundred or less inhabitants of Cooke City the most valuable section in the north part of the park. I still adhere to the remarks on this subject in my report for the last year, to which I invite your attention. No more visionary scheme was ever conceived than that of running a railroad from Cinnabar to Cooke City for the poor mineral prospect that exists there.

The "promoters" of this scheme say that the mineral wealth of the district "is generally conceded," but no mining expert of reputation and character has ever reported otherwise than against it. The sworn testimony of T. F. Oakes, president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, on page 226, House Report No. 1956, first session Fifty-second Congress, says: "There is nothing in Cooke City mines, and we don't want a railroad there;" and further, that it would not be profitable to build a road there, and that he "did not want it." If such a concession is ever made I trust it will be coupled with a condition that no part of the land shall be given over to other than railroad uses, and that it shall revert to the park if the road is not completed within two years at the furthest. When the contractor for the survey of the timber reserve reaches here I purpose going with him to the initial point of his survey, "the easternmost point of Yellowstone Lake." I shall also go, if practicable, to the point 10 miles east of there, where he begins his boundary line. These points I desire should be well monumented, as it is not likely that any future dismemberment of the park will change them.

PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

After two summers of remarkably good fortune in dealing with forest fires I have this year to report a most disastrous one. During the month of June the rainfall was but 0.38 inch, which is less than ever before recorded. In July, thus far, there has been practically no rain. The result is, all vegetation is dead and dry and ready for a conflagration on the slightest exposure. On July 10, about 1:20 p. m., I had a telegram from the corporal stationed at Norris, saying a fire had started there and he needed a half dozen men to help extinguish it. Lieut. Nance was at drill with the troop. I immediately stopped drill, and in less than half an hour a sergeant and 6 men were en route to the scene. Just as they left the post I received a supplementary telegram saying the fire was beyond control. I then ordered the balance of the troop to start at once, and ordered Capt. Scott down from the Lower Basin with his troop. All the available men of both troops have been watching and fighting this fire for more than two weeks night and day. It is, I believe, under control, and unless the wind should bring it up anew, I hope to be able to withdraw the soldiers in a day or two.

Capt. Scott and Lieut. Nance, with their men, deserve hearty thanks for energy and perseverance in fighting against it. How it started is not definitely known. It occurred on the roadside, about half a mile north of the Norris station. Capt. Scott, who has investigated the matter, believes it originated with the party building the new road at that point. The party had left work and gone to their dinner when the fire was discovered in the place they were last working. It is possible, however, that it originated in a cigar carelessly thrown from a coach by a passing tourist. Unless rains soon come there is grave danger of a repetition of the case, and should more than one fire rage at a time, it

would be impossible to control them, and the entire park would be liable to destruction.

It has been reported to me that men have been heard to say that they would burn over the entire park in return for my opposition to the segregation scheme. I know there are men in the country of just such character, yet I have small fear that they will actually carry out their threats.

The country recently burned over is very irregular in outline, and extends northeast from the Norris station about 7 miles, and in places is 2 miles or more in width. There have been other fires started, but all were extinguished before serious damage occurred. This experience has taught me the necessity of strictly enforcing the penalty of expulsion against everyone who fails to absolutely extinguish his fires.

OUTPOSTS.

The system of outposts is the same as last year, with slight addition of force at some of them. I am sorry to say that poaching has gone on in spite of them, but I have no doubt they have done much good. My great trouble is to get noncommissioned officers to put in charge of them who are able and disposed to cope with the class of men who form the poaching population. A few very well-known transgressors living near the south and west boundaries need close watching. I need at least two more scouts for this purpose, and a trip to that country by a special agent of the Department, sent out for the purpose, would be productive of great good.

MILITARY QUARTERS.

Since my last report the only change in the military quarters here is the erection of a hospital, which is now approaching completion. Troop D, Sixth Cavalry, was retained during the winter and contributed much toward the efficient protection of the park. I renew my suggestion that barracks, mess room, and stables be erected, and that the garrison be increased by the addition of a company of infantry. I have already made application for this to the War Department, and I hope your influence will be exerted to accomplish the end.

ROADS.

Of the roads I can say but little, as I have no voice in their construction or maintenance. Late last autumn about a mile of new road was begun immediately to the north of Norris. I think this road will soon be completed.

A road was laid out and begun which passed for a short distance down the Gibbon River, and thus avoided the Canyon Creek hill. It will be a great improvement on the old road, and I hope will soon be taken up again and pushed to completion. Nothing of importance has been done on it yet this year.

Some small repairs have been put on the road between the Upper Basin and the Thumb, but the important part, the causeway along the lake, is as yet untouched.

The new road is being cleared of timber from the Thumb toward Lewis Lake, and I presume will soon be in condition to be driven over, although still far from being a good road. In the present very meager

state of the appropriations I do not think anything more should be done to it for the present.

About half a mile of very beautiful road was located and begun last fall, passing by the brink of the Upper Falls. It is now being prosecuted slowly, and I presume will be open to travel by the close of the season. Lieut. Chittenden promised last October that it should be completed last June, but some unfortunate changes have operated to delay it. A third of a mile of driveway has also been opened near the Grand Canyon at Inspiration Point. These, I believe, comprise about all the improvements made from last year's appropriation.

At the opening of the season this year we were again confronted with a lack of funds for road repairs. This is one of the great evils of leaving the distribution of the money to one who resides so far from the work. The officer now in charge of road work has made, officially, a slighting remark about the "engineering experience" and "business methods essential to the economical and efficient expenditure of large sums of money." In face of all this I prefer to still remain the "police" officer, but to have some little say as to the direction in which the money shall be expended. A more leisurely reading of my last annual report would have shown that this is all I then asked for. The unfortunate relief of Lieut. Chittenden last spring has been a most serious blow to road-building here. He was greatly interested in his work, tireless in his attentions to it, and ably equipped for it.

I renew the recommendation that the acting superintendent of the park be given the control of the work, and that an officer of the Corps of Engineers be detailed to report to him to superintend it, make the detailed plans, and disburse the appropriations. The benefits that would result are too apparent to need explanation.

HOTELS.

The hotels are again managed by Mr. J. H. Dean, who has proved himself thoroughly fitted for the position. Considering the distance they are from the markets and the distance many of them are from the railroad, I regard them as excellent. The rates at all are fixed by the Department at \$4 per day. After six days this rate is made \$3 by the hotel management, with a view of inducing people to remain longer than the time necessary for the straight tour. But few take advantage of this reduction, as people generally arrive with their plans made for a trip of definite duration, and find it difficult to change these plans after they get here. The rooms are clean and comfortable, and the fare, though plain, is very good. The prices are lower than obtain in any of the first-class summer resorts of the country, and I see no reason why a "stay in the park," rather than a "tour of the park," should not be the rule. There is certainly much to interest and instruct the visitor at every one of its hotels.

TRANSPORTATION.

The company of which Mr. S. S. Huntley is manager still has the lease for transportation privileges. Notwithstanding this fact outside parties by their system of "runners," giving false information and bad advice, secure a large share of the travel. The regular company has remarkably fine transportation. Their horses are well fed, well broken and safe, and vehicles and harness are excellent and well kept. Drivers as a rule are competent, courteous, and sober. So long as this company

is required to have an abundance of transportation of this kind for all the travel they should be protected in their rights to it. As stated previously, it can not be regarded as a monopoly when prices and conditions are arbitrarily imposed by the Department. The vexed question of stop-over privileges has been quite satisfactorily arranged by the stages starting out for the trip with a certain percentage of vacant seats, ready to pick up any passengers who may have remained behind on a previous tour. This has much reduced the complaints heretofore prevalent on this point. A tourist now has simply to notify the company of the day on which he wants to go forward, and a seat is provided for him.

A good many people continue to reach the park via Beaver Canyon, on the Utah Northern Railroad (Union Pacific). Transportation on this route is furnished mainly by the Bassett Bro. They hold no leases within the park, nor have they, as I am aware, any authority under which their business is carried on. It is best for all interested that someone should hold a regular lease for transportation from that point to and through the park; that he be required to have the same class of transportation as the regular company now has, and that he be protected in his efforts to maintain a high standard by having an exclusive right, with prices adjusted by the Department to a moderate rate of profit. To many the most enjoyable way of seeing the park is with a camping party. Others can not afford to see it in any other way. Hence well-equipped and organized camping transportation is a necessity. Mr. Wylie has established such a line, and advertises regular excursions with fixed dates of start and return. To this part of his business I see no possible objection. He has, however, made application for leases to plots of ground in various parts of the park whereon to establish permanent camps. The great objection to granting these leases is the fact that a permanent camp is only a step removed from a shanty or a "shack," and it would be a desecration of the park to allow such to spring up. Furthermore, we should recognize the right of those who come with their own transportation to use any unoccupied bit of ground for their camps.

I have recently posted a notice requiring camping parties to thoroughly police their camp grounds before leaving, but it has not been satisfactorily observed as yet. Perhaps a few expulsions for nonobservance will act as a stimulus.

BOAT ON THE LAKE.

The steamer continues to be satisfactorily run, and is greatly enjoyed by all tourists who make the trip on it. There are complaints that an extra fare is charged for the ride, but people who do not care to pay it have the option of going to the Lake Hotel from the Thumb in the regular coaches without extra price. If the amount of travel on the boat would warrant a reduction of fare, and the transportation company could make a small refund to those who used the boat, I believe all cause of complaint would be removed. The boat company keeps small boats and fishing tackle enough to accommodate all who wish to make use of them to enjoy the unequalled sport on the lake. The addition of one or more launches would be a convenience, and probably prove remunerative.

ELEVATOR AT THE CANYON.

Mr. D. B. May has renewed his application for leave to place an incline or elevator in the canyon, enabling people to make a descent

to the bottom near the foot of the lower falls. To this project I am very strongly opposed. The elevator will be an unsightly object against the beautiful walls of the canyon, will land its passengers where they can not get an extended view in any direction, and in my opinion will not prove a profitable venture. On inquiry I find more tourists who would not go down it if paid to do so than I find willing to pay for the trip.

TOURISTS.

Last year all names written or scratched on the beautiful geyser formations were erased. That made it possible to detect any new ones and to apply needed discipline to the perpetrators of this foolish vanity. Several parties were arrested and sent back to erase their names, and the influence of these examples was excellent. It is worthy of note that a great majority of the names thus written are in a hand exhibiting lack of familiarity with writing implements. Specimen hunters also continue their vandalism, but with the careful watch kept by the soldier guards about the formations this trouble is kept at a minimum.

After the close of the Upper Basin Hotel last October someone—probably one of the help from the hotel, or one of the drivers who brought them out—broke a piece from the beautiful edge of the "Sponge geyser." I made every effort to discover the perpetrators, but without success. A remedy I should apply in future would be to prohibit any of these parties from ever again taking service within the Park. Camping parties continue to leave their fires unextinguished, and for this, under a wise regulation, they are expelled from the Park. Several cases of the kind have occurred this year, and I have rigidly exacted the penalty.

I find tourists who complain, sometimes with reason, but oftener without a show of it. As an example of the latter class I cite a case that has just occurred. A man came through on a pass covering railroad and stage transportation and hotel bills. This was given him, I understand, because he was to write up the Park for some paper with which he was connected. At the lake he wandered off to fish, and when his stage was ready he was nowhere to be found. After a wait and a search the stage drove to the canyon without him, but did take his baggage. He hired a conveyance for \$2.50 from outside parties to take him to the canyon, and then demanded that this money be repaid him by the regular transportation company. I doubt if any other case has occurred quite as illustrative as this one.

I have also to note that since this report was begun I have discovered a way of "scalping" Park tickets. A man buys a ticket for the tour at \$60 from Livingston. One of the proprietors of outside transportation meets him and offers to take him through with a camping party and accepts the ticket for pay. The ticket is then held by the man who takes it up until he finds a party who declines to go through with him. To this man he offers the regular ticket for \$50. The result of this is that the "scalper" gets \$50 for taking a man through with a camping outfit, and has a double chance at tourists. I have forbidden all persons caught at this work doing any further business within the Park.

The regulation promulgated last January, forbidding firearms being carried in the Park without the written permission of the acting superintendent, has been productive of much good, and its beneficial effects will increase as time goes on. Its execution adds much to the work of

this office and of the outposts, but the result is worth the trouble. Some parties manage to escape detection until their tour is nearly or quite completed, but a room full of surrendered arms is testimony to the fairly efficient execution of the rule. Last summer Lieut. Chittenden collected some very interesting statistics which should come to your attention and receive publicity. To get an accurate expression of opinion, he took from the hotel register each day the name of one tourist at random, except that he never took one whom he knew personally. He thus got people from all parts of the country, from all stations in life, and of all occupations.

On October 22 he addressed to these people the three following questions:

First. What was the principal drawback to the enjoyment of your tour of the Park?

Second. From the experience of your own tour would you advise your friends to visit the Park?

Third. Assuming that there were a complete system of thoroughly macadamized or graveled roads, so constructed as to largely eliminate the mud and dust nuisance, and on which there would be no hills so steep that teams could not ascend them at a trot, and assuming, also, that there were a well-equipped electric railway covering substantially the same route, by which method would you prefer to make the tour of the Park—by coach or car?

Everybody took the greatest interest in giving full answers, and often went to some length to emphasize their disapproval of any scheme to put railroads of any kind in the Park. In nearly every letter other members of the party took occasion to add their views, so Lieut. Chittenden got a good many more answers than he sent letters. About thirty letters never found their destination and were returned. The following is the vote:

First question, drawbacks: Roads, 91; hotels, 26 (Upper Basin and Norris complained of); transportation, 17; mosquitos and flies, 17; weather, 2; water, 2; steamboat charges, 2; no guides, 1; geysers failed, 1; no drawback, 24; no answer, 4.

Second question, advice as to visiting Park: Yes, 135; no, 2; no answer, 4.

Third question, coach or car: Coach, 145; car, 25.

A great many, however, said that they voted for the coach only on the condition of having roads as specified. With a majority of 6 to 1 against it, I believe the project for an electric road very undesirable.

FISH.

During the season fish are taken in the lakes and rivers in numbers almost passing belief. I would question the propriety of permitting the sport to go unchecked, were it not for the fact that their numbers are apparently undiminished.

All streams heretofore stocked with trout now furnish excellent fishing; probably no better exists anywhere.

Some months since I wrote the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries concerning the advisability of stocking certain waters with black bass. In reply he informed me that a temperature of 65° was necessary for the spawn to hatch. I have had temperatures taken in these waters, showing temperatures in excess of 65°, and now have a promise from the Commissioner that the plant will be made as soon as he can arrange for it. He has also promised to make plants of the eastern brook trout in Moose and Shoshone creeks.

WORK DONE IN THE PARK.

Few people would credit the fact that in my management of the park I have only an allowance of a few hundred dollars each year for all

expenses. Since my last report I have had authority to expend just \$500, of which sum \$150 still remains to my credit. All expended so far this year has been for policing camping places near the traveled roads. Last year I made some expenditures for repainting signboards and some for opening roads, but the meager allowance this year will not permit of such luxuries. There is, as you know, an appropriation for "constructing and repairing roads," but with this I have nothing to do. The only money allowed me for the complete management of the park is the small rents collected from those who hold leases here. This, I believe, aggregates less than \$1,000 per year. Such a sum annually for the protection of an area larger than the State of Connecticut is an absurdity that one needs only to mention. No State or city in the land would thus neglect the smallest of its public parks or reservations.

I trust you will find it in your power to secure from Congress an allowance with which I can make a beginning on the many bits of work that needs attention. A great deal of work of all kinds is done by the troops, but it is neither right nor just that it should be so. Their duties are sufficiently numerous and onerous in protecting the park from poachers and guarding the formations from the vandalism of specimen hunters, etc.

POACHERS.

As the game diminishes in the adjacent States professional hunters and trappers become more bold and more active. Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming all have stringent game laws, but in spite of them the game grows rapidly less. In Montana no conviction has yet been had under the law, and I do not believe one is possible. In Idaho it is much the same. In Wyoming the law is more strictly enforced, and arrests and convictions frequently occur. A stringent law, with severe penalties, is one of the most urgent needs of the park. In this immense area, surrounded by a very rough and densely timbered country, it is impossible to give our large game the protection that it should have. With the addition of two men as scouts and an occasional trip about the park borders by a special agent of the Department much good could be accomplished. Nothing but a law with severe penalties will entirely break up the evil. Confiscation of the outfit, under existing regulations, has but little effect, as the outfit is generally worthless.

Bears are being trapped near all the boundaries. Beaver are still being trapped in all parts of the park. Parties come into the park in the spring on the pretense that they are seeking work on the roads or looking for team work. During the long wait involved they devote their time to trapping the fur-bearing animals, and it is almost impossible to catch them at it. I suggest as a remedy that no one, except those having leases or contracts in the park, be allowed to camp in one place for more than two days. Of course exceptions could be made in cases of well-proven necessity. I have pretty reliable information that about a dozen buffalo were killed last winter, and it is not improbable that even more shared that fate. The heads of these were mounted by taxidermists in Livingston and Bozeman, notwithstanding the law that declares the possession of such parts *prima facie* evidence that the possessor killed the animals within the State. It would be a great assistance to me in the preservation of the game if some authorized person would begin prosecution of these dealers.

Conviction probably would not be had, but the annoyance to them and the publicity of the cases would have good effect.

GAME.

Buffalo.—The buffalo have been seen often during the year, and they appear to be doing well. In all the herds a fair proportion of calves is found. Those killed have been mostly bulls, so the capacity of the herds for increase has not been diminished. Late in June a herd of 50 to 60 crossed the road from west to east near the Riverside Geyser. Thirteen calves were counted. They were very tame, and not the least scared by the soldiers who went among them. The estimate of 400 placed on their number last year is surely not too high.

Moose.—Within the past year a good many moose have been seen near the outpost on Snake River. In June a band of 7, with 3 calves, was seen in that vicinity, and others have been seen all along the south line. The establishment of that station has done much to protect them.

Mountain sheep.—These animals are found in several parts of the park, but the most of them are near the north line. A fine bunch winters each year on Mount Everts, not more than 2 miles from this point. I saw them several times last winter, and one day in February I drove within 75 yards of about a dozen, and they paid not the slightest attention to me. Segregation would result in the destruction of the herd in the northeast corner of the park, which is probably the largest one anywhere remaining.

Elk.—For some reason the elk did not winter in the Hayden Valley in the same numbers as formerly. There were abundant signs of them in the autumn, and they reappeared again in the spring. Perhaps many of them staid in the open valley of the Pelican. The usual large herd wintered in the valley of the East Fork, between Yancys and Soda Butte. I still believe that there are 25,000 in the park. While fighting the fire at Norris a few days ago the men saw a herd of about eighty with a large number of calves.

Bears.—The bears do not appear so numerous this year as formerly, although they are constantly being seen near the hotels. It is quite probable that the camping parties to which I have referred have trapped some of them out.

Antelope.—A herd of about 400 or 500 wintered on Mount Everts and became very tame. They often approached the town of Gardiner to within a few hundred yards. There were one or two smaller herds in other parts of the park.

Deer.—This spring I saw more deer than usual, and they are very tame. They are doubtless increasing rapidly.

Beaver signs are multiplying, and over large areas they receive fair protection. A beaver trap is so easy to set and so difficult for one not knowing its whereabouts to find that complete protection is impossible. The skins have become so valuable as to make this industry very remunerative.

Wolverines, badgers, porcupines, otters, and other animals are increasing rapidly and are often very tame. Ducks and geese breed in the park in great numbers, and are not scared by the near approach of travelers.

CAPTURE OF ANIMALS.

The animals mentioned in my last report, with several others collected later, were sent to the National Zoological Park in Wash-

ington last November. I now have awaiting shipment 4 elk, 1 deer, 3 beavers, 1 badger, and 1 porcupine, besides a cage of smaller animals. During the season I hope to secure enough to quite fill a car. It would be a matter of great interest to tourists if I had the funds with which to erect an inclosure and put into it some specimens of the game animals here native. Some provision would have to be made for feeding them in the winter, but the expense would be very small. Elk, deer, and buffalo could easily be secured, and probably antelope, moose, and mountain sheep.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

First. The passage of an act defining the boundaries as recommended last year.

Second. The enactment of a law giving the park a system of government.

Third. Complete the survey and the marking of the boundary lines.

Fourth. Transfer to the superintendent the disposal of the funds for road work.

Fifth. Liberal appropriations with which to complete the road system as approved.

Sixth. Appropriations for clearing out dead timber, collecting and keeping wild animals, and in general for all means of preserving, protecting, and beautifying the park.

Seventh. Provide accommodations for a company of infantry to be made a part of the permanent garrison here.

These recommendations are for the most part a repetition of those made last year. My estimate of their importance leads me to again call your attention to them. I anticipate much benefit to the park from your recent tour of it.

I extend my thanks to Capt. Scott, Sixth Cavalry, for the deep interest manifested by him in all that concerns the park, and for his constant and tireless labors for its protection.

Yours, very respectfully,

GEO. S. ANDERSON,
Captain, Sixth Cavalry,
Acting Superintendent Yellowstone National Park.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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REPORT OF ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS.

CAMP AT MINERAL KING,
Tulare County, Cal., August 26, 1893.

SIR: Agreeably to your request under date of the 18th of July, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations in the Sequoia and General Grant national parks since I assumed control.

I was informed by letter from the Department of the Interior of April 20 that I had been designated as acting superintendent of the Sequoia and General Grant national parks. On June 6, in compliance

with Special Orders No. 44, Headquarters Department of California, I started for my post of duty, being in command of Troop B, Fourth Cavalry, comprising 2 officers, 50 men, 2 packers, 2 teamsters, and a complement of wagons and pack mules.

On June 20, after a march of 280 miles, I arrived at Three Rivers, Tulare County, Cal., when I took charge of the park.

The season was very late in the Sequoia Park. The heavy snows of the preceding winter still lay on the mountains, and the numerous swift streams were difficult, and in many cases impossible, to cross. The road to Mineral King was blocked with snow, the Hockett Meadow country was covered, and access to the Giant Forest and the northern part of the park was difficult if not impossible.

While for some weeks this prevented patrolling by the troops in the higher levels of the park, it largely did away with the necessity for such patrolling, since it also made it certain that no intrusions by sheep and cattle had taken place. Grant Park, however, was open, and a detachment of 3 men, under Sergt. Wilson, was sent to occupy it on June 26.

Before detailing further operations a short description of the parks would not be out of place, and is necessary to supplement the explanations of the peculiar features of the region given by my predecessor.

Sequoia Park is a tract 24 miles long by from 6 to 12 miles broad. A glance at the map accompanying will show that it is shaped like a letter Z. It consists of 7 townships, each 6 miles square. Four of these townships form the upper branch of the Z, 2 townships the lower branch, and 1 township the connecting branch. The center of the park is narrowest, being but 6 miles across.

Generally speaking, the Sequoia Park may be said to be composed of three great mountain masses, each totally distinct from the others, and to all intents and purposes inaccessible from the others except by making a long detour outside the park. These are, first, the portion south of the canyon of the East Fork, or the Hockett Meadow country; second, the portion between the canyon of the East Fork and of the Middle Fork, or the Castle Rocks country; third, the portion north of the canyon of the Middle Fork, or the North district.

Trails there are, indeed, passing from one to the other of these divisions inside the park, but trails hardly worthy of that designation, so steep are they, overgrown by bushes and tenacious undergrowth, rocky, dangerous to life and limb, and difficult and tedious to traverse. These trails formerly were beaten down and kept open by cattle, but since the exclusion of cattle from the park they are difficult to find, washed out, overgrown, and rapidly becoming totally impassable.

Looking at these peculiarities in the conformation of the park, its peculiar shape, taking in sections of territory entirely separate, distinct, and inaccessible one from the other, it is difficult to understand why the park was laid out in this fashion and for what purpose.

Another peculiarity: No place exists within the confines of the park where it is practicable to obtain a fair camp for troops accessible by wagons. The only practicable wagon road which reaches the park runs through the canyon of the East Fork on steep side slopes all the way, and the remarkable spectacle is afforded of the troops detailed to guard the park being obliged to establish their main camp on land outside the park, land which is sometimes owned by private parties and which is occupied by the troops at their will and pleasure.

It is easy to see how these peculiarities increase enormously the difficulties of patrolling and guarding the park. The main, or supply,

camp must be established on a wagon road, since it is by wagons alone that the great quantities of forage and rations necessary can be delivered at the camp, the energies of the small force of pack animals being sufficiently taxed in distributing supplies thence to the outposts.

This main camp must be either at or near Three Rivers or near Mineral King, either on the east side or the west side of the park. A detachment is necessary to guard Grant Park, another to guard the northern district, another to guard the southern district. These outposts, at from two to four days' march from the main camp, are reached by difficult trails and supplied by the pack trains. A troop of 50 men, detailed to guard the park, must thus be divided into one large detachment and three or four small ones, about one-half of the troop being thus detached.

THE GIANT FOREST ROAD.

These difficulties of guarding the park could be greatly decreased by the establishment of a road to the Giant Forest. Such a road would make it possible to have the main camp there. It is not only a central point, and a most desirable place for a camp, but it would insure the protection and preservation of that one great curiosity of the park.

The Giant Forest is probably the most magnificent body of timber in the world. It occupies an area of about 3 miles square, on an elevated plateau east of the Marble Fork. It is a continuous, dense forest of splendid trees, mainly redwood and sugar pine; nearly all these trees towering 300 feet or more above the ground, dwarfing by their majesty even the hills they stand upon. The giant sequoia here attains its finest growth and greatest dimensions, and one experiences a sense of mingled awe and amazement, standing beside these tremendous trunks, 15 to 25 feet in diameter, to gaze up the long shaft to where, higher than the highest church steeples, the first branches leave the trunk, and higher yet to where the delicate tracery of the leaves seem to pierce the very heavens. This is the great point of interest of the Sequoia Park. To preserve this beautiful creation, this remarkable natural curiosity, to keep it intact for the pleasure and profit of its citizens, the Government established this park, this place of resort. for the word "park" admits of no other definition. That was well enough in its way, but having protected this natural curiosity, some way should now be provided to reach it. Not only is this not at present the case, but owing to the neglect of the Government the Giant Forest is not nearly as accessible as formerly. The Government has allowed the wagon road, which formerly led to a point 9 miles from the forest, to go to ruin, so that now it is impossible to get with a wagon to a point nearer than 19 miles distant, the 10 miles of this road intervening being so washed out as to be scarcely passable for pack mules. So inaccessible is the Giant Forest now, that during the whole of the present season up to date only two parties of visitors have entered it. The Government when it established the park took possession of this road, which had just been completed, failed to reimburse the builders, and allowed it to go to ruin, thus cutting off access to the very feature which it proposed to secure to the public.

This road, the Kaweah Colony road, runs up the North Fork from near Three Rivers for 10 miles, where it leaves the river and enters the park. It is narrow, but was laid out with rare engineering skill, ascending by an easy grade along the slopes of Ash Mountain, 10 miles further to the Colony sawmill. This point is 2 miles in a direct

line, 9 miles by trail, from the Giant Forest. It is said that this road cost the Kaweah Colony \$39,000, and it is certainly true that its virtual confiscation by the Government wrecked the association and impoverished its members. It is a pity, for the park would have lost none of its value and picturesqueness if township 16 S., R. 29 E., which this road traverses, had not been included in the reservation. This township is brushy, rocky, and barren, except a small strip of pine near its eastern boundary. If it had been left unincorporated, the Colony road would without doubt have been kept in a state of repair, and the forest would now be accessible to the traveler.

The people of this vicinity say very truly that it is well that Mineral King was not included in the reservation, or no part of the park would now be accessible save by trail, the Mineral King road being now kept up by the county.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE GIANT FOREST ROAD.

I beg leave to call the particular attention of the honorable Secretary to this very important matter. The Government has reserved this park, and if it is to be held as a park it should be made accessible. A large amount of money—sometimes as much as \$75,000—is appropriated each year for the Yellowstone Park. The Yosemite Park has toll roads, built and kept in order by incorporated companies. Both these parks have been made accessible. Not a cent has ever been appropriated for the improvement of the Sequoia Park. As it can not be expected that toll roads will be established here, at least for the present, an immediate and liberal appropriation is necessary, in order that this park may fulfill the design of those who established it.

The Colony road from the crossing of the main Kaweah, near Three Rivers, to the old sawmill, is 20 miles in length. An iron bridge is needed across the Kaweah near Three Rivers. For 4 miles from this point the road is fairly good. A wooden bridge is there needed across the North Fork. For the next 6 miles the road requires but slight mending as far as Haha Falls. Thence to the sawmill the road is in a bad state. In places the retaining wall has fallen; in others small landslides have come down from the upper bank, depositing dirt on the road. Nearly everywhere great ruts have formed, which the rains of each winter increase in size. Probably \$300 per year would have sufficed to keep this road in the condition it was in when troops first came here. But it has gone from bad to worse; even now extensive repairs are necessary to prevent its washing away altogether. From a careful inspection of the road, I am of opinion that \$5,000 is needed to put it in good condition. The bridges are needed to make the road available before the 1st of July, when the rivers subside sufficiently to be forded. These two bridges will cost about \$4,000.

From the Colony sawmill to the Giant Forest is a distance in a direct line of 2 miles, by trail 9 miles. The canyon of the Marble Fork, 3,000 feet deep, intervenes. To cross this canyon a road 15 miles long, at a cost of \$30,000, is necessary. It is recommended that an officer of the Engineer Corps of the Army be detailed to make the necessary preliminary surveys of this road.

THE NORTHERN DISTRICT.

From the Giant Forest there is access by comparatively easy trails to the different parts of the northern district of the park (except on

the west, where the bushy and rocky country bordering the northern part of the canyon of the North Fork is almost impossible to traverse). This northern section of the park is, as a rule, a picturesque, interesting country, well watered and timbered, mountainous, with frequent meadows, affording fine feed for horses. The numerous fine streams in this country are naturally well fitted for trout, but unfortunately have never been stocked. With a road to the Great Forest and plenty of trout in these streams, this would be a delightful resort. I am in correspondence with the U. S. Fish Commission on the subject of stocking these streams. I have also been promised by the Sportsmen's Club, of Visalia, a small number of trout, which, if obtained, I propose to plant this fall. I have also written to the California State fish commission without success. In case other resources fail, I propose to obtain a few young trout in September from the North Fork and place them in the tributaries of the Marble Fork. Numerous high falls have prevented the fish from ascending the Kaweah River to this elevated country. This country was guarded this summer by a patrol under command of Second Lieut. Rutherford, Fourth Cavalry, their camp being at Halstead Meadows. In consequence of the thorough and conscientious work of my predecessor, Capt. Dorst, Fourth Cavalry, and his command during the last two years, sheep and cattle men have religiously respected the boundaries of the park thus far this season. But one or two small bands of sheep have up to date come within the park, and that only for a few hours, probably by accident.

THE CENTRAL DISTRICT.

This is little else than a sharp mountain ridge between the Middle Fork and the East Fork. It is well timbered and has a few meadows, necessitating an occasional visit by patrols to keep off sheep and cattle. This mountain ridge and the canyons on the north and south sides are at present an almost impassable barrier to direct communication between the north and south districts. A trail should be cut from the Giant Forest to Hockett Meadows in the southern district. With an appropriation of \$3,000 for rock-blasting, etc., supplemented by the labor of the troops, it is believed a fair trail could be constructed. If the limits of the park are not extended, this trail is urgently needed. The only way to prevent further intrusions by a band of cattle, which is constantly drifting on to the park, and at the same time punish the owners, is to drive the cattle across the park and out on the other side. A trail leading through the park is necessary for this purpose, for the cattlemen could and would resist any attempt to drive the cattle into the park after having driven them out, which would be the case if, for instance, it were attempted to drive a band of cattle from Hockett Meadows via Three Rivers to the northern boundary of the park.

THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

This is a well-watered, well-timbered country lying south of the East Fork. A considerable portion of it consists of a high plateau easily traversed. Its natural boundaries, however, consist of very steep and rocky canyons. It abounds with large, grassy meadows, and fine trout streams, well stocked with fish. On account of its altitude and the amount of snow lying there, this part of the park was not occupied by troops until July 22, since when it has been kept constantly patrolled by First Lieut. Alexander T. Dean and his detachment. No sheep or

cattle have thus far intruded into this part of the park. It is reached by a very steep, difficult trail via the South Fork, 26 miles from Three Rivers to Hockett Meadows, or preferably by an easier trail via Mineral King, 18 miles to Hockett Meadows. An appropriation of \$200 for blasting powder and tools would make it possible to construct a good trail from Hockett Meadows to Mineral King, 10 miles long, thus diminishing the present length of route by one-half.

GRANT PARK.

This is a small reservation 2 miles square, distant 6 miles northwest in a direct line from the northwest corner of Sequoia Park. It is reached by wagon road and daily stage from Visalia, 55 miles, or by trail from Three Rivers via Eshom Creek, distance 28 miles, or by trail from Giant Forest, distance 33 miles. It is, generally speaking, a level plateau, covered by a dense forest, in which there are many fine examples of the *Sequoia gigantea*. Being more accessible, especially from the city of Fresno, it is much oftener visited by tourists than is the Giant Forest. At the same time, on account of its small size and isolated position, it is much more liable to be overrun by cattle. The detachment stationed there has been constantly employed in running cattle out of the park, an endless task, for as soon as one band was run out another would make its appearance. In the event of the Sequoia Park not being enlarged so as to include Grant Park, I recommend that a wire fence be erected around Grant Park. The cost of such a fence 8 miles in length would be: For wire and nails, \$800; for labor, \$800. There is plenty of fallen timber from which to make posts, which are included in this estimate.

EXTENSION OF THE PARK.

I learn from the report of the superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park that on the 14th of April, 1891, the limits of that park were enlarged by order of the President by adding thereto a portion of a timber reserve previously set apart by the President under the timber-culture laws. There is no doubt that this can advantageously be done in the case of the Sequoia National Park, and that the limits can thus be enlarged without materially interfering with the interests of any class of citizens, save sheepmen and cattlemen, who are making use of Government lands. The present park is too small to well perform the functions of a game reserve, since the cold weather forces the deer from the high altitudes within the park to the low foothills outside the park, where they are hunted assiduously. Besides, it is too small; an area 24 miles by 9 being scarcely sufficient for the purpose. By taking in a portion of the forest reserve east of the Sequoia and General Grant national parks there would be included a country devoid of inhabitants or settlements, without roads, but naturally suited for a game reserve. It would include and preserve the sources of the Kern River, a stream which is much depended on for irrigation. It would reclaim from the sheepmen an area now almost impassable to the traveler, to such an extent is every living thing eaten off the face of the earth and trampled under foot by the hundreds of thousands of sheep which every year roam over that territory. (I am told that this year the ravages of the sheep have been extraordinary, and people visiting the Kern River to fish have to depart hurriedly to prevent their horses from dying of hunger.) This extension of the park would include what

is perhaps the finest fishing ground of America, or of the world, the Kern lakes and the upper waters of the Kern River. It would include some very picturesque country, notably about Mount Whitney, and much country in which, by reason of its comparatively low altitude, deer can winter.

By making this extension, the Sequoia Park will become about equal in area to the Yosemite. I inclose a blue print showing the proposed enlargement. Beginning at the northwest corner of Grant Park I would propose that the line run due east to the eastern boundary of the forest reserve; thence south along the boundary of the forest reserve to the point where the southern line of the park prolonged intersects that boundary; thence due west along the southern line of the park prolonged to the southwest corner of the park; thence northwest along the western boundary of the forest reserve to the southwest corner of Grant Park; thence north along the west lines of Grant Park to the point of starting.

This extension would include Grant Park and the Mount Whitney military reservation, a reservation which I believe has not yet been thrown open to occupancy by settlers. A few years of exclusion of sheep and cattle would make this a grand natural fishing and hunting resort, the source of health and pleasure to great numbers of citizens.

INFANTRY, NOT CAVALRY, NEEDED.

To guard and police such a reservation infantry, not cavalry, are necessary. On a rough trail the cavalryman is impeded by having to dismount and lead his horse half the time. The cost of infantry would be less. To subsist a force of 50 men requires the transport from the plains, by wagon and pack train, of 1,500 pounds of supplies per day for cavalry, against 200 pounds for infantry. The cost of transportation is, therefore, in the case of the cavalry nearly eight times as great. After they have become habituated to the mountains, infantry can do as good or better work than cavalry, penetrating in search of cattle or sheep to side canyons, and on mountains where horses can not follow. Our infantry needs practice in marching, and this mountain work is calculated to improve in *morale* and physique any body of men who are engaged in it. Entire regiments of infantry in the French and Italian services are devoted to Alpine work. For the thorough guarding and policing of the enlarged park, two companies of infantry would be sufficient and their provisioning would cost the United States much less than one troop of cavalry. Such a force, provided with plenty of cheap jacks or burros as pack animals, could do most efficient work. It is believed that troops can be of little use in the park before the 15th of June nor after the 15th of October, on account of the snow.

GAME AND FISH.

From all accounts the numbers of bear and deer in the park have increased materially since last year. This is the principal game. Grouse and quail are found, but not plentifully, owing to the high altitude.

As already stated, the streams in the northern district of the park need to be stocked with trout. I request that the attention of the National Fish Commission be called to this matter. It is a shame to find such fine trout streams devoid of trout. My guide, Mr. West

Warren, of Visalia, can be of assistance in this matter; he knows the country and the streams thoroughly.

POINTS OF INTEREST.

This park is not picturesque to the same degree as the Yosemite. Still some very striking views can be had from a few high points, notably Mount Silliman, Mount Baldy, Moro Rock, Castle Rocks, the heights near Mineral King, and a point near Hocketts Meadows. Most of these points are accessible by trail.

FIRES.

There were no forest fires in the park up to date.

SURVEYS, CLAIMS, ETC.

The boundaries of the park should be run by a competent surveyor and marked. This has never yet been done, and until it is done the force guarding the park is likely to be annoyed by intrusions of ignorant sheep and cattle men. Plenty of copies of the rules and regulations of the park should be sent the officer in charge, in order that they may be posted on all trails and roads entering the park.

A number of people filed claims on lands that now lie within the park, before it was established. One aged man, Mr. Daniel Hiten, has for eight years been trying to gain full possession of a place near Oriole Lake, on which he has a house and barn and numerous improvements. His claim, and all others of the kind, should be passed upon and settled one way or the other, that the applicants should not be kept in suspense. It would also be proper, in my judgment, to reimburse the Kaweah colonists for the road on which they have spent so much money and labor.

OPERATIONS.

I will give here a brief résumé of the operations of this troop during the year.

The outpost at Grant Park of Sergt. Wilson and 3 men was established June 26. I inclose his report of operations since. He deserves commendation for the manner in which his duties were performed.

The outpost at Halsteads Meadows, for the guarding of the northern district of the park, consisting of Lieut. S. McP. Rutherford and a detail of 8 men, was established July 10. I inclose Lieut. Rutherford's report, dated August 12. His patrols traveled up to that time about 720 miles.

The outpost at Hocketts Meadows, to guard the southern district of the park, was established July 22. It consists of First Lieut. A. T. Dean, Fourth Cavalry, and detachment of 6 men. I inclose Lieut. Dean's report, dated August 20. His patrols up to that date had traversed 408 miles.

My thanks are due these two officers for the efficient manner in which they have performed their duties.

In addition to the patrols reported by these officers, numerous patrols and scouts have been made from the main camp and elsewhere.

The total number of miles traversed by this troop and independent detachments up to August 22 was about 4,000 miles. Personally I have been able to visit most portions of the parks.

MAPS.

I inclose for file with my report a map, prepared by topographical assistant Private Blake, of the Sequoia and General Grant parks and the country contiguous. Also a map of General Grant Park. A large map of the Sequoia Park in detail is in course of preparation. When finished a copy will be forwarded.

RÉSUMÉ OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

In conclusion I take the liberty of making a résumé of the recommendations I have made in regard to this park:

(1) That \$5,000 be appropriated and expended for the repairs of the Giant Forest Road.

(2) That this road be extended to the Giant Forest and that the Government appropriate \$30,000 for this purpose.

(3) That a bridge across the main Kaweah River be constructed at a cost of \$3,000.

(4) That a smaller bridge be thrown across the North Fork, costing \$1,000.

(5) That a good trail be built between the Giant Forest and Hocketts Meadows, at a cost of \$3,000.

(6) That \$200 be appropriated for blasting, etc., on short trail from Mineral King to Hocketts Meadows, to be built by labor of troops.

(7) That a wire fence be constructed about Grant Park, at a cost of \$1,600.

(8) That \$3,000 be appropriated each year for the repair of roads and trails.

(9) That an engineer officer of the Army be detailed to survey and lay out roads and trails.

(10) That the park be enlarged by taking in that portion of the forest reserve east of the park, and that the Sequoia and General Grant parks be consolidated under the name of the Sequoia Park.

(11) That the National Fish Commission be requested to stock the many fine streams in the park, now without fish.

(12) That the boundaries of the park be surveyed and marked by a competent surveyor.

(13) That the claims of all parties to land within the park be settled without delay.

(14) That the Kaweah road be paid for.

(15) That infantry as well as cavalry be used to patrol the park, being better adapted to that work.

My thanks are due to Capt. J. H. Dorst, Fourth Cavalry, who preceded me as superintendent of the park, for much information and assistance.

* * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES PARKER,
*Captain, Fourth Cavalry, Acting Superintendent,
 Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
 LOS ANGELES, -- CAL.

REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.CAMP NEAR WAWONA,
Mariposa County, Cal., July 15, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of affairs and of the management of the Yosemite National Park during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

The law forbidding trespassing on the lands within the limits of the park has generally been observed, but there were a few cases where the trespass was so clear, and the intent so evident, that examples of some severity were made of the offenders.

The Tuolumne River has its source at the north foot of Mount Lyell, and for a distance of about 40 miles the river runs practically parallel to the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. This river drains all the country north of it to the summit, and as far west as the western boundary of the park. The portion of this area lying between Mount Conness and Lake Vernon on the east has been so torn by glacial action that there is a succession of deep and rugged canyons running from the summit to the river. The divides between these canyons are composed of bleak, bare rock, destitute of vegetation of any kind. In the canyons there is generally a growth of tamarack trees, and at places they open out a few rods, where a little meadow of grass grows. Into that almost inaccessible region the sheep men thought they could graze their herds in security. It was thought, even by men accustomed to these mountains, that our cavalry horses could not pass over so wild and rugged a country. Thinking it very probable that the sheep men would enter the park and try to graze in this country, I furnished Lient. Davis with a detail and ordered him to scout the country out thoroughly. He found that one herd had escaped him by passing out of the park before he reached them, but he arrested the herders of other herds and marched them, their dogs, and pack outfits, to the western limit of the park, whence he ejected them. He subsequently found a herd about half a mile within the park boundary in township 2 S., range 25 E., but the herders discovered him before he could reach them. They hid in the neighboring canyons, and the lieutenant could not find them.

The sheep men understand thoroughly that they are liable to great loss if they are caught grazing their herds within the park. The penalty for such trespass is ejection, but I claim that the offender can not select his own punishment, hence I have the right to eject from such point of the park boundaries as will, in my judgment, prove the most effective. Of course this journey is not in accordance with the will of the offender, and consequently he is under restraint, or, in other words, he is under guard, until the point on the park boundary which I have designated as the place of ejection is reached. In order to save him unnecessary hardship, he is allowed to take along such horses or pack animals as he may have with him, and also his complete camp outfit and provisions. When ejected, some of them usually ask and obtain permission to see me for the purpose of getting written permission to go and collect the herd and move it off the park.

The owners of these herds are not always with them, so, in order to compel them to give orders to their herders not to trespass upon the park, when herders are arrested they are marched to another part of

the park for ejection, this march consuming four or five days; and after they are ejected it takes as long to get back to their herds. In the meantime the sheep are alone, and the forest animals are liable to scatter and destroy many of them. When the owner awakens to this fact, he takes more interest in the doings of his herders and gives them orders not to enter the park under any circumstances. A few examples have made all of them respecters of the law, and so far this season no willful trespass by the sheep men has been discovered.

When the troops first came here to guard the park, there were a great many cattle habitually grazed upon the lands now within its limits. Some ranchmen owned homesteads in which they lived during the summer months, and they had habitually driven their cattle to their possessions in the mountains, and turned them loose to roam and graze at will until just before the autumn storms, when they would round up their herds and drive them back to where they had provided a winter range for them. The policy of preventing all trespassing upon the park by the employment of the troops was so suddenly adopted, that these people knew nothing of it until the soldiers actually arrived here; but by that time those living on the park had either returned to their summer homes in the mountains, or were on their way to them; and to enforce the order against their stock would have subjected them to hardship and pecuniary loss, which they were not prepared to bear without real suffering, in some cases, which I wished to avoid. To do so, I told those who lived within the park to do the best they could during the summer toward keeping their cattle upon their own lands, but to be prepared to comply with the law the following year. Those living outside of the park were given to understand that they must keep their cattle off or I would have to adopt measures to do it for them. This did very well until sometime during September, at which time a man ran in about 600 head of cattle and thoroughly intermingled them with those of the residents. When I discovered this trick and took a detail to round up and eject these cattle, I found that the task of separating them was a great one; and when I threatened to drive the whole outfit through Bloody Canyon, the resident owners begged so hard for their stock that I had to relent, but, as a compromise, they promised to round up and take all their stock out of the mountains much earlier than usual. When I returned the following season (1892), I notified them that residents on the park could bring in such stock as they could graze upon their own inclosed meadow land, but they could use such other land as they had patents or deeds for, provided they marked the boundaries so that my men could see them, and, also, provided that they herded the stock so that it would not graze upon adjoining lands; in other words, did not trespass. Some of them promised to comply with the rules; some brought their stock on the park without saying a word about it.

During the month of August last I discovered that the promises were not very rigidly adhered to. Not one of them had marked the boundaries of his premises, and the cattle were not very carefully kept within their inclosed meadows. I frequently warned them and told them what would be the consequences of continued neglect to comply with their promises. I fear that this mild treatment encouraged them in the belief that I would not be severe with them even if they did not do as I wished. The last few days of September I learned that they made no pretense of keeping their cattle from trespassing, and, finally I also learned that the same man had repeated the same trick of the year before and had driven his herd upon the park. It was not long

before Lient. Davis was among them with orders to round up every head of stock he could find at large upon the park, to arrest and send to Wawona every stock owner who did not live on the park, or other trespasser. After he had rounded this stock up, the lieutenant was to drive it through Bloody Canyon. This man had, years ago, fallen trees and built two houses on Government land. These houses were now within the limits of the park, notwithstanding which he had made them his headquarters, had stored provisions and bedding, as well as arms for his men, and, generally, he had made them a rendezvous for men intent upon violating the law. These houses, his goods, and cattle became, therefore, as to the Government, a private nuisance, and as the representative of the Government I had the right, and it was my duty, to abate it. I therefore ordered Lient. Davis to burn these houses and everything that might be in them. These orders were obeyed. The men had one or two ludicrous chases after cattlemen and herders, but they were too fleet and too well acquainted with the country and were not caught. The houses and their contents were burned, a bunch of cattle was rounded up, and on the 8th of October they were driven through the Bloody Canyon to the Nevada side of the Sierra Nevada mountains. The western side of the park was thoroughly policed for the winter, and it became generally understood that the law forbidding trespass was going to be enforced.

Two fires occurred in the park last year, in the latter part of September. The first fire occurred in township 2 south, range 19 east, and burned over an area about a quarter of a mile square. It reached the Tuolumne grove of *Sequoia gigante* and touched one of the trees before it could be extinguished. The tree was not injured. This fire evidently spread from the fire left by some careless camping party. The second fire was a very serious one and burned an area of country within the park about 1 mile wide by 3 miles long, in townships 1 and 2 south, range 19 east. It was finally extinguished by driving it against the South Fork of the Tuolumne River. This fire originated outside of the park, but in what manner investigation could not determine.

My men have no facilities here for subduing fires. Upon the two occasions of last year they used gunny sacks, brush brooms, etc. An iron headed and toothed rake would be the most effective instrument that could be used for extinguishing fire in this forest. There are never any high winds here. Even the fires themselves do not make much of a current of atmosphere; hence, fires burn very slowly, and when not in a thick growth of firs, or other material that makes a dense smoke and heat, they can be approached with impunity. Advantage can be taken of the open spaces, and all the pine needles, leaves, and other combustible matter can be raked into a windrow, which will enable us to back-burn, and thus check the fire effectually. If my men had been provided with rakes last September both fires could have been subdued before much damage had been done. August and September are the months when fires do the most damage. The long, dry, hot summer has made tinder of the pine needles, fallen leaves, etc., and it takes but very little to start a fire.

Last season the autumn rains commenced early in October, and the forest was soon so damp that there was no more danger of fire. The summer resident started for the plains and, as the trespasser had departed the country, this command, on October 25, 1892, joined the general movement for a lower altitude and a more hospitable climate for the winter.

Having received the proper orders, we started from the Presidio of

San Francisco, Cal., on our return to this park May 8, 1893, where we arrived May 24, after a most pleasant and agreeable march of 250 miles.

The fall of snow in these mountains the past winter has been unusually heavy. The season thus far has been quite cool and, as a result, vegetation is fully three weeks later than usual; but the sheepmen brought their herds to the mountains as usual, and being disappointed in the matter of grazing for their stock, the most of them returned to the valley and rented grazing land. This accounts for the anxiety of some who own land within the limits of the park to get their herds upon it. The vegetation has been protected for two years and, of course, it is much better grazing than anywhere else in the mountains. None of them own land enough to support their herds more than a few days, at the end of which time they would be situated as they now are—the portion of the park passed over by their herds would be a desert, and, if their herders followed their usual practice, numerous fires would be in the forest, thus burning what was not eaten or trampled into ruin. If sheep are allowed to enter this park you might as well withdraw the guard and have Congress repeal the act creating it. For thirty years they have made their annual visits to these mountains and the damage that they have wrought is incalculable. When we pass through the forest that is frequented by these herds and note the absence of young growth to replace the matured forest trees, and when we reflect that it takes about seven hundred years for the sugar pine to mature and about two hundred and forty for the fir to attain its extreme age, we can then realize that the damage wrought has been enormous, reaching far into the future, and for this reason it is inestimable.

The cattle men living outside the park have given no particular trouble thus far, but those who reside within the park have been careless and their cattle have trespassed. In order to correct this, I sent Lieut. Davis among them with orders to round up such stock as he found roaming at large upon the park and drive them to Wanona for ejection. The snow was so deep in Bloody Canyon that it was impassable. He rounded up a bunch and sent them here, but the owner accompanied them, and he begged so hard, and promised so faithfully to comply with my orders hereafter, that I allowed him to drive them back. They all soon saw that I had ceased to exercise forbearance, and now the few cattle that are on the park are in inclosures which are on patented lands. One man brought his cattle to his inclosed meadow without letting me know anything about it. He had the good luck to escape my patrols, and was upon his own land before he was discovered, but he soon learned the condition of affairs, and he hired a herder to take care of them and keep them within his inclosure. I have camped a detail near him, and if any of his stock gets at large it will be driven here and ejected.

These people have had two years in which to prepare for this, and when I talk to them they acknowledge that they can only blame themselves. I have been as lenient as possible with them for the past two years, but until I commenced to enforce the rules in all their cast-iron features, they manifested no inclination to prepare themselves for what I repeatedly told them was coming. Not one of them has marked the boundaries of his land, and before this spring not one of them had repaired his fence around his grazing land to keep his cattle from roaming at will over the park. The reason for this neglect to comply with the orders is that if compelled to graze their stock upon their

own land the animals would starve to death before the summer was over.

The mining interests within the limits of the park have been very quiet this year. The owners of some claims in township 3 south, ranges 25 and 26 east, said they wished to build a road into their property on Shadow Creek (erroneously printed "Shaw Creek" in my last annual report). I investigated the matter and reported favorably, and the honorable Secretary gave the required permission, but no steps have been taken to construct the road. From what I know of the parties and the situation, I doubt if they ever intended to build the road. A road constructed into that mining region from the east, which is the only practicable route, would benefit it very much. The reasons stated in my first and second annual reports for changing the boundaries of this park still remain good. It would leave out all the mining country in the northeast or Mount Gibbs district; it would leave out the entire Minerette mining district in the southeast; and if the line follow the South Fork of the Merced River down to its intersection with a line drawn north and south through the middle of township 2 south, range 20 east, thence west along said south boundary line to the present western boundary, which it should follow to its intersection with the Toulumne River, with the exception of one or two claims, this would leave out all the old settlements, some of which have been established for thirty years, and all of the mining country in the southwestern part of the park. These mines can not eternally be kept locked up in this park, nor is it good public policy to have them in the park. Even if Congress should pass a forestry law, and indicate a method whereby mines could be worked and timber could be cut, none of these laws should be applicable to a national park, which should contain nothing but natural curiosities, for the preservation of which alone the park was created.

I can only form an approximate estimate of the number of mining claims on this park in the districts above described. The number must be nearly 300, and probably there are more than that number. In this connection, if we consider the fact that, in addition, there are more than 65,000 acres in homesteads, preemption, and timber claims within the boundaries of the park owned by private individuals we can form some idea of the private interest involved, but the acting superintendent only can form an idea of how much trouble these interests create.

There are 3 toll roads which enter the park and center in the Yosemite Valley. The honorable Secretary appointed an agent, with whom I was to act last year, to investigate the status, etc., of these roads, among other things. I attended the meetings of this commission, but never got to see the report, and consequently do not know what recommendations were made; but if the object was to ascertain the value of these roads, with a view to their purchase by the Government, I would observe that, if the Government does purchase these roads, it must be prepared to make an annual appropriation of at least \$12,000 to keep them in repair, and these repairs must commence in March and continue until the winter storms suspend the travel.

Last September the State fish commissioners sent me 25,000 young rainbow trout. I put 13,000 of them in the small tributaries of the South Fork of the Merced River, 2,000 in the head waters of Bridal Veil Creek, 4,000 in the Hillonette Creek above the falls, and 6,000 in Lake Ostrander. The State fish commissioners have very generously given me 20,000 young New England brook trout for distribution in the streams within the park. They will be distributed in August, when

they get stronger. The same commission has promised me a few more young trout in September.

The South Fork of the Merced, the main Merced, and the Tuolumne were stocked with the steelhead trout about fifteen years ago, but this trout, when he attains a certain size, generally seeks salt water, but he can not return on account of the falls of the Merced, which are located in the foothills, those of the Tuolumne being at the head of the canyon in township 1 north, range 22 east. The result is that the trout in these streams weigh only a few ounces, and even these are not found above the great falls in the Yosemite Valley. The Merced and Tuolumne rivers, above the great falls, are entirely destitute of fish, and more beautiful streams can not be found. There are about a dozen lakes in the park that should be stocked with trout. There is not a fish in them at present. I applied to the U. S. Fish Commission for young trout to stock these streams and lakes. I have been notified that my application was put on file, which appears to end the matter.

If this is maintained as a national park a guard of some kind will always be necessary; and until the inhabitants of these mountains and foothills become habituated to the present state of affairs the guard will have to be furnished by the Army; and as the nature of the duties make it impossible for a footman to perform them the cavalry will naturally have to furnish it. I have been over every foot of the ground in this park and studied it with a view of selecting the most available place for a permanent camp. Under the present condition it is not advisable to build barracks and place a permanent garrison upon the park, but an encampment of five or six months every year will accomplish the object of protecting the park and educating the men in field duties in a manner that these times of peace would otherwise deny them. The place for this encampment is here, for this is on the main traveled road to the valley, it is by far the nearest point to the railroad, and supplies can be obtained at the least expense. From the direction of the trails, roads, and the present location of the settlements it is the most central point. All points in the park can be reached from here quicker than they could all be reached from any other place. This southern border needs the most guarding, and a patrol sent from any other part of the park to a particular point on the southern border would first have to come here and then go to its destination. The elevation here is 4,000 feet, just right, for a command can come here between the 20th and 31st of May, form its camp, and get into good shape for patrol duty long before the snow has melted on the elevations about 8,000 feet. I am told by those who have been among these mountains ever since 1852 that there have been three different years when, owing to the cool seasons, the snow did not entirely leave the 7,000 feet elevations, and the meadow lands on the 8,000 feet elevations were covered with snow all the year of the periods mentioned. Snow generally falls on all elevations above 7,000 feet during September, but there is liable to be trespassing or fire in the southwest portion of the park, which is from 4,000 to 6,000 feet elevation, until the last part of October, when every living thing, except a few fur-bearing animals and the grouse, seek the foothills.

If troops are employed I would most respectfully suggest that the honorable Secretary should make application for them sometime during the month of February, in order that they may get the order not later than the middle of March, for, as they will have to commence the march about May 4 to 10, that will give their commander time to make the proper requisition for supplies. Some of these requisitions,

for ordnance, for example, will probably have to go to Washington and return, or to the Springfield arsenal. It will also give time for the legal period of thirty days for the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments to advertise for supplies, one for forage and the other for fresh beef, and for other contracts. Unless time is given the command will arrive at the park poorly supplied. Officers and men always do their duty more cheerfully, and much more can be exacted of them, if they are properly provided for and they see that those in authority are really interested in their welfare.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. WOOD,
Captain, Fourth Cavalry,
Acting Superintendent Yosemite National Park.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF THE MARITIME CANAL COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.

NEW YORK, *December* —, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to section 6 of the act entitled "An act to incorporate The Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua," approved February 20, 1889, which provides that said company shall make a report on the first Monday of December in each year to the Secretary of the Interior, and in accordance with instructions prescribing the form of such report and the particulars to be given therein, the said Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua reports as follows:

First. That the annual regular meeting of the company was held at No. 44 Wall street, in the city of New York, on the 4th day of May, 1893, pursuant to the provisions of the by-laws, and that at such meeting Messrs. Joseph Bryan, James Roosevelt, Hiram Hitchcock, Thomas B. Atkins, and Horacio Guzman were duly elected directors of said company to fill the places made vacant by the class whose term of office expired on the said 4th day of May, 1893, and to serve for the period of three years as provided for in the said act of incorporation, and that at the same time Mr. Robert Sturgis was elected as director to fill a vacancy existing in the class of 1895, and Mr. Samuel Barton was elected as director to fill a vacancy in the class of 1894. Mr. Barton failed to qualify, and Mr. F. F. Thompson was subsequently elected to fill the vacancy in the class of 1894. Since then Mr. A. B. Darling and Mr. Alexander T. Mason, of the class of 1894, have resigned and the vacancies caused by their resignations have not yet been filled.

Second. That the board of directors of said company as now constituted is composed of the following stockholders:

Class of 1894.—Franklin Fairbanks, C. Ridgeley Goodwin, and F. F. Thompson.

Class of 1895.—Charles P. Daly, Daniel Ammen, Horace L. Hotchkiss, Henry E. Howland, and Robert Sturgis.

Class of 1896.—Joseph Bryan, James Roosevelt, Hiram Hitchcock, Thomas B. Atkins, and Horacio Guzman (Nicaraguan director).

A majority of the above-named directors are citizens and residents of the United States.

Third. That at the first meeting of the board of directors held after the said annual election the following officers were duly elected to

serve for the ensuing year, to wit: President, Hiram Hitchcock; vice-president, Charles P. Daly; secretary and treasurer, Thomas B. Atkins. All of the officers so elected are citizens and residents of the United States. That at said meeting the following directors were elected members of the executive committee, as provided for in the by-laws of said company, to wit: James Roosevelt, chairman; Hiram Hitchcock, Horace L. Hotchkiss, Henry E. Howland, and Alexander T. Mason.

Fourth. That since the organization of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua 10,145 shares of the capital stock of said company have been subscribed for at par, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$1,014,500, of which amount \$1,006,940 have been paid into the treasury in cash; that there has been paid into the treasury from other sources \$48,871.62, making the total amount of cash received \$1,055,811.62.

Fifth. That since the organization of the company it has paid for property, work, and labor done, and materials furnished in the execution of the work of constructing the canal and in administration expenses, the sum of \$830,788.67 in cash and 31,990 shares of the full-paid capital stock of the company of the par value of \$3,199,000, and is obligated for \$6,855,000 of its first-mortgage bonds. It has also issued 180,000 shares of its capital stock of the par value of \$18,000,000 in payment for concessionary rights, privileges, franchises, and other property.

Sixth. That the liabilities of the company consist of the amounts still due under the concessions granted to the company; of the \$6,855,000 of bonds before mentioned, the said bonds being due to the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company for work and labor done and materials furnished in the execution of the work of constructing the Interoceanic Canal, and of cash liabilities outstanding and unpaid to an amount not exceeding \$50,000.

Seventh. The assets of the company consist of its capital stock, of the concessions, rights, privileges, and franchises which it now owns, and of the plant, equipments, materials, lands, buildings, structures, railways, steamboats, telephone and telegraph lines, dredges, locomotives, cars, machinery, stores, machine shops, supplies, and other property in Central America, including the lands situated between the lake and the Pacific, purchased from the Government of Nicaragua for the route of the canal, at a cost of \$50,000, in accordance with the provisions of the Nicaraguan concession.

In our annual report for 1892, we submitted a statement of the work that had been accomplished up to that date; since then the unprecedented conditions of the money market have been the cause of serious embarrassment to all enterprises that depended upon the sale of securities for means to prosecute their undertakings. The Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, under contract with this company for the construction of the canal, suffered under the general conditions in common with others, and was obliged first to limit its expenditures to what was requisite for protection and preservation of its plant, and finally to suspend all payments. This resulted in the appointment, on August 30, 1893, by the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York, of a receiver for that company. The secretary and treasurer of that company was appointed such receiver.

The result of this condition of affairs is that no material advancement in construction work has been accomplished since the report made by the company to the Department in December, 1892, and,

therefore, we beg to refer to that report as showing substantially the present condition of the work.

Upon the appointment of the receiver, measures were inaugurated by shareholders of the construction company for the reorganization of that company upon a strong financial basis, providing for the liquidation of its indebtedness and the active prosecution of work under its contract, in the immediate future. These measures are now well under way with the every assurance of a successful issue, and the Maritime Canal Company is awaiting the result.

In witness whereof the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua has caused its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed and these presents to be signed by its president and secretary this 4th day of December, A. D. 1893.

THE MARITIME CANAL COMPANY OF NICARAGUA,
By HIRAM HITCHCOCK,
President.

[SEAL.]

THOS. B. ATKINS,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
City and County of New York, ss:

Hiram Hitchcock, being duly sworn, says that he is the president of the said the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua; that he has read the foregoing annual report and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is in all respects correct and true.

HIRAM HITCHCOCK.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of December, 1893.

[SEAL.]

V. BIGELOW,
Notary Public, New York County.

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REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., November 20, 1893.

To the PRESIDENT:

In the discharge of duty the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture has the honor to submit his report of the condition of that Department, as to efficiency and current expenses, on March 7, 1893, and from that date down to the present time.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

This Department was instituted by act of Congress in February, 1889. It is, therefore, the junior in the Executive branch of the Government of the United States, and not yet perfectly emerged from the period of formation. Even its objects, its duties, and its possibilities are only dimly defined or vaguely surmised. It is difficult to deduce clearly from the law which created it the functions that the lawmakers designed it to exercise. It is still more difficult to determine where duty in the management and direction of this Department begins and where it ends, under existing statutes. As organized, the Department of Agriculture offers opulent opportunities for the exercise of the most pronounced paternalism. But there are many proper ways in which the Federal Government may legitimately serve the cause of agriculture, though it is neither necessary nor desirable that this Department should attempt duties legitimately belonging to the States, and which only they can discharge as their respective statutes provide or direct.

RELATION OF THE DEPARTMENT TO THE STATE EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

The legal and proper relation between the duties in behalf of agriculture devolving upon this Department and those reserved to the several States of the Union has been rendered more complicated by the act of March, 1887 (known as the Hatch act), creating experiment stations throughout the States and Territories, and also, under the color of law, establishing an anomalous partnership between the Government of the United States and the governments of the respective States for the conduct and encouragement of State agricultural experiment stations. An enormous annuity will accrue to the agricultural colleges with which the experiment stations are connected when the maximum figures are reached through the operation of the act of August, 1890 (known as the Morrill act), which will aggregate nearly two millions of dollars. But this is additional to the income from the almost limitless land legacy bestowed by the act of 1862, which has already realized to the agricultural colleges more than eight millions of dollars, and is not yet exhausted. But over that vast sum of money the Federal Government exercises no practical supervision nor the slightest control. The appropriation now made to experiment stations is \$745,000, and, improperly, it appears in the appropriation bill charged to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

As to that sum of money the Secretary of Agriculture has no direction whatever, except as to \$25,000 thereof, which must be expended under his direction, in the interests of the experiment stations, through the Office of Experiment Stations, established in the Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of merely advisory functions. This appropriation by the General Government is unlike any other public moneys legislated out of the Treasury of the United States, because there is no officer of the United States authorized to direct, limit, control, or audit its itemized expenditure.

Section 3 of the act creating experiment stations ought to be so amended as to either give the United States Department of Agriculture a larger direction of the methods of expending the annual appropriations made for experiment stations, or so as to decisively determine that the Department has no control over it whatever, and is not required even to "give advice." In short, the annual appropriation of between \$700,000 and \$800,000 made for experiment stations ought to be charged to experiment stations directly, and they entirely divorced from departmental direction; or the law should provide that the Secretary of Agriculture shall have some power to direct and to restrain the disbursements of the Government moneys in each of the experiment stations of the United States, so as to insure only a legitimate expenditure of the same.

To-day each State draws from the Federal Treasury its pro rata share for its experiment station, and the only accounting required under the

law for that money to the United States Treasury officials is the declaration and vouchers of the State authorities that the money has been expended under their direction. No detailed account as to how the money has been expended, to whom, or for what it has been paid out, is required. Current rumor in some of the States and Territories, so universal, pronounced, accentuated, and vehement as to have secured great credence, indicates that some of the moneys appropriated for experiment stations have been diverted from legitimate public purposes and turned to those of a personal and not patriotic character. Thorough investigation, either by a committee of Congress or by some person authorized by law to make it, will demonstrate either the verity or the falsity of such evil reports. And it seems due to gentlemen who have the experiment stations in charge—some of whom are of the most exalted personal and scientific character—that such investigation be made at an early day. Properly pursued it can harm no one who ought not to be harmed. Investigation heightens and brightens the esteem of the public for those who, in official positions, have been proved faithful and efficient. It brings dishonor and disgrace to those only who have been unfaithful and inefficient. Complete investigation into the management of each experiment station in the United States and Territories will, therefore, certainly elevate in public esteem and render still more illustrious those distinguished scientists who have faithfully and efficiently discharged their duties as directors. And it will just as certainly uncover, demolish, and disgrace those, if any there be, who have frittered away the public funds, rendered inefficient service, and established as solid reputations which were only thinly plated with pretense. Investigation will build up the strong; it will destroy the charlatan and the pretender in science, as in all other human pursuits.

EVOLUTION OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Republic of the United States of North America is a Government evolved from the experiences of all the governments which man has instituted since he began his civilized career. It was presumably made up of that which, to its founders, our ancestors, seemed the wisest and best that humanity had developed up to the time when they undertook to establish and protect liberty by organic law. Therefore, the Government of the United States, after an existence of more than a hundred years, is a result of the experiences of the Old World adapted to the environments of the New, and broadened by the further experience and wisdom of its own citizenship. And as the Department of Agriculture is still in an experimental stage, it is deemed only a prudent sagacity to ascertain what its parallels or synonyms in the older governments of the globe are accomplishing.

FUNCTIONS OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS.

Therefore the proper authorities of Great Britain, of Prussia, of France, and of Italy were requested to furnish this Department terse statements of their functions and operations, and subjoined are the facts obtained from each of the prenamed governments, arranged in the order of their reception:

BRITISH BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

To the ambassador of the British Government resident in Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, the Department is largely under obligations for the following statement concerning the British Board of Agriculture, which was established in 1889:

The British Board of Agriculture consists of four departments: (1) Veterinary; (2) statistical, intelligence, and educational; (3) land; (4) ordnance survey.

The duties of the Veterinary Division are practically parallel to those of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. There seems to be, however, no provision for the carrying on by the British Board of Agriculture of scientific investigations. The funds for such work are included in the general appropriations for the Board, except the sum appropriated by the Parliamentary act of 1890, for the investigation and eradication of pleuro-pneumonia. For that purpose during the current fiscal year the English Government expends \$75,000.

The department of the British Board of Agriculture known as the statistical, intelligence, and educational, embraces the collating and publishing of statistics in relation to agriculture. The intelligence branch is charged with collecting information respecting crop prospects at home and abroad. It likewise collects facts relating to agriculture in general; and it procures and publishes scientific information relating to insects and fungi injurious to plant life.

The educational branch inspects agricultural colleges and schools and the agricultural work of county councils and administers the Parliamentary funds for agricultural education and experiments.

The Land Department differs from any bureau or division in the U. S. Department of Agriculture because of the difference between this and most foreign countries in the way of land tithes, land improvements, etc., as is sufficiently indicated by the mention of the five distinct branches into which the business of this Department is divided. These are the inclosure and commons, copyholds, tithes, land improvements and survey, and land drainage.

The Ordnance Survey Department, which was transferred from the army to civil administration in 1870, and in 1890 placed under the Board of Agriculture, is charged with the execution of the surveys of the United Kingdom. The Board of Agriculture has no jurisdiction in Ireland.

The staff of the board, exclusive of the ordnance survey, consists of a president, who is a privy councilor and Member of Parliament, a permanent secretary, and assistant secretary, directors of the several departments, legal advisers, veterinary inspectors, etc.

The total annual expenditures of the British Board of Agriculture for the current fiscal year aggregate \$1,420,345. Of that sum the Ordnance Survey Department is charged with \$1,033,550, and the board itself, including the other three departments, with \$251,795. And, as before mentioned, for the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia is set apart the sum of \$75,000.

The foregoing instructs us as to the Governmental supervision of agriculture in Great Britain, and shows the annual cost thereof.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE OF PRUSSIA.

Next in importance to our people, because of the vast number of American citizens who speak the language of Germany, is the Ministry of Agriculture of Prussia, which is divided into the three divisions of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests, the functions of which are summarized in the following paragraphs:

In the accompanying statement of the appropriations for the Ministry of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1889-'90 are given some notes, relating especially to the second and third items, explaining the scope and functions of the minister as to agriculture. Of the second item for the High Court of Agriculture it is sufficient to say that it is a court of appeal from the decisions of the general committees. These committees, which, as the statement shows, absorb over 40 per cent of the appropriation for agriculture proper, are, as defined in a blue book published by the British Government, "to give effect to all legislation affecting land and agriculture." These committees are eight in number, so dispersed throughout the Kingdom that their several jurisdictions cover the entire Empire. Each committee is presided over by a president, who is assisted by numerous councilors, secretaries, and clerks, besides other employees, such as land surveyors, special assessors, mechanics, engineers, etc. Through these committees and their presiding officers the Minister of Agriculture readily keeps in touch with the agricultural interests of all Germany.

The principal educational and experimental establishments maintained under the head of "education and science" are the high school in Berlin and the agricultural academy at Poppelsdorf, the pomological institutes at Proskau and Geisenheim, and an establishment at Weisbaden for chemical experiments. Besides these educational institutions, however, there are a number of agricultural schools distributed through the different provinces which, though not governmental institutes, are aided by subsidies from the Empire to the extent of some \$33,000. Subsidies are also granted to laboratories in which experiments and investigations are carried on in the interest of agriculture to the extent of some \$25,000 or \$26,000 more, the sum varying according to the earnings of the laboratory, but showing a steady decrease during the past six or seven years because of increased earnings.

Of the item for "veterinary affairs" some \$30,000 are given in subsidies to the veterinary schools in Berlin and Hanover. The Department, moreover, employs eleven chief veterinarians, with a sufficient staff of assistants, to superintend veterinary affairs on the frontiers. The amount devoted in the appropriations to cattle and horse-breeding consists principally of subsidies to the three principal establishments for horse-breeding, while encouragement in the way of prizes, etc., are awards to individual breeders.

The land improvements supervised include bridge-building and the building and repairing of dikes, embankments, etc., and the maintenance of civil engineers to construct and inspectors to superintend such works.

The item of "extraordinary expenses" was to cover similar work, presumably of a more exceptional character. The other sections of the work of the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, and Domains presents features entirely differing from any which prevail with us, inasmuch as the vast area, which is the property of the State, yields by careful management a gross revenue of \$14,000,000, which, after paying all expenditures (amounting to \$8,637,500), leaves to the German Government a net revenue of nearly \$6,000,000. So with Domains controlling an area of only 1,313 square miles, a revenue of over \$7,000,000 is raised.

Appropriations, 1889-'90—Ministry of Agriculture of Prussia.

Staff of Ministry	\$109,465
High court of agriculture	34,376
General committees	1,284,721
Educational—scientific	259,571
Veterinary department	222,003
Cattle and horsebreeding	175,855
Land improvements	353,651
Subsidies, pensions, etc	142,675
Extraordinary expenses	226,000
Fisheries	67,965
	2,876,285
Forestry:	
Expenditures	\$8,637,500
Forest area.....square miles..	10,425
Revenue.....	\$11,495,000
Net revenue	\$5,857,500
Domains:	
Expenditures	\$1,776,505
Area.....square miles..	1,313
Revenue.....	\$7,286,685
Net revenue..	\$5,510,180
Total	13,290,290

The foregoing from the highest German authority presents briefly the operations of the Ministry of Agriculture of Prussia and its appropriations for a single fiscal year. It is obvious that the governmental forests of 10,425 square miles are so managed as to be not only of great sanitary advantage, but also a source of net revenue, amounting to \$5,857,500 in a single year. The forestry of Germany, and the important position it holds in the estimation of those who administer the Government, is scientifically suggestive to all the nations of the earth, and especially to the Government of the United States, wherein so little attention has been paid to a question of such vital necessity as the conservation and renewals of the woodlands of this continent.

FRENCH MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

The Ministry of Agriculture in France is, in a large degree, similar to our own Department. But it supervises many things with which this Department has no connection and over which it can have no control, because of the different conditions and requirements of government which prevail in the several States of the United States. For instance, one of the principal French bureaus is devoted to agricultural education and to the encouragement of agriculture, and embraces a general inspection by the Ministry of Agriculture of education and educational matters throughout France. That includes the practical schools of agriculture, dairying, and also the National Agronomic Insti-

tute. The further duties of the Ministry of Agriculture are set forth in the following résumé:

The Ministry of Agriculture also disposes of subsidies given to agricultural undertakings, premiums, awards, and bounties awarded to agriculture, including those conferred at cattle shows and exhibitions of agricultural machinery.

A second bureau has charge of veterinary schools and services, including the inspection of all imported cattle, the supervision of sanitary police, and the indemnity for cattle slaughtered for sanitary preventive reasons.

A third bureau has charge of legislation and food products, and also has charge of parliamentary bills on agriculture and of the adjustment of the rural code, and discharges all the functions of a statistical bureau. These three bureaus constitute the Direction of Agriculture.

In addition to the Direction of Agriculture, which is one of the main divisions of the Ministry, there is another main division, known as the Central Service. It is divided into two bureaus. The first has charge of all the administrative details, appointments, promotions, transfers, and organization of the staff of the Forestry Division. Furthermore, it controls the receipt and dispatch of correspondence, the transfer of decrees and papers to Parliament, the estimates and all communications to the Superior Council of Agriculture, to the Members of Parliament, and to other directors of the Government.

The second bureau of this service is charged with the control of accounts, all bookkeeping, the care of the archives, of the library, and the custody of documents. The most interesting feature of the French Ministry of Agriculture is that which places the Central Service under the control of a Board of Advisers, consisting of the Minister himself, the Director-General of Agriculture, the Director of Forestry, the Director of Agricultural Hydraulics, the Director of the "Haras" (horse-breeding establishments), the Minister's private secretary, the senior officer of the Central Service, and the chief clerk of the same; all these—with the exception of the Minister himself—are permanent officers. This Board of Advisers controls absolutely the conduct of the Department, besides determining any question especially referred to it by the Minister himself. All appropriations are submitted to it and all promotions or penalties require its approval.

Subjoined is a statement showing the appropriations for the use of the French Ministry of Agriculture for the fiscal year of 1894. It gives a general idea of its wide scope and varied functions for which next year's appropriations aggregate (exclusive of forestry, which is more than self-supporting) over five and a half millions of dollars. The vast sum provided as subsidies, bounties, and premiums in certain lines of culture to certain agricultural institutions and to undertakings in the line of rural engineering is worthy of notice, as is also the item of interest guaranteed to companies undertaking useful work in agriculture and for aid to sufferers from sundry casualties. But in no way can they be commended for emulation by the Government of the United States, except as to forestry.

Appropriations for French Ministry of Agriculture for 1894.

Salaries of the Minister, staff of central administration, sundry expenses, publications, subscriptions to publications, inspection service, etc.....	\$221, 830	
Agricultural education and breeding establishments, including salaries of teachers and employees, material, and plant.....	\$319, 000	
Veterinary schools.....	209, 390	
	<hr/>	528, 390
Subsidies to sundry agricultural institutions	400, 000	
Subsidies to useful works in agricultural hydraulics	274, 000	
Premiums or bounties in silk culture.....	800, 000	
Premiums or bounties in flax and hemp culture.....	500, 000	
Subsidies and expenses for the restoration of vineyards.....	200, 000	
	<hr/>	2, 174, 000
Interest guaranteed to companies undertaking useful public works.....	209, 550	
Encouragements to the horse industry	316, 400	
Maintenance of the "haras," or horse-breeding establishments	1, 065, 516	
Epizootic diseases, including indemnity for animals slaughtered	115, 560	
Encouragements to agriculture, including delegates to foreign countries, traveling burses	380, 000	
Decennial statistics	12, 000	
Destruction of wolves	8, 000	
Analyses of butters and fats	4, 000	
Agricultural hydraulics, policing and supervision of water, special investigations, and state works.....	279, 700	
Aid to sufferers from sundry casualties.....	471, 000	
Aggregating, with sundry other minor items, a total, exclusive of forestry and agriculture in Algeria, of.....	5, 792, 628	

Forestry is provided for by a special appropriation of \$2,644,000. The total appropriation for the Ministry of Agriculture, including forestry, is \$8,436,628. Forestry is, however, given separately because it returns an income much in excess of its expenditures. The receipts of the Government from its forests and the amounts received from town governments and public establishments for the supervision and management of their forests aggregate \$5,600,000. The appropriations for forestry include the cost of technical instruction in that subject to the amount of \$35,000. The actual products of the forests bring \$5,100,000 into the treasury of France.

It is well for Americans to observe that forestry in the foregoing résumé of the French Ministry of Agriculture is treated with that consideration which its importance to all other vegetable life, and also to the continued existence of humanity itself upon this earth, merits and demands.

ITALIAN GENERAL DIRECTION OF AGRICULTURE.

Besides the relations existing between agriculture and the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, and France, it may be well to briefly set forth those established between the Government and the agricultural interests of Italy.

The department which in this country has special charge of the agricultural interests is known as the General Direction of Agriculture, and forms a branch of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce. The duties of this department are distributed among four divisions:

The first deals with agriculture proper; the second, known as the Division of Zoötechnic, deals with all that relates to cattle, insects, game, and fisheries; the third has charge of the woods and forests; the fourth of agricultural hydraulics (which include irrigation, drainage, and land improvements) and mines.

There is also, in addition to the General Direction of Agriculture, a Bureau of Agricultural Legislation.

The first division above mentioned, dealing with agriculture proper, is subdivided into three sections:

Section 1 relates principally to agricultural instruction, having supervision of experiment stations, laboratories, collections, schools of agriculture, and of the diffusion of agricultural instruction in training schools for teachers, as well as in elementary schools.

Section 2 has charge of measures for the improvement of vine-culture and horticulture, the investigations relating to the diseases of plants, supervision of agricultural shows and exhibitions, fertilizers, and agricultural machinery, and is especially charged with the establishing of Chambers of Agriculture. Section 2 is in immediate communication with the Council of Agriculture, to be described hereafter.

Section 3 has charge of all matters pertaining to agricultural industries and economic questions.

Connected with the first division of the General Direction of Agriculture are certain consulting bodies. The first of these is the council for agricultural instruction, of which the minister is chairman, and which includes besides fourteen members, nine being appointed for three years by the King, four being elected, one each year, by the Council of Agriculture, while the fourteenth is the Director-General of Agriculture *ex officio*. The council meets in regular session twice yearly, but a committee of the council consisting of the deputy chairman, three members selected by the Minister, and the Director-General meets monthly.

The Council of Agriculture consists of (1) twenty-four presidents of chambers of agriculture, six presidents of agricultural associations, including economic societies, veterinary societies, or other bodies established in the interest of forestry, agriculture, or stock-raising. The above are selected yearly by the minister from a list of agricultural bodies entitled to representation. (2) Fifteen councilors, holding appointment by royal decree and selected for their knowledge of economic and other branches of learning connected with agriculture.

The following officers are members *ex officio*:

- (1) The Secretary-General of the Ministry.
- (2) Director-General of Agriculture.
- (3) The chairman of the Zoötechnic Commission.
- (4) The chairman of the Horse-breeding Commission.
- (5) The chairman of the Council of Woods and Forests.
- (6) The chairman of the Commission on Viticulture.

Two members are appointed by royal decree president and vice-president, but whenever the minister is present he occupies the chair. The secretary of the council is a clerk in the department of agriculture, nominated by the Minister.

The regular annual sessions of the Council take place in April, but the Minister may summon extraordinary meetings. Members of the Council who do not reside in the capital are allowed traveling expenses and a subsistence of \$3 per diem while attending the sessions. The proceedings of the Council are published at the Government's expense. The Council is represented by delegates on various other boards, such as the Commission of Customs Valuation, the Council for the Assessment of Railway Rates, the Council for Agricultural Instruction, the Council for Salt and Tobacco Monopolies, and on the College of Customs Experts.

The commission on viticulture consists of twelve members appointed by royal decree, four of whom are appointed each year and serve for three years. The chairman is the Director-General of Agriculture, while the chief of the first division and three inspectors of agriculture are *ex officio* members.

The system of advisory councils prevails also in regard to the second division, particularly with reference to the Horse-breeding Service, in which the Director-General is assisted by a council consisting of the director-general of cavalry, the director of the second division in the Agricultural Department, the chief officer of the breeding establishments, two delegates elected by the veterinary schools, two delegates from the horse-breeding societies, one officer of cavalry nominated by the minister of war, and one other member appointed for three years by the Minister of Agriculture. This council meets twice a year.

The third division, relating to "woods and forests," and the fourth, relating to "agricultural hydraulics," or what may be called rural engineering, are practically organized on very much the same line as the divisions already described, including the invariable advisory council, consisting of several officials serving *ex officio* and other persons, appointed either by the Minister or by royal decree.

The estimates for maintenance of services under the General Direction of Agriculture aggregated for the fiscal year ending in 1890 \$1,424,613, of which nearly \$1,200,000 was for ordinary expenditures, the others being classed as extraordinary. It must, however, be borne in mind that, exclusive of some \$23,000 expended in supplying private land owners with young trees, the administration of the Forestry Department shows a balance or surplus over expenditures aggregating for a period of five years over \$100,000.

From the foregoing synopses, which show what four of the oldest nations of the earth are doing to conserve and encourage successful agriculture within their respective domains, it is possible for Americans to draw many useful lessons. Therefore they have been prepared and submitted as didactic data to which agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and practical farmers of the United States may turn for useful suggestions. In a Government like this, while it is not desirable to copy all the forms of administration which prevail in the Old World, the substance may in most cases be taken and assimilated to our use, so as to be of universal beneficence to our citizens. It is our duty and destiny to seize the good and reject the bad, as it may be discovered, in all the departments of all forms of human government.

EXPENDITURES.

When the present Secretary of Agriculture took charge of the Department, there were upon its pay rolls 2,497 employees. To-day, however, there are on the pay rolls of the Department of Agriculture only 1,994, a reduction of 503 employees. In justice, however, there should be deducted from the present current expenses of the Department the salaries of 11 clerks who have been, at its request, detailed to the United States Civil Service Commission, and are still paid their salaries, amounting to the sum of \$16,200 per annum, out of the appropriation for the Agricultural Department.

The strenuous endeavor has been, in view of a depleted public treasury and because of the imperative demands of the taxpayers of the United States for economy in the administration of their Government, to rationally reduce expenditures by the elimination from the pay rolls of all persons not needed for an efficient conduct of the affairs of the Department. At the outset conditions of an unsatisfactory character,

due largely to a system which permitted the grossest inequality in compensation to the employees of the Department, were confronted. Cautiously and conscientiously the erasure from the pay rolls of the Department of the names of all unnecessary employees, and the increase of its usefulness, have been undertaken with persistent purpose and not a passive vigor of will. There has also been an attempt, not by any means yet completed nor satisfactorily successful, to equalize compensation.

The expenses of the Department of Agriculture during the first quarter of the present year aggregate but \$345,876.76, as against \$402,012.42 for the parallel period of the fiscal year 1893. And it is gratifying to observe that the saving up to this time is not less than 12 per cent per annum on current expenses. In verification of the intention to make at least this reduction permanent, the estimates for the next fiscal year, which have been submitted to Congress, are less by \$369,656.94 than those for the current fiscal year which will end June 30, 1894.

Comparative statement showing amount of appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and amount of estimates submitted by the Secretary of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

	Appropriation, 1894.	Estimate for 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Office of the Secretary.....	\$81,900.00	\$77,500.00	\$1,200.00	\$5,600.00
Division of Accounts and Disbursements.....	17,700.00	17,700.00		
Division of Statistics.....	146,100.00	146,100.00		
Division of Botany.....	38,600.00	33,601.00		5,099.00
Division of Entomology.....	29,800.00	29,800.00		
Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy.....	27,360.00	27,360.00		
Division of Pomology.....	11,300.00	11,300.00		
Division of Microscopy.....	6,700.00	7,300.00	600.00	
Division of Vegetable Pathology.....	25,600.00	25,600.00		
Division of Chemistry.....	39,000.00	32,601.00		7,600.00
Division of Forestry.....	27,820.00	29,820.00	2,000.00	
Division of Records and Editing.....	6,300.00	8,500.00	2,200.00	
Division of Illustrations.....	19,000.00	18,200.00		800.00
Division of Seeds.....	148,920.00	44,000.00		194,920.00
Document and Folding Room.....	10,460.00	11,000.00	540.00	
Museum.....	7,840.00	6,840.00		1,000.00
Library.....	3,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00	
Agricultural experiment stations.....	745,000.00			745,000.00
Office of Experiment Stations.....		25,000.00	25,000.00	
Experimental Garden and Grounds.....	34,000.00	32,000.00		2,000.00
Furniture, cases, and repairs.....	10,000.00	10,000.00		
Postage.....	5,000.00	5,000.00		
Contingent expenses.....	25,000.00	25,000.00		
Road making and management.....	10,000.00	10,000.00		
Experiments in the manufacture of sugar.....	20,000.00	10,000.00		10,000.00
Irrigation investigations.....	6,000.00	8,000.00	2,000.00	
Nutrition.....		10,000.00	10,000.00	
Fiber investigations.....	5,000.00			5,000.00
Bureau of Animal Industry.....	850,000.00	700,000.00		150,000.00
Quarantine stations for neat cattle.....	15,000.00	12,000.00		3,000.00
Weather Bureau.....	951,100.00	851,223.06		99,876.94
Total.....	3,328,500.00	2,233,843.06	46,540.00	1,136,156.94

Amount of items representing decrease of appropriations..... \$1,136,156.94
 Amount of items representing increase of appropriations..... 46,540.00

Total decrease..... 1,089,656.94
 Deducting amount appropriated by Congress for State experiment stations, and im-
 properly included in the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture..... 720,000.00

Net decrease..... 369,656.94

CHANGE—PERMANENCY.

Among the heads of divisions in the Department of Agriculture changes under the present administration have been exceedingly few, because the gentlemen in charge of the several divisions are generally skilled scientists. They are experts in their respective professions. Many of them are known throughout the scientific world, in which they have worked all their lives, and their investigations are common to the English, German, French, and Italian languages.

Dr. George Vasey, the chief of the Division of Botany, died early in March, 1893. He was known as a great botanist and a high authority in his specialty throughout the world. His loss is profoundly mourned by his countrymen who were laboring in the same delightful field with himself, and by botanists over the sea, throughout Great Britain, and the Continent. His position was immediately tendered to, and accepted by, Mr. F. V. Coville, his most capable assistant in that division. The other changes occurred because of resignations. Mr. A. W. Harris, director of the Office of Experiment Stations, resigned to accept the presidency of the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and his place was filled by the promotion of Mr. A. C. True, who was his assistant. Maj. B. F. Fuller resigned his position as chief of the Division of Accounts and Disbursing Officer, and was succeeded by Mr. F. L. Evans, who had been his faithful first aid for several years.

With the exception of one division—that of Statistics—these are the only changes made in the chiefs of divisions where technical knowledge and skill are required, and in each instance the vacancy was filled with certain advantage and good results to the service by the promotion of experienced assistants. These promotions are a recognition of long, faithful, competent, and useful labors in behalf of the Government. They are intended to stimulate ambition, fidelity, and industry among all well-disposed employees of this Department.

Each promotion in the Department ought to be hereafter in itself a declaration that the person advanced in rank and salary has a superior record for merit and efficiency, and is capable of a higher grade of service, and therefore entitled to an increase of compensation.

THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

The Classified Service is defective, owing to the arbitrary advance in the rank and pay of clerks, without requiring a higher grade of service or any increase of skill or intelligence. Thus we find inequities in compensation. One clerk may be drawing \$1,800 per annum because he is in the \$1,800 class, and yet doing only the work adapted to a person in the \$840 class. These inequalities of compensation are, perhaps, due more to the appropriation acts creating statutory positions than they are to the law creating the United States Civil Service Commission, or to the rules and regulations which that Commission has adopted.

An obvious method of rectifying this injustice is to be found in making the appropriations *in gross* for the pay of the clerical force of each Department, and leaving the head thereof to determine, from the character and quality of the service required, how much each clerk shall be paid. In all great business concerns—mercantile, financial, and manufacturing—compensation depends upon the quality and character of the service, and the promptness and fidelity with which it is rendered. There can be no good reason urged against the Government of the United States securing efficient services in the same manner that they are secured by the successful business interests of the country. No one can take charge of a Department of the Government, and of his own volition employ servants of mediocre ability or inefficient, except at the cost of his own reputation and much loss to the public service and public purse.

In the Department of Agriculture there are 87 employees who came in after examination and certification from the eligible lists by the United States Civil Service Commission. But there have been 638 persons placed in the Classified Service of the Department of Agriculture, by Presidential orders. Of that number, 118 were ordered in by President Arthur; by President Cleveland during his former administration, 90 at one time and 116 at another; while President Harrison, by his order of January 5, 1893, placed 314 persons in the Classified Service of the Department of Agriculture. So that there have been placed upon its pay rolls 725 persons in the Classified Service.

The erroneous impression that a clerk in the Classified Service is protected, or that he has any vested right in an office, so as not to be amenable to higher authority because of delinquencies or malperformance of duty, seems to be quite generally entertained, and especially by those who have come into the service through "an order" rather than by a rigid examination. That this is not true, and that tenure of office in any Department depends upon industry, fidelity, and promptness, ought to be italicized in the daily routine of duties by all those having authority; and it should be understood that personal merit and efficiency alone, rather than any extraneous influence, can secure and hold promotions in the public service.

It is further suggested that, in the interest of an efficient service, the Civil Service Commission should provide a noncompetitive examination for any employees of a Department whom the head thereof shall select from those placed in the Classified Service by a Presidential order, and that in the case of non-certification by the Civil Service Commission after being thus examined such employees should be dropped from the rolls.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE.

The first United States Commissioner of Patents, Henry L. Ellsworth, in the year 1836 conceived the idea of distributing new and improved

varieties of seed among the farmers of the United States, and from that time he patriotically procured the seed and distributed it at his own expense until the year 1839, when, upon his recommendation, Congress appropriated \$1,000, to be taken from the Patent Office funds, for the purpose of collecting and distributing rare and improved varieties of seeds, and prosecuting agricultural investigations and procuring agricultural statistics. And from this small beginning, fifty-four years ago, the Seed Division of the Department of Agriculture has grown to its present unwieldy, unnecessary, and extravagant proportions; so that in the year 1892 there was appropriated the sum of \$135,400 for the purpose of purchasing seeds, bulbs, and cuttings for gratuitous distribution.

In 1891 the seeds purchased cost, in round numbers, \$40,000, while the labor and expenses of putting them up and distributing them alone cost the Department \$50,675.75. If there ever was a good reason for the original purchase of new and improved varieties of seeds for gratuitous distribution there is certainly now no valid reason for the purchase and distribution of ordinary seeds, bulbs, and cuttings which are common in all the States and Territories, and easily obtainable at low prices by the people generally. This is particularly true since the establishment of an experiment station in each State and Territory. These stations, by their very character and name, are the proper agencies to experiment with and test new varieties. Each station is presumed to be in charge of a director, of such scientific agricultural training and so well informed as to the requirements of soil, climate, and other environments, that he is especially qualified to make the tests to determine the value of each kind. From the first appropriation down to the last, the Government of the United States has expended in seed distribution the sum of \$3,101,600, an average during fifty-three years of \$58,520.75 each year.

The dimensions of this distribution of seeds by legislation and legislators are made visible in the light of the fact that for this calendar year enough cabbage seed has thus been sent out to plant 19,200 acres, a sufficient quantity of beans to plant 4,000 acres, of beets enough to plant 2,500 acres, of sweet-corn to plant 7,800 acres, together with enough cucumber seed for 2,025 acres, enough musk and watermelon seed to plant 2,675 acres; and that, altogether, this Department has sent out, in more than nine millions of packages, a sufficient amount of flower and vegetable seeds to plant 89,596 acres of land.

That this popular dissemination is regarded altogether as a gratuity, and not of any appreciable advantage, is proved by the failure of any general recognition of benefits by those who have received the packages, notwithstanding the fact that the instructions of the Department require them to report results.

In view of the above facts, this enormous expenditure, without compensatory benefits, ought to be abolished. Therefore, looking to its final abolition, more than \$100,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30,

1895, has been stricken from the estimate for this purpose, and the \$35,000 estimated ought to be confined strictly to the purchase of new and improved varieties, and even these ought to be distributed only through experiment stations. Thus seed will be tested and found valuable or otherwise. After the test has been completed by the experiment station the propagation of the useful varieties and the rejection of the valueless should be left to the common sense of the people, who will have been informed as to local value and adaptability by the experiment station bulletins. An experiment is simply a test. It determines that a thing is of value or that it is worthless. There can be no experiment in perpetuity, and this illustrates the fallacy of purchasing and distributing, year after year, the ordinary varieties of turnip, cabbage, celery, and other seeds.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, there were paid out by the Department of Agriculture, directly for seeds, \$66,548.61; and the remainder of the appropriation of \$130,000 was absorbed in the cost of putting them into packages and delivering them for distribution. And to the above operating expenses of the Seed Division there must be added its fixed charges in the form of statutory salaries, amounting to \$13,520, and this swells the annual expenditure to \$143,520. The number of packages of seed distributed by the Department for the year 1892 was 7,700,000, and they cost 2 cents apiece, while the average cost of the 9,000,000 packages of seed distributed during the present fiscal year is 1 cent and 4 mills per package.

Out of the appropriation made for seed distribution for the year ending June 30, 1894, after all the above-detailed work of purchasing and distributing, there will be more than \$20,000 covered back into the Treasury of the United States.

The following is a comparative statement of seeds purchased in 1892-'93 and 1893-'94, showing an increase in the quantity of seed obtained for each dollar expended during this year, a saving having been effected and an increase in quantity secured in each variety purchased:

Seeds purchased in fiscal years 1893 and 1894.

	Corn.	Cotton.	Beans.	Peas.	Vegetable seed.	Flower seed.	Miscellaneous.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
1893-'94	2,400	600	2,000	3,030	135,635	1,905	165
1892-'93	2,175	531	1,940	2,800	98,366	1,582	.....
Increase ..	225	49	60	230	37,269	323	165

Percentage of increase in quantities purchased in 1893-'94 over 1892-'93.

Corn .....	.09 $\frac{2}{3}$
Cotton .....	.08 $\frac{1}{3}$
Beans .....	.03
Peas.....	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vegetable seeds.....	.27
Flower seeds .....	.17

Cost of seed.

Total cost of seeds for 1892-'93.....	\$66,022.59
Total cost of seeds for 1893-'94.....	54,617.10
Saving to the Government.....	11,405.49

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

The amount appropriated for this Bureau for the current fiscal year is \$850,000; the estimate for the ensuing year is \$700,000.

TEXAS FEVER REGULATIONS.

The regulations of 1892 have been enforced during 1893, with slight modifications exempting certain counties in North Carolina, Virginia, and Arkansas from quarantine regulations. The results have been very satisfactory. The large stock yards of the country have kept free from infection. Occasional local outbreaks have been largely such as could have been effectually guarded against by the owners of the affected cattle. The efficiency of control would be greatly increased by an amendment to the law imposing a penalty for violation of the regulations promulgated by the Department, by railroad companies transporting infected cattle.

EXPORT CATTLE INSPECTED.

The total number of inspections made during the past fiscal year was 611,542. Only one-tenth of the cattle tagged were rejected as not in proper condition for export. The exports of live cattle show a falling off of about 25 per cent from the preceding year—a falling off which occurred entirely in the last half of the year, and which seems to have been due to an increase in the price of American export cattle.

VESSEL INSPECTION.

Bureau inspection of cattle-carrying vessels has resulted in a continual reduction in the percentage of losses of animals at sea. The percentage of loss in 1891 was $1\frac{2}{3}$ per cent; in 1892, seven-eighths of 1 per cent, and for 1893, forty-seven hundredths, or less than one-half of 1 per cent.

INSPECTION OF IMPORT ANIMALS.

The total number of animals arriving from Canada during the year and inspected by Bureau officers was 462,092. The total number of animals imported from transatlantic countries was 1,297. No contagious diseases were found among the imported animals. But it is essential that a law should be enacted providing for the inspection of horses imported into this country, because they are subject to several contagious diseases, one of which (not indigenous to this country) has already been introduced by importation, which will involve for its eradication a considerable outlay of money.

INSPECTION OF AMERICAN CATTLE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

It is deemed wise to continue this inspection, to learn the condition in which American cattle arrive, the extent of losses at sea, and to investigate the alleged cases of pleuro-pneumonia reported by British inspectors. Such allegations have been made in the cases of fifty-four animals during the year. The diagnosis has in each case been pronounced incorrect by the inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and the history of these animals, traced through the record, has clearly shown that no contagious disease existed where the animals had been raised and fed, or where they could have been exposed in transit.

CONTAGIOUS PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

No case of this disease having been discovered in this country since March 25, 1892, and a careful inspection having been maintained for twelve months thereafter, sufficient to furnish evidence which would remove all apprehension on the part of our own people, and be accepted as perfectly conclusive by foreign governments, it was deemed safe and judicious, on April 1 of this year, to dismiss the force engaged in this inspection.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The meat inspection has continued as prescribed in the regulations of March 25, 1891. The extent of the microscopical inspection has, however, been greatly reduced, the intention being to confine it rigidly to products intended for direct export to countries exacting the same. On the other hand, the inspection of all animals, both before and after slaughter, intended for export and for interstate trade, has been insisted upon and regulations regarding this inspection were issued September 13, 1893. So far as the microscopic inspection extends it has been made more thorough by insisting upon a double inspection in order to secure perfectly reliable results.

EXPORTS OF INSPECTED PORK.

During the year ending June 30, 1892, exports of inspected pork aggregated 38,152,874 pounds. For the year ending June 30, 1893, they aggregated but 20,677,410 pounds. Exports to countries directly requiring inspection were for 1892, 22,025,698 pounds, and for 1893, 8,659,758 pounds. The falling off in this export trade was not confined, however, to inspected pork, the total quantity exported for 1892 being 665,490,616 pounds, while in 1893 it was only 527,308,695 pounds. The decrease is partially accounted for by the high prices of pork in this country throughout 1893. The microscopic inspection cost the Government $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the value of meat sold to the countries which demanded that inspection; and a comparison between the amount of meat so inspected and sold in 1892 to those countries and the amount sold to them in 1893 shows that microscopic inspection has not increased our foreign sales and that it does not pay.

ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION.

Existing law does not adequately provide for the authoritative and effectual destruction of condemned carcasses. Better provision for this purpose is rendered all the more necessary by the extension of the inspection already referred to. In the present law there is nothing which prevents the marketing of the carcasses of animals condemned by the Department, in the State where the animal is killed, nor can the Department follow such diseased carcasses, in the local market, to prevent their being shipped and sold outside of the State. The public can be properly protected against the use of such meat only through some legislation compelling the immediate destruction of any animal or carcass condemned by United States inspectors.

TUBERCULOSIS.

While contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle has been successfully eradicated, the cattle of the country are still afflicted with tuberculosis, a disease widespread and more dangerous to human life than pleuro-pneumonia. It is essential that the Bureau of Animal Industry should undertake without delay measures looking to its control. Investigations have been made during the past year as to the means of its communication and the method of its correct diagnosis. Much progress has been made in this direction by the studies of the Division of Animal Pathology. The work must now be extended, in coöperation with local authorities, until the danger to human life has been reduced to a minimum.

MALADIE DU COÏT.

The inspectors of the Bureau have been remarkably successful in combating a disease of the horse known as dourine or maladie du coït, of which an extensive outbreak occurred during the last year in Nebraska and South Dakota.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION OF INSPECTORS.

In this connection it is recommended that hereafter each applicant for the position of inspector or assistant inspector in the Bureau of Animal Industry be required, as a condition precedent to his appointment, to exhibit to the United States Civil Service Commission his diploma from an established, regular, and reputable veterinary college, and then submit to such an examination in veterinary science as that Commission may prescribe; and no one failing to pass that examination shall be eligible to either of the afore-named positions. And, furthermore, it is advised that all the inspectors now in the service be required to pass through the same ordeal, namely, to show their diplomas and submit to a civil service examination.

DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY.

The amount appropriated for this division for the current fiscal year is \$29,800, which amount remains unchanged in the estimates for the ensuing year.

Satisfactory experiments with remedies against the spread of the hop plant-louse have been made in Oregon and Washington. Considerable damage has been reported in several sections by a destructive grasshopper of nonmigratory form. A bulletin was widely circulated containing remedial suggestions, which resulted in prompt measures being taken and much damage averted. Arrangements have been made for an investigation, by a resident of Japan, of insects injurious to agriculture in that country, particularly of those which would be likely to be introduced into this country. A request was made recently, by the State board of Massachusetts, that the Secretary of Agriculture should further the efforts of the board in getting Congressional appropriations to aid them in fighting the gypsy moth. There did not, however, seem to be sufficient justification for such assistance, and it was accordingly refused. At the same time the Department cheerfully tenders all legitimate coöperation in the work, and is ready, as in the past, to give the board the benefit of its best efforts and experience.

Reports of occurrences of the pernicious scale at Charlottesville, Va., have reached the Department. This is the first appearance of this insect on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and calls for prompt educational coöperation on the part of this Department, and this has accordingly been freely tendered. The Entomologist, Prof. Riley, strongly recommends, as part of the work for this fiscal year, an attempt to introduce the Caprifig insect from Smyrna into California; and to introduce from Ceylon the giant bee of India; therefore, the interested attention of fruit-growers in southern California, and of bee-keepers in the several States is directed in a special manner to these suggestions.

DIVISION OF ORNITHOLOGY AND MAMMALOLOGY.

The amount appropriated for this division for the current fiscal year is \$27,360, which amount remains unchanged in the estimates for the ensuing year.

The efforts of this division have been directed toward completing investigations begun several years ago, and the preparations of results for publication. Two economic bulletins have been published—Hawks and Owls of the United States, and Prairie Ground Squirrels of the Mississippi Valley. These last probably cause more injury to crops in the United States than any other mammals except the pocket gophers. Many maps were prepared showing a detailed geographical distribution of mammals and birds. The United States is practically divided into a definite number of belts or zones, each one characterized by the pres-

ence of certain animals and plants, thus intimating what normal agricultural products each zone is best fitted to produce. The division is engaged in tracing these various zones across the continent, and in the preparation of large scale maps showing boundaries in different colors. These maps will illustrate to the farmer the location of his farm with reference to the life zone in which it lies, thus giving him a key to the crops most likely to succeed. Biological surveys begun in 1889 have been continued the present season and carried across the State of Wyoming. Other field work has been instituted in California, Oregon, Utah, Nevada, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado, with special reference to the determination of the northern boundary of the zone known as the Upper Sonoran. The report of the Death Valley Expedition has been published, and the bulletin on the Common Crow is now ready for the printer.

DIVISION OF BOTANY.

The sum appropriated for this division for the current fiscal year is \$38,600; the estimated expenditures for the next year are \$33,600.

During the present year the series of forage experiments, both in the subarid lands of the West and in the humid region of the Gulf States, have been concluded and final reports on them are now in preparation. The importance of the results attained in the experimental cultivation of crops without irrigation, at Garden City, Kans., has been more accentuated during the present season than ever before. The wheat and Indian corn crop of western Kansas and adjacent regions for the present season has been, as is well known, almost a total failure, so much so indeed that in many quarters not enough grain has been produced to suffice for next year's sowing. In the midst of these conditions the Jerusalem corn on the experiment farm has now a good stand and a luxuriant growth, promising a yield of 20 to 40 bushels per acre. This product is an admirable substitute for Indian corn, and from present experience in feeding, it promises to be quite as palatable to stock. In the forage experiments Hungarian brome has been demonstrated to be clearly superior to all other forage plants thus far tried in the subarid regions. With a rainfall from January 1 to September 1 of 8 inches (more than half of which fell during the month of July) this grass produced a crop of hay, estimated at one ton per acre, greedily eaten by stock and of high nutritive value.

For the future work of the Division of Botany there are contemplated, in addition to a continuation of the present work of the division, certain lines of investigation in connection with the herbarium, for which there is urgent demand. One such line of work is the maintenance of a seed collection to contain seeds of all weeds and cultivated plants, as well as those of our wild species which are eaten by birds and animals. Such a collection in the hands of an expert is required

to enable the Department to answer inquiries regarding the purity of seeds put on the market by dealers, the detection of weed seeds in grain samples, the identification of the vegetable contents of bird-stomachs, the detection of adulterations in many commercial products, and other questions of a similar nature. In other lines also it is proposed to develop and make use of the economic side of the herbarium, taking up botanical work, with which State experiment stations are not in a position to deal.

A card catalogue of the botanical library of the Department of Agriculture has been completed, to which are now being added titles of all botanical works accessible in the other libraries of Washington. Several collectors have been employed during the season, confining their work principally to the arid and subarid portions of the West.

DIVISION OF VEGETABLE PATHOLOGY.

The sum appropriated for this division for the current fiscal year is \$25,600; this sum remains unchanged in the estimates for next year.

The work of this division has been divided about equally between the laboratory and the field. In the laboratory a number of diseases affecting fruits, grains, and other useful plants have been studied. The field work has covered improvement of machinery used in spraying, the determination of the proper time or times for applying fungicides, and the trial of substances known or supposed to have fungicidal value. Another important branch of this work is the improvement of cultural methods with a view of preventing diseases, thereby enabling plants to be grown to the highest state of perfection.

The scattered nature of the literature on fungicides has made it desirable to bring together in convenient shape all possible information on the subject. With this object in view more than 1,500 foreign and domestic references were secured during the year, 700 of which have been consulted in the original, and critically reviewed. This matter, together with the published and unpublished data of the division, will form the basis of a bulletin that will include a discussion of the chemistry and toxicology of the more important fungicides, together with a critical résumé of the facts bearing on the fungicidal value of the various substances now employed as remedies for plant diseases.

The diseases of citrous fruits and other subtropical plants have been studied during the year by two assistants stationed in Florida. The horticulturists of that State have greatly aided the investigations by their hearty support. Several orange-growers have given parts of their groves for experiments, and the citizens of Eustis have erected a six-room, one-story laboratory, and given it to the division for its exclusive use. This has very materially aided in enabling the appropriation available to be applied wholly to the purchase of the actual means of study, and to meeting the expenses of field experiments. A plat of 2 acres lying near the laboratory has been established as an experimental

garden. The laboratory was furnished early last spring, and since then the studies of the various diseases of citrous fruits have been pushed as rapidly as possible.

There are four principal diseases of the orange and lemon now being investigated. They cause an aggregate annual loss of fully \$250,000. All of these maladies are of an obscure nature, but it is claimed that the investigations already made have thrown very considerable light on three of them and render an intelligent trial of remedies possible. The fourth disease, the orange blight, although one of the most destructive, is still very imperfectly understood, but it is hoped that the greatly increased facilities afforded by the laboratory will render it possible to discover the cause and the remedy for the disease.

The causes affecting the fruitfulness of pears and apples have been made the subject of further study. The important discovery, made incidentally while investigating the effects of the transmission of disease germs through the flowers by bees and other insects, that many of our common varieties of pears are incapable of self-fertilization, was pointed out last year. At the same time attention was also called to the fact that this discovery explained why large blocks of single varieties of pears often failed to bear satisfactory crops, even though the flowers were abundant and all other conditions excepting those insuring cross-fertilization were present. In order to obtain additional evidence on this point, the experiments made in 1892 were repeated the past season, the work being carried on at Rochester, N. Y., and Parry, N. J. The results of this work verify the conclusions obtained in previous years, showing that to insure the highest fruitfulness pear and apple orchards should consist of mixed varieties. Where large blocks of pears have failed to fruit through lack of cross-fertilization the trouble may be remedied by top-grafting with a different variety to supply the necessary pollen. A bulletin containing a full account of the work, together with the results obtained, is now ready for the printer.

The work in California has been continued along practically the same lines as in previous years. The vine disease has been made the subject of special study, and, in addition, several maladies of other fruits have been under investigation. The rust of prune leaves, a very troublesome disease in some sections, has been successfully combated by spraying. The blighting or blasting of grape flowers, commonly known as coulure, has been studied in the northern part of the State. This trouble, which is often due to constitutional defects in the vine, frequently causes the loss of the entire crop. During the year a series of experiments in crossing and hybridizing the vine was carried on in the hope that by this means varieties free from coulure might be obtained.

The year has brought to a close the experiments with fertilizers for the prevention and cure of peach yellows. This work, covering a period of four years, was carried on in the heart of the great peach region of

the Maryland and Delaware peninsula. The results, which have been published in full in Bulletin No. 4 of this division, show, it is claimed, conclusively, that the disease can not be prevented or cured by applying to the soil any of the well-known plant foods. Thousands of dollars have been spent by growers every year upon fertilizers and other so-called remedies of a similar nature, and it is believed the results of the investigations made by the division will result beneficially in checking useless expenditure. Since the completion of the fertilizer work the special agent in charge of the investigations has been able to devote more time to laboratory researches into the causes of the disease. Laboratory investigations and field experiments, having in view the discovery of a natural means of infection, have also been under way. So far yellows is only known to be communicated by budding, but all the facts at hand indicate that the disease may have the power of spreading in other ways.

The experiments in the treatment of wheat rust, begun in 1891, have been continued; the results of the first season's work, covering the treatment of seed and soil separately and combined, spraying the plants at various intervals, etc., were published in the early part of the year. During the past season the work was wholly confined to spraying the plants, it having been shown by the previous year's labors that the seed and soil treatments were worthless, so far as the prevention of rust was concerned.

DIVISION OF POMOLOGY.

The sum appropriated for this division for the current fiscal year is \$11,300; this sum remains unchanged in the estimates for next year.

The work of this division has included and concluded the collection of fruit models and edible nuts, which has been on exhibition at the World's Fair during the summer. The importance of the subjects illustrated and the measure of success attained have justified the labor applied. Nearly 1,000 models of fruits, comprising 625 varieties, and more than 300 packages of wild and cultivated nuts, compose the collection. If provision is made for the gradual and judicious enlargement of this collection it may afford a means of determining the range of climatic variation in our cultivated fruits.

The economic work has included the identification of specimens sent by growers for that purpose. The collection of models, in addition to its scientific value, has been found an effective help in the work, and it is believed that the accuracy and reliability of this branch of the work of the division is increasing. An examination of the office records shows that about three-fourths of the specimens sent for this purpose have been scientifically identified. During the year more than one hundred new varieties not previously described have been received for examination, and have been reported on as to their value for propagation and introduction.

The preparation of reports for publication on the culture of different fruits has been intermittently continued. Current work is urgent and imperative, owing to the perishable nature of the specimens received and the importance of immediate and full replies to inquiries. The bulletin on nut culture is ready for publication; that on small fruits is well under way, and the tabulation of replies to the circulars on apple culture, of which several thousand were sent to apple-growers during two previous years, has commenced.

The preparation of the revised catalogue of American fruits has been continued, this duty having been entrusted to a properly qualified special agent. It is believed that the work can be completed during the coming year. The monograph on the grape yet remains unpublished.

DIVISION OF GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

The sum appropriated for this division for the current fiscal year is \$34,000; the estimated expenditures for next year are \$32,000.

This division is charged with the care of the thirty-five acres of grounds of the Department. It has supervision also of the glass structures, which cover a space of about three-fourths of an acre and are well filled with plants. A considerable area under glass is devoted to the propagation and growth of plants for distribution throughout the United States and for exchange with foreign countries. The superintendent determines any questions relative to practical horticulture, floriculture, fruit-growing interests, and economic gardening and garden architecture that may be submitted to the Department.

The following plants were distributed during the past year: Strawberries, 30,409; grapes, native and foreign, 15,000; olives, 2,734; camphor, 2,696; figs, 3,000; miscellaneous, consisting in part of oranges, currants, loquats, vanilla, black pepper, and various semitropical plants, 2,875; tea, 2,690; coffee, 710; raspberries, 422; and pineapples, 576. In all, upwards of 60,000 plants.

Applications for plants are often bewildering, enumerating plants indigenous in all the zones of the globe, embracing the most northern and the most tropical of species, to be tested perhaps in localities where but few of them could live, and of such extensive variety that no single plant establishment in the world could furnish them. Requests of this kind involve considerable explanatory correspondence which can not be avoided. And while an effort is made to meet all reasonable demands in this direction, the Department exercises discrimination as to the kinds of plants sent out, availing itself of the experience gained by testing the hardiness and other qualities of plants previous to their distribution.

In the Southern States, where many species of semitropical plants may be successfully cultivated, a great desire is manifested to experiment with crops the culture of which has not hitherto become general. This desire increases proportionately as a knowledge of the benefits to

be derived from diversified culture grows. There is much inquiry as to the olive and the fig; and of these good collections are maintained, and many thousands are annually propagated and sent to regions best fitted for their growth.

DIVISION OF FORESTRY.

The amount appropriated for this division for the current fiscal year is \$27,820; the estimate for the ensuing year is \$29,820.

The condition of the forestry industry in this country still remains markedly unsatisfactory. Under our present system the efforts of the Forestry Division of this Department are restricted to purely educational work, and this has been carried on for over fifteen years without perceptibly abating wasteful lumbering and destructive fires, which are destroying our primitive forest supplies and inflicting permanent injury upon the lumber interests and seriously menacing agriculture. With all due allowance for the absence of verifiable statistics, it may be safely asserted that the yearly wood consumption in the United States is twice as great as our estimated forest area is capable of producing annually. In this connection it must be noted that the Forestry Division has not been sufficiently endowed to undertake the task of collecting reliable statistics as to the consumption and growth of wood material and the prospects of supply and demand, which should form the basis of a wise government policy. Meantime supplies are waning and proofs are accumulating of the malign influence of deforestation.

The policy of setting aside forest reservations from the public domain—a policy far too long delayed but now happily inaugurated and applying to a total area of 17,000,000 acres—should be followed by a well-considered supervision of the same, and the remaining timber lands on the public domain should be withdrawn from disposal. Without forests to take care of or power to shape the forest policy of the country, his Department can only suggest plans for a more rational treatment of our forest resources.

In the absence of appropriations justifying statistical inquiry, attention was turned to the scientific side of the forestry problem by this division. The main expenditure of funds has been in the investigation of the timbers of the United States, as to their strength and mechanical properties, when grown under varying climate and in different soils. This work has been carried out, so far, in a way which has elicited favorable comment from competent critics at home and abroad. The investigation of the long-leaf pine demonstrates that the bleeding of this tree for turpentine is not injurious to the quality of its timber. This discovery has enhanced the value of the forests so treated in the Southern States by several million dollars. Legislation is furthermore earnestly recommended which shall preserve forest reservations and provide for a rational disposal of ripe timber, on Government lands, similar to that contemplated by House bill No. 119, Fifty-third Congress, amendment of section 24.

While recognizing the differences between our system and that of European countries which are successfully applying methods of forest administration inapplicable to the United States, we must, nevertheless, turn to those that have made forest administration a success for suggestions, and the Republic of Switzerland is commended as furnishing the most practical economic data in this particular.

It is not inappropriate to call attention to an act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1891, and to suggest further legislation, if it be deemed necessary, to properly construe section 24 of that act, which authorizes the President of the United States to "set apart and reserve, in any State or Territory having public land bearing forests, *in* any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservations and the limits thereof."

Members of the American Forestry Association, and all other citizens interested in the conservation of woodlands and the reforestation of denuded areas of lands not suitable to tillage, will be pleased to read in "Dankleman's Zeitschrift, September, 1893," the deserved compliment which the reviewer of the United States timber examination work (instituted by B. E. Fernow, in charge of forestry interests) has unreservedly awarded this Department. The judgment of Mr. Fernow's work in this division, in his scientific investigation of the several varieties of timber, as to strength, durability, and general utility, in relation to the conditions of growth, is all the more valuable because the gentleman who gives it, is himself in charge of forestry work of a similar character for the Prussian Government. And it is, therefore, a matter of congratulation, among all those who realize the importance of forestry work in the United States, to read the following unequivocal and merited commendation of the work of this division in the Agricultural Department:

This plan of work is as remarkable for its scope as for consistent pursuit of an eminently practical result. Although Germany has accomplished a great deal in some directions of this field, especially in investigating the laws of growth and wood structure, we are yet far from having such a comprehensive and indispensable knowledge even of our most important timbers. We must admit, with a certain sense of humiliation, that the Americans show us what it is we really ought to know, and that they have already by far surpassed us in the elaborate organization for these investigations.

If, in less than a decade, Americans have in a forestry specialty surpassed Germany, why can not we a generation hence rejoice in the most efficient forestry system of the world? And can the result be reached in a popular government through other than educational institutions, beginning with the common schools? And to initiate a tree-conserving and tree-planting crusade that shall be efficient and benignant will be the constant aim of this Department.

OFFICE OF FIBER INVESTIGATIONS.

The appropriation for this division for the current fiscal year is \$5,000.

Interesting experiments in the culture of flax have been made the present season under direction of the Department in the State of Washington. Results have been equally as satisfactory as in the case of flax experiments in Oregon in 1891. The excellence of the straw, as shown in the samples received, promises well for the future of the flax industry. The importance of its development in our own country is indicated in the steady decline in flax production abroad, which in time must lead to a large increase in the price of flax and linen products imported. Flax grown in Minnesota in the past year and manufactured for this Department in one of the largest mills in the East was declared by experts preferable to the same grade of imported flax. Inventions in the line of labor-saving machinery in flax culture have been stimulated by the prominence given to flax-growing in the past few years by this Department. No opportunity has as yet been afforded to test these machines practically and pronounce upon their economic merits.

In connection with our flax industry, the United States consul-general at Frankfort, Germany, recently presented a report containing facts full of interest to our flax-producers. He states that during the year 1892 Germany imported over 60,000 tons of raw flax fiber, which was utilized by thirteen large spinneries. Over 55,000 tons came from Russia, which country, it seems, also exports largely to England and Belgium, indicating a demand for the raw fiber in these countries. Germany admits this product free of duty; and owing to the differences on the question of the tariff existing between Germany and Russia, the consul pertinently suggests the possibility of the flax-seed growers of the United States, who now throw away immense quantities of the straw, utilizing it by taking the trouble necessary to save and prepare it for export. It is more than probable that in certain sections of this country, and at the expense of a little time and trouble, the flax straw now wasted may be so saved as to compete with the Russian flax straw in the markets of Germany, England, and Belgium.

The interest in ramie continues and the cultivation of jute is attracting a great deal of attention. The possibility of the production of these fibers in certain sections has been demonstrated, but further experiment is needed to settle the question of cost of production and machinery for cleaning. As an evidence of the value of the bulletins issued from this office upon the fiber question, it may be stated that some of them have been published privately, others by State legislation, while one has been translated into Spanish and republished in South America.

DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY.

The amount appropriated for this division for the current fiscal year is \$59,000; the amount estimated as required for the ensuing year, \$12,000.

DOMESTIC SUGAR. PRODUCTION.

The work in connection with sugar-beet production during the past year almost proves the adaptability of vast sections of this country for this branch of modern agriculture. For the first time in this country a crop of sugar beets has been grown from domestic seed produced under the most rigid scientific culture. That crop has been highly satisfactory. The continuance of experiments with sugar beets is recommended by the chief of this division in order to verify the opinions, which, in his judgment, are already justifiably formed. The experiments in sorghum sugar may, it is believed, be discontinued, the results of experiments already made leaving apparently nothing more for the Federal Government to undertake. A stage is now reached when individual enterprise can and should take advantage of what the Department has accomplished.

Experiments with the sugar cane in Florida seem to justify the expectation that the latitude and climate of the lower portion of that peninsula are adapted to the production of a cane that will compete successfully with the Cuban variety. Further experiments seem to be necessary to determine whether any deficiency in the soil may be economically supplied, and for this reason their continuance for another year is recommended on the advice of Prof. Wiley, chief of the division.

INVESTIGATION OF FOOD ADULTERATIONS.

Results of investigations directly invite the recommendation that whenever food preservatives are used in the preparation of canned goods the fact should be stated on the can, leaving the responsibility of consumption to rest upon the purchaser. In the absence of a law controlling the manufacture of adulterated commodities and leaving the investigation of samples to the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, it has been concluded to limit the investigation to samples offered by purchasers or consumers, thus avoiding any unjust discrimination between the manufacturers of edible commodities.

SOIL INVESTIGATIONS.

An investigation into the chemical character of different typical soils of the United States is desirable. It will determine the best manner of analyses and teach their practical utility. The sum of \$3,000 has, therefore, been estimated for the ensuing fiscal year "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake a special investigation of the different typical soils of the United States to determine their chemical character, their physical properties, and especially the nature of the nitrifying organisms which they contain."

DIVISION OF MICROSCOPY.

The appropriation for this division for the current fiscal year is \$6,700; the estimate for the ensuing year is \$7,300.

Supplying information to farmers and others in relation to the culture of mushrooms has occupied the attention of the division the past year. The principal work of the division for the coming year will be the investigation of the cotton of various countries, ascertaining the relative length, elasticity, tensile strength, and diameter of fiber. It is claimed that a discovery has recently been made in this division regarding the crystallization of the glycerides of fatty acids, particularly of the medical and edible seed oils by which it is believed that adulterations of seed oils will hereafter be more easily detected.

It is probable that in the near future the work now assigned to this division can be divided between the Divisions of Botany and Vegetable Pathology, and its accomplishment provided for by only slightly increasing the appropriations of these divisions.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

The appropriation for this Office for the current fiscal year is \$25,000; and the same sum is estimated for next year.

The principal work of the Director of the Office of Experiment Stations and his assistants is the examination of the work of agricultural experiment stations in the United States and other countries, and the collection and publication of data regarding investigations for the information of station workers and those interested in the colleges of agriculture. The wide extent of agricultural research is shown by the fact that there are now 320 experiment stations in operation in the different countries of the world, and the number and importance of the publications issued by them are increasing. The task of keeping thoroughly informed of their work and of supplying information regarding them is a formidable one.

Twenty-three documents, aggregating nearly 2,000 pages, have been issued from the Office during the past year, including the fourth volume of the Experiment Station Record, which contains abstracts from 321 reports of American stations; 71 publications of this Department, and 190 abstracts from foreign works. Leading foreign specialists have contributed résumés to this volume. Its index is practical, and extends to the work of agricultural experiments throughout the world for the current year.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF FOODS FOR MAN.

Investigations as to food values in this country have thus far related almost exclusively to improvements in the kinds and culture of crops and to their use as food for domestic animals. It is both desirable and practical that questions relating to the use of our agricultural products

as food for man should also be considered. A suggestive article submitted by Mr. Edward Atkinson, regarding the establishment of food laboratories in connection with the experiment stations for this purpose, was recently published by this Department.

The work of collating information regarding the methods and results of such food investigations at home and abroad has already been undertaken by this Department. This information will serve as a basis for further studies by such stations as have the proper equipment of men and resources for this work. None others should attempt it. In furtherance of this line of inquiry an appropriation of \$10,000 has been recommended "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report upon the nutritive value of the various articles and commodities used for human food, with special suggestions of full, wholesome, and edible rations, less wasteful and more economical than those in common use, \$10,000; and he is hereby authorized to require, free of charge to him from such agricultural experiment stations as he may select, services in the chemical analysis of such food material to an amount in cost from any one station [of] not exceeding \$500."

OFFICE OF IRRIGATION INQUIRY.

The appropriation for this division for the current fiscal year is \$6,000; the estimate for the ensuing year is \$8,000.

The final report, in four parts, of the work of this office upon artesian and underflow investigation, was brought to a conclusion and printed last year. Since then the division has collected and published an abstract of all the important laws of the several States and Territories on irrigation and water rights. This publication has been issued as Bulletin No. 1 of this division.

The division has continued the collection of methods and results of irrigation, as practiced successfully in the States and Territories of the arid regions. This work will be continued and extended to cover the simplest method of accurate water measurement, the proper quantity of water needed for each kind of crop raised, and an investigation into the adaptability of the best mechanical appliances for the purposes of the irrigation farmer.

GOOD ROADS.

The Fifty-second Congress made an appropriation for the purpose of investigating practical methods for the improvement of the public roads of the United States, and in accordance with that enactment, Gen. Roy Stone, of New York, recognized as a superior civil engineer, and thoroughly identified with the popular movement toward the improvement of the highways in the several States, has been placed in charge of the inquiry. It will be thoroughly pursued in the direction indicated by Congress, but it is too early to deduce any conclusions as to possible results. Necessarily some months must elapse

before a sufficient volume of evidence from each of the several States can be obtained upon which to base any intelligent report as to possibilities or probabilities in road improvements. In any event, it seems now that the only efficient service which the Department can render to the people in this regard will be in the collection and distribution of practical knowledge and suggestions. Therefore, for the ensuing year the same sum (\$10,000) is estimated as needed to continue the investigation, if Congress deems it expedient or desirable.

DIVISION OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

This division prepared for the World's Fair an extensive exhibit of original drawings and paintings of illustrations which have appeared in the publications of this Department during the past fifteen years; it also exhibited the different methods employed in reproducing our illustrations—wood-engraving, photo process, and chromo-lithography. During the year the division completed 503 plates of illustrations, containing upward of 900 figures; 107 of these plates were water-color paintings, 30 of which were of large size. These illustrations represent work for twelve divisions of the Department, and include also the special work for the exhibit at the Fair. The work has been satisfactory, and covers every line of illustrative art. In the interest of efficiency and economy a reorganization in the working force of the division has been recommended, looking to increased efficiency at a reduced cost.

DIVISION OF RECORDS AND EDITING.

The appropriation for this division for the current fiscal year is \$6,300; the estimate for the ensuing year is \$8,500.

During the first nine months of the current year the division of records and editing handled sixty-six publications, representing nearly 5,000 printed pages, exclusive of maps, charts, circulars, reprints, and publications issued by the Weather Bureau from its own printing office. Reprints have been ordered during this period of twenty-six publications, and the cost of the printing as charged or estimated for by the Public Printer has been for the nine months \$43,229.14. Of publications printed by order of Congress, prepared in the Department and handled in this division, there have been, in addition to the above, four publications aggregating 1,223 pages, and the whole number of copies of these several publications aggregate over 2,627,000. Estimates of cost of publications, now in the hands of the Public Printer, but incomplete, aggregate over \$6,000.

The enormous amount of printing devolving upon the Department, and the great increase thereof during the past four or five years, shows conclusively that the vicious principle of promiscuous free distribution of publications must be abandoned, and only a certain limited number thereof furnished free to libraries and educational institutions, and the remainder sold at a moderate price. The Secretary of Agriculture

should be authorized to dispose of the plates to publishers, under suitable restrictions as to prices to be charged, such sale to confer copyright privileges upon the purchaser.

It should be stated that the yearly average cost of the printing and binding for this Department, exclusive of the Annual Report of the Secretary, the Annual Report of the Weather Bureau, and the Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and of such other bulletins or reports as may be ordered by special resolutions of Congress, is about \$80,000.

DOCUMENT AND FOLDING ROOM.

The appropriation for this division for the current fiscal year is \$10,460; the estimate for the ensuing year is \$11,000.

Just as the farmer may properly plow, carefully cultivate, and successfully mature a bountiful harvest, and then lose the results of all his labor by having no proper places in which to garner them, so the Department of Agriculture, no matter how efficiently its various divisions may have made their investigations, nor how promptly they may have been published, may become absolutely useless if its educational and didactic documents are not skillfully folded and with celerity sent out to the general public. As an almanac ten years old is valueless for the practical purposes of to-day, so many of the bulletins upon specialties connected with agriculture, pomology, and the Bureau of Animal Industry, are comparatively useless to the people unless placed in their hands with the utmost dispatch.

In view of these facts, the force in the Document and Folding Room has been thoroughly reorganized, and it is now so systematized that a citizen calling there and inquiring for any publication ever issued by the Department of Agriculture, can secure the same (if any copies are remaining) without delay. Hereafter each publication will be circulated as soon as it is issued, and no delay will be tolerated and no distribution deferred. The gentleman in charge of the Document and Folding Room was selected exclusively because he had been foreman in a trade circular addressing company for many years, and under his immediate supervision a large force had been employed, which each month mailed millions of documents to the public.

THE AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY.

The appropriation for the library for the current fiscal year is \$3,000; the estimate for the ensuing year is \$6,000.

Even those who are the most sensitive as to the invasion of the economic domain by statutes admit that in the proper protection of property, liberty, and life, a government should in every practicable manner facilitate the education of its citizens. Therefore the estimates for the purchase of useful books for the library of the Department of Agriculture have been increased for this year \$3,000.

Two copies of every volume copyrighted in the United States are, under existing law, placed with the Librarian of Congress. Therefore he has duplicates of each work upon agriculture thus far copyrighted in the United States. It is suggested that Congress enact that its librarian transfer to the library of this Department one copy of each of the works bearing upon agriculture, horticulture, forestry, pomology, botany, and kindred topics now in his possession or that may come into his hands hereafter under copyright law. This would, without additional cost to the Government, and much to the depletion of the present inutility of duplicate books in the Congressional Library, add a great many valuable volumes to the agricultural literature of this Department.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The World's Fair at Chicago was an exhibit of the civilization of all the centuries condensed. In a single illuminated volume it presented the fancies, the facts, the aspirations, and the achievements of humanity since it began a civilized career.

Under the direction of the Hon. Edwin Willits, who will in the near future, as Assistant Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, report thereon, this Department made a most complete and useful exhibit in each of the specialties represented by its several divisions. It is expected that the property belonging to this Department, which has been on exhibition at Chicago during the past summer, will be restored to its proper place before the 1st day of January, 1894. The \$148,000 allotted to this Department for the purpose of making its exhibit at the World's Fair will have been nearly exhausted when the expense of repacking and returning shall have been liquidated, though it is possible that there may remain a few thousand dollars to be covered back into the Treasury of the United States.

MORE ROOM.

The Department of Agriculture has with surprising speed outgrown the domicile allotted to it at birth. More room in better buildings, with fire-proof apartments, is sorely needed. The Division of Botany has collections of plants and herbariums of a value of \$150,000, and in case of their destruction they could not be replaced even at that cost.

The Division of Forestry has likewise a valuable assortment of tested woods for which there is no parallel in the world. This also, in case of conflagration, would be quickly and totally lost.

The Bureau of Animal Industry, in its laboratory and elsewhere, has a vast volume of valuable veterinary material which is in practical use for the illustrations and verifications in animal pathology from day to day. It has cost, besides large pecuniary outlay, years of patient research by the best trained veterinarians and investigators of bacteriology. Its loss to the animal industry of the country could not be

repaired in a decade, not even with a government treasury to stimulate speed in the work of restitution.

But it is needless to enumerate the values entrusted to each division which—from Entomology to that of Disbursements and Accounts—are the result of diligent study and years of practical labor and trained experience. The Department is, from its museum to its garret, crowded with useful, beautiful, rare, and valuable results of the scientific labors which have been persistently pursued during the last twenty-five years by learned chiefs in its several divisions.

In view of the foregoing facts stands the demand for new buildings ample to accommodate safely the Department of this time and the developed Department of a century not yet born. And yet no appropriation for a commodious and permanent home in which to locate this Department can be reasonably asked in a period of depressed business and diminished revenue. But plans and specifications for a properly devised and durably constructed building or buildings might possibly be provided—in the interest of economy—at no distant day.

WEATHER BUREAU.

The appropriations for this Bureau for the current fiscal year aggregate \$951,100; the estimated expenditures for the ensuing year amount to \$854,223.06.

During the past year the work of the Weather Bureau has been carried on with improved efficiency and economy. The reduction in cost of maintenance is nearly 10 per cent. The estimates for the fiscal year have been correspondingly reduced, with the confident expectation that, while more economically administered, the service will continue to improve in usefulness. A general reorganization of the Bureau has been partially effected. It is intended to modify expenses and magnify the value of the service to agriculture, commerce, and the people at large.

FORECASTS.

The attention of the employees of the Weather Bureau has been fixed more strongly than ever before upon the work of forecasting as the primary duty of the Bureau to the public. The former Forecast Room, Telegraph Division, and River and Flood Room have been consolidated in the Forecast Division and placed in charge of the assistant chief of the Bureau, Maj. H. H. C. Dunwoody, of the U. S. Army. The superintendence of the Wind Signal Display Stations and of the Lake Marine Section has also been intrusted to this division. The staff of forecast officials has been assigned to this division, and during the months in which they are not on official forecast duty they are required to make daily, for practice, complete forecasts from the a. m. map, employing the remainder of their time in the investigation and preparation of reports upon practical meteorological problems. It is expected that

these reports, several of which have been completed, will be of great value as practical aids to forecasting.

The system of giving each of the local forecast officials in the service a two months' course of instruction at this office in the preparation of the charts in use here and in making forecasts for the whole country, for practice, has been continued.

Arrangements have been made with the Light-House Board and the Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service whereby the keepers of light-houses and life-saving stations on the Atlantic coast will telegraph this Bureau during the hurricane season the occurrence of heavy ocean swells or other signs of the approach of hurricanes to our coast, these officials being exceptionally well located for this purpose. During the hurricane that struck our Southern coast in the latter part of August, 1893, a report of a heavy ocean swell off Tybee Island, forwarded by telegraph by the observer at Savannah, was the earliest intimation of its approach.

The River and Flood Service has been reorganized by putting the making of the forecasts of river stages and changes in the hands of experienced observers at the principal river stations, assigning to each one to forecast a section of the river, or rivers, in his vicinity. These observers are furnished with all the available data of the rivers during previous floods, and directed to carefully study the same. They receive daily telegraphic reports of the stages of the rivers and amount of rainfall throughout their sections. These reports with their own experience and rules of practical value in river forecasting will, it is thought, enable them to make more precise predictions than were made under the old system.

The efficiency of the storm-warning system on the Great Lakes has been increased by the establishment of six display stations, and decided progress has been made in the work of ascertaining and charting the set of the lake currents. A very large number of bottles have been floated during this season for this purpose, and a preliminary current chart has been prepared and is in process of publication.

The investigation of the meteorological conditions that prevail over the Great Lakes has also been greatly extended. Over one hundred new voluntary observers have been secured from among the masters of lake vessels. The collection of the data in relation to the currents and meteorology of the Great Lakes has entailed very little expense upon the Government. It will prove of great value to the lake marine.

In making telegraph contracts for the fiscal year a reduction of about 15 per cent was obtained on rates for the Weather Bureau. The construction of lines of telegraph and submarine cables from Alpena, Mich., to Thunder Bay and Middle Island, in Lake Huron, as authorized by act of Congress, was completed July 13, 1893, and both lines were put into operation on the day following. These lines aggregate about 25 miles of land lines and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of cable.

Authority has been given for extensive general repairs to the line from Port Angeles to Tatoosh Island, Wash., and the line from Astoria, Oregon, to Fort Canby, Wash., and to that from Norfolk, Va., to Hatteras, N. C. This work, now well under way, will enhance the efficiency of these important lines.

The submarine-telegraph cable between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, Virginia, was broken and otherwise injured during the month of January, 1893. Efforts to recover the broken ends proved fruitless, and the cable itself was of little or no value to this service, and it was therefore legally disposed of last July. The construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Titusville, Fla., to Jupiter, Fla., renders the maintenance of the Weather Bureau telegraph line between those points needless. It will, consequently, be disposed of according to law.

THE DAILY WEATHER MAP.

The daily weather map is now issued at 72 stations of the Weather Bureau outside of Washington, D. C. The average issue is about 8,000 copies, or about two and a half million copies annually; a slight increase over last year. These figures by no means express the demand, which has grown to such proportions that it has sorely taxed the capabilities of the station force and the store of supplies. As a means of distributing forecasts and weather conditions the map is superior to any before devised. In its present form, however, it does not reach the multitude. An ideal system of distributing information collected by the Bureau would place the daily weather map in the hands of the general public at an early hour through the medium of the daily press. It is believed that efforts should be directed towards the reproduction of a legible map in the daily papers. It should contain the forecasts and other climatological data of importance to each community in which it is published. Efforts in this direction have been made heretofore, and with great success, for a limited period; but they have been spasmodic.

Newspaper rivalry aided in the reproduction, and also sometimes caused its discontinuance. Recent efforts to secure the publication of the maps in daily metropolitan prints seem to indicate that if the publication could be made exclusive, instead of general, some arrangement of value to the people might be consummated. But a monopoly for the reception of useful information from the Government of the United States can hardly be tolerated even in thought. How, then, shall the daily forecasts be best utilized for and by the American people? Can they be so utilized by the Government supplying stereotypes at all the points where forecast maps are now published?

ADMINISTRATIVE WORK.

Material changes have been made in the methods of work of the central office. Executive work heretofore performed in a separate

division of the office has been placed under the personal supervision of the chief clerk, in addition to his other duties. Work not executive has been subdivided and assigned to other divisions. These changes have been conducive to the prompt and systematic handling of business.

An increased number of high-grade salaries is needed to reward employees for faithful service and experience. At present it frequently happens that an employee, specially experienced in a particular class of work, can be promoted only by a transfer to other and untried duties, with the further disadvantage that the vacancy thus created must be filled by a new and inexperienced man. The regular classified observing force of the Bureau consists of twenty-seven local forecast officials, at \$1,500 each per annum, and two hundred and seventy-six observers and assistants, at salaries ranging from \$600 to \$1,400 per annum. The number of local forecast officials is limited by law and the present number is below that needed. There is a constantly increasing demand for the services of these officials and the Chief of the Bureau earnestly recommends an increase in their number.

There has been made recently a readjustment and equalization of salaries of the general observing force, substituting for the complicated unclassified pay account incident to former military rank a classification more in harmony with the civil branch of the public service. Owing to the limited appropriation, this task was a difficult one. It has finally been satisfactorily accomplished and instead of forty-two grades or more, as under the old system, there are now but nine.

There are now in operation 159 regular paid observing stations. Two new stations were established during the current year and nine were discontinued.

PUBLICATIONS.

Several important and valuable publications have been issued by the Bureau during the current year, including: A Summary of International Meteorological Observations, by Maj. H. H. C. Dunwoody, U. S. Army, assistant chief of the Bureau; Report of the First Annual Meeting of the American Association of State Weather Services coöperating with the Weather Bureau; A Report on the Climatology of the Cotton Plant, by Prof. P. H. Mell; A Report on the Forecasting of Thunder Storms during the Summer of 1892, by Inspector N. B. Conger; and The Climate of Chicago, by Prof. Henry A. Hazen.

The publication of the Monthly Review has continued throughout the year. Its purpose is the tabulation of current observations, enabling the officials of the Bureau and others to preserve and discuss the meteorological conditions that obtain from month to month. It also supplies a means of acknowledging the reports of some 2,500 voluntary observers, to each of whom a copy of the Review is furnished.

STATE WEATHER SERVICE.

The State Weather Service Division supervises forty-two State Weather Services, covering the whole of the United States except Alaska. It also establishes and supervises all voluntary observations and forecast display stations, and the services in the cotton, sugar, and rice regions, and publishes the National Weather Crop Bulletin. The 2,500 voluntary observers forward copies of their records to the central stations of their respective local services for use in the preparation of the reviews published monthly. Many of these State reviews are of a highly creditable character and valuable in determining the climatic characteristics of the various States and Territories. For distributing weather forecasts and special warnings all available means have been utilized, and, while the number of stations supplied at Government expense by telegraph or telephone has been materially decreased during the year, the number of those to which forecasts, etc., are furnished at little or no cost has been largely augmented.

Full forecasts are now received at 1,622 stations, a reduction of 200 during the year; but nearly 5,000 places received them gratuitously, an increase of over 1,000 in the same period. Plans now being perfected will, it is believed, increase the number of stations receiving forecasts without expense to the Government by 1,500 to 2,000 in the near future. A number of railroad companies are effectively coöperating with the Bureau in the distribution of forecasts by telegraph. It is believed that during the coming year it will be possible to extend the system to every community having interests to be benefited.

Observations of temperature and rainfall are daily collected by telegraph from 118 Southern stations, divided into twelve areas, the center of each area being selected with special reference to its cotton, sugar, and rice interests.

The National Weather Crop Bulletin is issued in Washington weekly during the periods of planting, growth, and maturing, and shows the temperature and rainfall for the week and season compared with averages for former years. The Bulletin also shows the crop and weather conditions of the previous seven days in each State or district. These statements are condensed from reports from over 6,000 special correspondents. The full text of the Bulletin is telegraphed by the press associations, and receives wide circulation. The State Weather Services, with the exception of Nevada, issue local weather crop bulletins, similar in character to the National Bulletin. Arrangements have recently been carried out for the public display of the Weather Crop Bulletin in about 130 towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants.

RECORDS.

A system of checks upon the accuracy of each observer is maintained, beginning with the telegraphic reports received twice daily by

the translator. Later, when the manuscript observations are received, they are subjected to a further examination. It is gratifying to report that, with a few exceptions, the work has been highly creditable.

Several hundred transcripts of records of meteorological observations have been made during the year, for use as evidence in courts of law; especially in cases relating to the transportation of perishable goods. The increasing demand for climatological data, bearing upon an infinite variety of subjects, bears testimony to the increasing confidence of the public in the work of the Bureau. A special climatological report, embracing the result of observations made during the calendar years 1891 and 1892, has been compiled, and is now in press. The report contains much new climatological data of interest and value.

INSTRUMENTS.

The mechanical excellence and efficiency of our instruments steadily improves, and, as they attain greater perfection, so the accuracy of the data obtained will be increased. The barometers now in use at stations are, it is believed, in better general condition than ever before. The new, standard pattern anemometer with aluminum cups is replacing the old style of anemometer at stations as fast as possible, and every effort is made to obtain accurate records of wind velocity.

The policy of loaning meteorological instruments to voluntary observers and others to render reports therefrom has added greatly to the work and usefulness of this division without additional expense. This wide distribution of instruments is no doubt productive of great good to the general public aside from the value of the observations themselves, for every observing person who examines our standard Weather Bureau instruments and methods of observation is taught a higher appreciation of accurate results and what constitutes a first-class instrument.

The most important instrument developed during the past year is the improved normal barograph, which has been in operation and on exhibition at the Columbian Exposition.

This division has devoted much time during the year to the preparation and installation of the Weather Bureau exhibit at the World's Fair. Many favorable comments were made in reference to this exhibit, not only by many prominent and professional men of our own country, but also by distinguished scientific visitors from abroad.

METEOROLOGICAL CONGRESS AT CHICAGO.

The official international congress of meteorologists, which it was hoped would be held in Washington in August, was held at Chicago, August 21-24. Papers of great importance were presented from the leading meteorologists of the world, which the Bureau has undertaken to publish.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

There seems to be necessity for a closer coöperation with the weather service of Mexico, and to that end the chief of the Weather Bureau reports arrangements with the director of the central meteorological observatory, Sr. Mariano de la Barceña, for an international exchange of telegrams on terms similar to those in operation between the United States and Canada. The Mexican service is willing to deliver without expense, to our agent at the nearest point, certain information and receive in exchange from us certain data.

The need of full telegraphic reports from the Bahamas was clearly shown very recently by the disastrous hurricane of August 28. It is believed that if the matter were officially presented to the Government of that colony the importance of an interchange of meteorological information would meet with favorable response.

This service continues to send daily cablegrams to the French Meteorological Bureau at Paris, containing marine data obtained from the logs of incoming vessels, the position of areas of highest and lowest pressure in the United States, and data from two selected stations in the Canadian maritime provinces.

A more efficient and satisfactory distribution of railway forecasts could be made if the postal clerks on mail trains were intrusted with the display of signals and made responsible therefor. This would require very little time on the part of the clerks, and the expense to the Weather Bureau would be reduced to a minimum.

STATISTICS.

The Division of Statistics discharges duties distinct from each of the other divisions of the Department, and yet, directly or indirectly, illustrates the value and character of the labors of each of them, as the report of its chief thoroughly demonstrates. Its work touches all that relates to the economics of agriculture. Upon it devolves the duty to watch and report the conditions throughout the entire country likely to affect the growing crops, and also to observe in foreign countries which compete with us agricultural resources, conditions, and possibilities.

The purpose of its monthly reports is primarily to keep the farmers informed, as approximately as possible, of all matters having any influence upon the world's markets in which their products find sale. Its publications relate especially to the commercial side of farming—that is, to the purchase of material, the selling of crops, and all intermediate exchanges between the producer and the consumer. A monthly report upon rates of railroad and water transportation, and a monthly report upon the conditions of the principal crops of the United States are required by law, which also provides that the said report issue on the tenth day of each month.

It is of profound importance and vital concern to the farmers of the United States, who represent nearly one-half of our population, and of direct interest to the whole country, that the work of this division be efficiently performed and that the information it has gathered be promptly diffused. Earnest efforts will be directed to the attainment of the highest standard of efficiency on the part of this division in the performance of these arduous duties.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, attained the enormous figure of eight hundred million dollars, in round numbers; being 78.7 per cent of our total exports. In the fiscal year following, this aggregate was greatly reduced, but nevertheless attained the very respectable figure of six hundred and fifteen millions, being 74.1 per cent of all American commodities exported. The value of the foreign markets to our farmers and to the entire population of the United States can, therefore, hardly be overestimated.

At present a review of our agricultural exports, with special reference to their destination, will show that in almost every line the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland absorbs by far the largest proportion. A few figures, showing exports of our principal agricultural products, will emphasize this very clearly.

Of cattle, the total exports aggregated in value, for 1892, thirty-five million dollars, of which Great Britain took thirty-four millions; and in 1893, twenty-six millions, of which the same country took considerably over twenty-five millions.

Of beef products of all kinds, our total exports for 1892 exceeded in value thirty-one million dollars, of which twenty-five millions went to Great Britain; and in 1893, twenty-eight million dollars, of which Great Britain took twenty-four millions.

Of pork products, the total exports for 1892 aggregated in value eighty-five million dollars, of which Great Britain took forty-seven millions; and in 1893, eighty-four millions, of which Great Britain took fifty-three millions.

Nearly the same average proportions prevail in breadstuffs and minor products, while in cotton they are even more conspicuous.

Our total exports of corn for 1892 were forty-one million dollars, of which twenty millions went to Great Britain; and in 1893, twenty-four millions, of which nine millions went to Great Britain.

Our total exports of wheat for 1892 were valued at one hundred and sixty-one million dollars; of this, Great Britain paid sixty-eight millions. For 1893 the total exports of wheat were of the value of ninety-three million dollars; Great Britain took of this fifty-eight millions.

Of wheat flour, the total exports for 1892 were seventy-five million dollars; to Great Britain, forty-seven millions. In 1893 the total exports

were about the same as for 1892, while Great Britain took forty-eight millions.

The total exports of cotton for 1892 were two hundred and fifty-eight million dollars; to Great Britain one hundred and forty-six millions. In 1893 the exports of cotton were valued at one hundred and eighty-eight million dollars; to Great Britain were sent ninety-nine millions.

These figures prove not only how large a proportion of our total agricultural exports find their way to Great Britain and Ireland, but also how very large a proportion of our total agricultural exports is made up of a comparatively few leading crops. It must not be forgotten that in the universal competition for enlarged trade constant efforts are being made, and will continue to be made, by other countries producing a surplus of agricultural products, to wrest from us the supremacy we now hold in supplying Great Britain and a few other countries that are not self-providing in such products; that many of these other countries are British colonies, and that, except as regards cotton, there are none of which we enjoy the practical monopoly. Moreover, we have been for many years pursuing a policy tending to deter the various nations of the world from becoming our customers, and, like the fertility of the soil, trade once lost or diverted is most difficult to regain, calling for a long period of careful management to atone for the consequences of even a short period of careless management. This is conclusively shown in the effects of the prohibitory laws passed in Germany and France and in some other European countries against our pork products, and maintained in force for about a decade.

Although these were repealed two years ago, and in spite of all the advertising given to the American hog by the discussions preliminary to repeal, we are still very far from having regained the trade in pork products which we had with Germany and France prior to the enforcement of their prohibitory laws. The lesson gained from the above facts and figures is, that the people of this country are to be much benefited by the diversification of agricultural exports, and their entrance to all the countries of the globe which it is in our power to supply with any product the varied soil and climate of this vast country will enable us to grow at a profit. The extraordinary fluctuations in the prices of the crops composing our principal exports are often caused by the concentration of demand in comparatively few markets. This still further teaches the necessity of widening the foreign markets for our agricultural products.

To overcome impediments to trade the plan of sending agents into Germany, Sweden, and other European countries to tell foreigners the value of Indian corn as human food was inaugurated. A reference to the export of corn before the commercial propaganda from the United States began their itineracy, and to the amount being exported at the present time, may be of value and suggestive.

The missionary labors in the food-consuming fields of Europe of the special agents of this Department, which the law provides for, have been extended, so that a thorough inquiry is being prosecuted as to why American meats are partially excluded; why American tobacco is not more demanded; why American wheat flour can not be more generally marketed in Europe; why cranberries are not sold there; why American wines are not called for, and why Europeans generally should not be consumers of American canned goods?

Some time hence a further report from the two agents of this Department in Europe now seeking markets for American products may help to solve the economic problems presented. But in case no solution comes from that source, the reason of the virtual closing of the markets for American products in some parts of the Old World may possibly be attributed to the high tariff duties upon all products and commodities which foreigners desire to sell in the markets of the United States. And thus the question will again be presented to the American mind: "Can any country shut *out* the commodities and products of other nations without shutting *in* a value equal to that of the things shut out?"

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS.

A review of our agricultural exports prompts a consideration of our agricultural imports. This reveals a large value in our imports of agricultural products. The question then comes up whether some, perhaps much, of this great total of annual agricultural imports, aggregating in value some three hundred and fifty millions of dollars, ought not to be produced upon our own soil, in proximity to those of our own markets, where this immense demand exists? And the truth is, it could and should be so grown.

The time will surely come when, under the favorable conditions of soil and climate which this country possesses, a very large share of agricultural products now imported will be raised by American farmers. Our large imports of hides, fruits, nuts, and wines, aggregating an average of over sixty millions of dollars annually, could all be produced in this country. A considerable share of the fibers, including wool and silk, and, no doubt, a large portion of the tobacco now imported, could also be produced in the United States. This is true, likewise, of sugar. Thus the overproduction of certain staples, the demand for which fluctuates greatly, might be avoided, and our farmers be benefited by a larger number of available subsidiary crops. This also would increase the variety of our agricultural supplies in foreign markets and multiply the markets themselves.

These important considerations are sincerely commended to the attention of all who, either individually or in association, directly or indirectly, are engaged in the work of agricultural education. For

upon them rests the responsibility of leading the way for progressive agriculture. All persons engaged in the work of agricultural education and experiment must hold steadily in view the inexorable economic facts that affect the production and disposal of agricultural products. American farmers must produce what the world wants. And the unrelenting truth that the relation of supply to demand is the sole regulator of value and that it applies with equal force to all the products of the farm and of the factory ought to be engraved upon the memory and reflected in the judgment and the plans of every farmer in the Union.

THE AGRICULTURAL DOMAIN.

There are in the United States more than six millions of farms. Upon them dwell more than thirty millions of the population of this Republic. Those farm dwellers furnish more than 74 per cent of the value of the exports of this country. This Department is, therefore, intended to be charged with great responsibilities and grave duties touching interests intimately associated with the lives, prosperity, and happiness of the whole people. And, as every citizen understands perfectly well that no architecture, no edifice, however symmetrical, beautiful, and perfect its superstructure, can be permanent and enduring except its foundations be solidly and well laid; so everybody knows that the successful perpetuation of the industrial activities of the American people is based, and possible only, upon an intelligent and fecund agriculture.

Promises of improved services to the farming interests by the Department in future, and even the recommendations of useful innovations relating to the detail of the work which confronts it, have been withheld, in view of the statements already made as to its undefined duties, powers, and possibilities. A year from this time, it is hoped, after consultation with the Congressional committees and other representative forces which are endeavoring to educationally develop and define duties for this Department, that useful progress in the right paths may be truthfully reported.

Respectfully submitted.

J. STERLING MORTON

Secretary

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

	Page
Agriculture, Secretary of, report of	28
Agricultural products.....	29
exports.....	29
statistics.....	30
experiment stations.....	30
seeds, too many distributed.....	31
Arbitration between Argentine Republic and Brazil	5
of international differences.....	11
Ambassadors, grade of foreign envoys raised to	14
Army, reorganization of, recommended.....	18
Attorney-General, report of.....	20
Bering Sea awards.....	8
Blount, Hon. James H., mission of, to Hawaii.....	37
Brazil, domestic hostilities in	1
Chickamauga, national park at.....	19
Chile, convention between, and the United States.....	6
Chinese, deportation of	6, 7
registration of.....	6
Civil-Service reform, benefits of.....	31
Claims of American citizens against Spain.....	11
Consular service, laws relating to	14
Copyright laws extended to Denmark.....	14
Denmark, copyright laws extended to	14
Economy in public expenditures, recommended.....	32
Entangling alliances, impolicy of.....	11
Extradition treaty with Norway.....	10
Russia.....	10
Fee system, in U. S. courts, discouraged	20
Foreign relations of United States	5
with Argentine Republic.....	5
Brazil.....	5
Chile.....	6
China.....	7
Costa Rica.....	7
French Republic.....	8, 9
Germany.....	8
Great Britain.....	8
Haiti.....	8
Hawaii.....	13, 35-48
Mexico.....	9
Nicaragua.....	10
Samoa.....	10, 11
Spain.....	11
Turkey.....	12
.....	22
Free delivery in postal service	6
Geary law, for deportation of Chinese.....	19
Gettysburg battlefield.....	17
Government bonds, laws relating to.....	11
Great Britain favors international arbitration	35-48
Hawaii, special message in relation to.....	35, 46
annexation treaty.....	38, 39
of, favored by U. S. minister.....	38, 39

	Page.
Hawaii, Blount, Hon. James H., mission of, to	37
Provisional Government of	36-46
due to armed invasion by United States.....	44, 45
U. S. forces landed in	42
Queen of, protest of	43
Minister Willis's instructions in regard to	48
Immigration	17
Income tax indorsed	34
Indians, condition of	26
education of	27
Legation asylum, vexatious question of	6
Liberia, Republic of	9
Military information, bureau of	20
Militia, State	18
Monetary conference	17
Money, amount of, in circulation	15
Money-order offices	22
National banks	16
Navy, Secretary of, report of	23
new vessels for	24
Nicaragua Canal Company	10
Ordnance, manufacture of	19
Pension rolls	25
frauds	25
Postal receipts, deficiency in	21
Postmaster-General, report of	21
Precious metals, coinage of	16
production of	16
Quarantine, national, importance of	17
Railway Mail Service	23
Receipts and expenditures of the Government	15
Samoa, disturbance in	10
<i>Santa Maria</i> , reproduced caravel	11
Seacoast defenses	19
Silver dollars, number coined	15
Silver, purchase of	15
purchase law, repeal of	16
Slave trade, suppression of	7
Sugar bounty, sum paid for	15
Tariff reform, recommended	33, 34
War Department	18
West Point, Military Academy at	19

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Report of	49
Alien contract labor law	68
Appropriations required for 1895	53
made by Congress from 1886 to 1891	136
Banks, national	57-59
Bonds, purchase and redemption of on account of sinking fund	120-126
6 per cents, issued to Pacific railways	127
United States, received and issued by Secretary of Treasury from 1892 to 1893	162
Buildings, public	83
Circulation, amount of money in	128-135
Coast and Geodetic Survey	81-83
Chinese, exclusion of	68
registration of	68
Coinage of precious metals	54, 55
gold	54, 55
silver	54, 55
Commerce, foreign of the United States	60, 61
increase of	61
Customs administration	61-63
laws, amendments advised	62
revenues, expense of collecting	63
Debt, public, statement of	107-116
analysis of	117, 118

	Page.
Disbursements, statement of, for 1892.....	138-140
for quarter ending September 30, 1893.....	141
by assistant treasurers.....	150-154
District of Columbia.....	83, 84
Engraving and printing.....	66
Expenditures, increase of.....	51
for fiscal year 1893.....	49
1894, estimated.....	53
1895, estimated.....	53
from 1789 to 1893.....	146-149
Exports of gold, increase of.....	60
silver, increase of.....	60
merchandise.....	60
Exposition, World's Columbian.....	85
Gold, imports and exports of.....	60
coinage of.....	54
production of.....	56
use of, in the arts.....	56
Imports compared with 1892.....	60
of gold.....	60
silver.....	60
merchandise.....	60
Immigration.....	66, 67
decrease in.....	66
laws, remedial effect of.....	67
Indians, liabilities of United States to.....	155-160
Internal revenue.....	64
receipts from.....	64
cost of collecting.....	65
Laws, alien contract labor.....	68
Liabilities of United States to Indians.....	155-160
Light-House Service.....	77, 78
Life-Saving Service.....	79
Number of stations.....	79
new stations completed.....	79
Loans and currency.....	56
Loans, issued and redeemed, statement of.....	119
Marine-Hospital Service.....	69-73
Mint service, earnings and expenses of.....	55
Metals, precious, coinage of.....	54-56
imports of.....	55
exports of.....	55
production of.....	56
use of, in the arts.....	65
Money, amount of, in Treasury and circulation.....	128-135
National banks.....	57-59
Navigation, tonnage of United States.....	75-77
Pacific railroads.....	85-91
Public buildings.....	83
debt, statement of.....	107-116
analysis of.....	117, 118
Receipts, net, for fiscal year, 1893.....	137
quarter ending September 30, 1893.....	141
from 1789 to 1893.....	142-145
assistant treasurers.....	150-154
Revenue-Cutter Service.....	73-75
Revenue, internal, receipts from.....	64
cost of collecting.....	64
laws, revision of.....	99-106
Revenues for fiscal year 1893.....	49
1894, estimated.....	53
1895, estimated.....	53
Securities, United States, received during 1893.....	161
Silver, coinage of.....	54-56
exports of.....	55
imports of.....	55
production of.....	55
use of, in the arts.....	56
Sinking fund, purchases for, statement of.....	120-126

	Page.
South Carolina, sea islands of, relief for.....	72
Spirits, distilled, produced.....	64
Steamboat Inspection Service.....	80, 81
Sugar bounty, amount of, for 1893.....	65
Treasury, condition of.....	91-96
World's Columbian Exposition.....	85

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer, United States, report of.....	163
Balance, free available, diminution of.....	163
statement of.....	163
Customs duties, kinds of money paid in.....	166
Gold certificates, percentage of, paid for customs duties.....	166
danger of, to Treasury.....	164
amount of, in Treasury since 1878.....	164
reserve, decrease of.....	164
Notes, United States, redemption of, demanded.....	164
Silver coin, percentage of, paid for customs duties.....	166
certificates, percentage of, paid for customs duties.....	166
Treasury, condition of.....	164

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

Report of.....	167
Coins, foreign, value of.....	181-189
Coinage of gold.....	169
silver.....	169-173
Foreign coins, value of.....	181-189
Gold, coinage of.....	169
deposits of, in mints and assay offices.....	167, 168
deposits of, decrease of.....	167
product of.....	179
used in industrial arts.....	179
world's coinage.....	180
Monetary systems of the world.....	176-178
conference, at Brussels.....	189-191
Money, approximate stocks of, in principal countries of the world, aggregate and per capita.....	176-178
Per capita distribution of the money of the world.....	176-178
Precious metals, imports and exports of.....	174
used in industrial arts.....	179
product of.....	179
Silver, deposits of.....	167
product of.....	179
coinage of.....	169-173
seigniorage on.....	174
purchase of.....	167, 168, 170
course of value during 1893.....	170, 171
from 1848 to 1893.....	171-173
depreciation of, cause of.....	171-173
dollars, circulation of.....	173
world's coinage.....	180

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Report of.....	192
Banks, national, condition of.....	192-199
number organized in 1893.....	192, 193
suspended in 1893.....	192
charters extended in 1893.....	192
shrinkage of resources.....	194
liabilities.....	194
suspension of.....	196-199
other than national.....	195
suspension of.....	199
Clearing house and loan certificates.....	200
Money, contraction of volume of.....	195
lawful reserve of banks.....	201

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

	Page.
Letter of, concerning increased tax on distilled spirits	261-264
Report of	206
Bounty on sugar	211
Beet-sugar factories	217-219
Chinese, registration of	209
Collections for fiscal year	206
Distilled spirits, consumption of	208
materials used in producing	210
quantity in United States October 1, 1893	212
Distilleries, number of registered and operated	210
stock fed at	211
Oleomargarine, tax on	212
product of	212
receipts from	213
recognized article of food	213
Receipts from internal revenue for past eight years	206
for past two years	217
Spirits, distilled, consumption of	208
materials used in producing	210
quantity in United States	212
Sugar, bounty on	214
paid in 1893	216
last two fiscal years	217
cost of paying	214
producers of, licensed, in 1892	215
1893	215
applied for license for 1891	215
production of, for fiscal year 1893	217
from cane	217
beets	217, 218
sorghum	217, 219
maple, estimated production of	217
crops of the world	220

THE REGISTER.

Report of	221
-----------------	-----

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

Report of	221-224
Customs districts, reorganization recommended	224
Fees, abolition of, recommended	224

FIRST AUDITOR.

Report of	224-240
Accounts adjusted by	224-235
Receipts	224
Disbursements	224-235
Summary of work	236-238
Comparative statement of business from 1861 to 1893	239, 240

SECOND AUDITOR.

Report of	241-245
-----------------	---------

THIRD AUDITOR.

Report of	246-248
-----------------	---------

FOURTH AUDITOR.

Report of	249
-----------------	-----

FIFTH AUDITOR.

Report of	250-252
-----------------	---------

SIXTH AUDITOR.

Report of	253-255
-----------------	---------

SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENT.

Report of	255-261
-----------------	---------

SECRETARY OF WAR.

	Page.
Report of.....	265-298
Academy, Military, at West Point, conduct of.....	287
Appropriations, expenditures, and estimates.....	265
Arlington, memorial bridge at, recommended.....	294
Armories and arsenals.....	281, 282
Army, operations of.....	267
strength of.....	268-269
distribution of.....	270
education of.....	285
reorganization of, desirable.....	268
period of enlistment in, discussed.....	277
Arsenals and armories.....	281, 282
Battlefield at Gettysburg, preservation of.....	294
Cemeteries, national.....	294
Chattanooga and Chickamauga National Park.....	295
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park.....	295
Defense of seacoast, discussed.....	275-277
Disabled Volunteers, Home for.....	292
Education of the Army.....	285
Enlistment in the Army, period of, discussed.....	272
Expenditures, appropriations, and estimates.....	265
for fiscal year 1893.....	266
Exposition, World's Columbian.....	293
Gettysburg battlefield, preservation of.....	294
Guns, siege and field, manufacture of.....	275
Home, Soldiers, the.....	291
National, for Disabled Volunteers.....	292
Indian hostilities, peace unbroken by.....	267
warfare, virtually at end.....	267
Mexico, authorities of, commend U. S. troops.....	269
Mexican border, raids of outlaws on, suppressed.....	267
Military Academy, at West Point.....	271
conduct of.....	287
schools and colleges, advantage of.....	288
Militia, State, obligation of Federal Government to.....	290
geographical distribution of.....	291
Monuments—Logan, Sheridan, Hancock, Sherman.....	296
National cemeteries.....	294
Park, Chickamauga and Chattanooga.....	295
Operations of the Army.....	267
Park, National, Chickamauga and Chattanooga.....	295
Record and pension office, work of.....	296
calamity at.....	297
report of chief of.....	344, 347
Records, war, publication of.....	298
Rifle, the new magazine, discussed.....	274
Rivers and harbors, improvement of.....	284
Schools and colleges, military.....	288
Seacoast, defense of, discussed.....	275-282
plans for the year.....	277
guns for.....	278-280
sites and emplacements.....	279
expenditures during year.....	280
Signal Corps, the.....	289
Soldiers' Home, the.....	291
War records, publication of.....	298
West Point, Military Academy at.....	271
World's Columbian Exposition.....	293

MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING THE ARMY.

Report of.....	299-304
Army, instruction and discipline in.....	300
staff of.....	303
Artillery, reorganization of.....	300
Barracks and quarters.....	300, 301
Education, military.....	301
Enlistment, term of.....	302

	Page.
Fortification and armament.....	300
Important services of Army.....	299
Indian soldiers.....	301
Infantry, reorganization of.....	300
Mexico, neutrality laws with, maintained.....	299
Military education.....	301
Recruiting service.....	303
Staff of Army.....	303

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Reports of.....	304-310
Desertion from Army.....	304, 305
Discharges from the Army.....	305
Fraudulent enlistments.....	306
Indian enlistments.....	308
Military colleges.....	309
Reenlistments.....	306, 307
Recruiting service.....	307

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

Report of.....	310-312
----------------	---------

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Report of.....	312-320
Ambulances, improved.....	313
Antietam battlefield.....	319
Arlington Park, inaccessibility of.....	318
Battlefield at Antietam.....	319
Gettysburg.....	319
Cemeteries, national.....	317
Clothing.....	312
irregularities of cut and make.....	313
Equipage.....	312
Fort Myer, water supply of.....	315
Gettysburg, battlefield at.....	319
Horses, superiority of.....	313
Messes and mess halls, consolidated.....	315
Military posts.....	314
nomenclature of.....	316
National cemeteries.....	317
Records.....	320
Regular supplies.....	314

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Report of.....	320-325
National cemeteries.....	320-325

SURGEON-GENERAL.

Report of.....	325-335
Army, health of.....	327
special diseases in.....	329
Army Medical Museum.....	325

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

Report of.....	335-344
Balloons, military.....	338
Harbor defenses, cables for.....	343
Heliograph practice, extended.....	342
Military telegraph lines.....	335-337
balloons.....	338
signaling.....	339
Signal equipments.....	340
Target ranges.....	342
Telegraph lines, military.....	335-337
flying.....	338
practical operations of.....	338
World's Columbian Exposition.....	343

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE.

	Page.
Report of chief of.....	344-347
Index-record card work.....	346
Disaster at Tenth-street building.....	347

WAR RECORDS.

Report of board of publication.....	348
-------------------------------------	-----

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Report of board of commissioners.....	349
---------------------------------------	-----

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

Report of the board of visitors.....	350-362
Report of superintendent.....	362-366
Academic departments.....	362
Appointments and examinations.....	352
Armament and equipment.....	353
Band.....	364
Buildings, grounds, and lights.....	354
Buildings and grounds.....	365
Discipline.....	363
and instruction.....	352
Fiscal affairs.....	357
Graduating exercises.....	359
Health.....	363
Master of the sword.....	365
Recommendations of the board of visitors.....	358
Supplies and expenditures.....	356
World's Columbian Exposition.....	363

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

Report of.....	366-376
Bridging navigable waters.....	368-371
Bridges obstructing navigation.....	371
Fortifications.....	366
Maps, military and other.....	374
Mississippi River Commission.....	367
Missouri River Commission.....	368
Reconnaissances and explorations.....	374
Yellowstone National Park, roads and bridges in.....	373

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION.

Annual report of.....	376-383
-----------------------	---------

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

Report of.....	383-385
Arming and equipping militia.....	384

INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

Report of.....	385-389
Homing-pigeon service.....	387
National Guard.....	385

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Report of.....	391-451
Academy, Naval, report of Board of Visitors.....	452-459
Superintendent of.....	469, 470
conditions of admission to.....	453
subjects of study in.....	453-457
grounds, buildings, etc.....	454
seamanship, etc.....	455
discipline in.....	456
recommendations concerning.....	458

	Page
Bering Sea, operations in.....	432, 433
Chart construction, in Hydrographic Office.....	472
Certified checks, instead of contractors' bonds, recommended.....	442
Civilians, compulsory attendance of, at naval courts, recommended.....	442
Columbian caravels, the.....	436
Enlisted men.....	431
Equipment, report of Chief of Bureau of.....	461-463
Estimates and appropriations.....	447-450
Examination for promotion.....	441
Explosives, high.....	412
Hydrographer, report of.....	472-475
International naval rendezvous and review.....	437
Labor at navy-yards.....	439
Liquid fuel.....	445
Live-oak reservations.....	441
Marine Corps, report of commandant of.....	478-480
Militia, naval.....	433-435
Names of vessels, statement showing.....	406-409
Nautical Almanac, report of Superintendent of.....	465
Naval Academy, report of Board of Visitors of.....	457-459
report of Superintendent of.....	469
construction abroad.....	423
Home, conduct of.....	460
militia.....	429
ordnance.....	410
Observatory.....	444
proving ground.....	477
review, international.....	437
training station, report of commandant of.....	471
War Records, publication of.....	450
Navigation, report of Chief of Bureau of.....	467-469
Navy, personnel of.....	429
Navy-yards, labor at.....	439
Navy-yard plants.....	440
New vessels, completed.....	391
New vessels, trials of.....	391-393
proposals for.....	401-403
Observatory, naval.....	414
report of superintendent of.....	463
Ordnance, naval.....	410
report of chief of Bureau of.....	475-478
proving ground.....	477
gun factory.....	477
Powder.....	412, 476
Projectiles.....	412, 476
Promotion, examination for.....	441
Publication of naval war records.....	450
Punishment, limitation of, in the Navy.....	443
Sale of condemned vessels.....	447
Ships, construction of.....	403-405
in commission.....	421
Small arms.....	413
Stability of certain vessels.....	420
Submarine torpedo boat.....	417
Supplies, purchases, and accounts.....	438
Tonnage of vessels, statement showing.....	406-409
Torpedoes.....	411
Torpedo boats, submarine.....	417
Trials of new vessels.....	391-393
Vessels, condemned, sale of.....	447
Vessels, new, completed for the Navy.....	391
proposals for.....	431
trials of.....	391-393
serviceable for war purposes.....	393-401
stability of certain.....	420
statement showing name and tonnage of.....	406-409
Vesuvius, the.....	418
World's Columbian Exposition.....	445
Yards and Docks, report of chief of Bureau of.....	459-461

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

	Page.
Report of.....	484-524
Arrests for violations of postal laws.....	511
Bonds of postmasters, approval of.....	510
Building, departmental, new.....	515
Busch, the.....	516
Canceled machines.....	494
Civil service, application of, in Post-Office Department.....	512-514
Columbian postage stamps.....	508
Dead-Letter Office, work of.....	490, 491
Depredations, special cases of.....	512
Eight-hour law.....	492
Electric lines.....	498
Equipment, mail.....	499
Estimates for postal service.....	484
Expenditures, postal, statement of, and revenues.....	487
Experimental free delivery.....	486
Financial statement.....	502
compared with 1892.....	503
Foreign mails.....	500, 501
Free-delivery system, the.....	486
experimental.....	486
rural.....	487
deficiency.....	487, 488
estimates for.....	488
Indemnity for lost registered mail matter.....	507
Legislative protection to transportation.....	502
Lost registered matter, indemnity for.....	507
complaints of.....	511
Losses, ordinary mail, complaints of.....	512
Lotteries and fraudulent schemes.....	519
Mails, foreign.....	500
Mail transportation.....	495
service, inland, expenditure for.....	495
equipment.....	499
Money-order system, changes in.....	493
statistics, domestic.....	493
business, international.....	494
and postal note total.....	494
convention with San Salvador.....	494
Newspapers and periodicals mailed.....	505
New department building.....	515
Offenses against postal laws, arrests for.....	511
Pacific railroad statistics.....	510
Parcels post.....	501
Periodicals and newspapers, mailed.....	505
Postal cards.....	505, 506
revenues, effects of financial depression on.....	482
statement of, and expenditures.....	483
notes, issues of.....	493
laws, violations of, arrests for.....	511
Postmasters, office of, discussed.....	518
fourth class.....	514
bonds of, approval of.....	510
Post-Office Department, organization of.....	517
Post-offices, clerks in.....	489
the ten large.....	485
the larger.....	514
Railroad transportation.....	497
Railway Mail Service.....	498
Registered matter lost, indemnity for.....	507
complaints of.....	511
Registration statistics.....	506, 507
Regulation wagon service.....	496
Rent, light, and fuel.....	490
Rewards, special, appropriation for.....	511
Special-delivery system.....	504
Stamped paper, issues of.....	504

	Page.
Stamps, Columbian	508
Steamboat service	497
Star service	495, 496
Suspension of employés	490
Telegraph rates	507
Transportation of the mails	495
legislative protection to	502
Wagon service, regulation	496
World's Columbian Exposition post-office	519
Total mail matter handled	520
Money-order figures	521
Composition of the exhibit	521, 525
Foreign contributions to	522

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Report of	525-536
Correspondence, division of	535, 536
Dead-Letter Office	534, 535
Division of correspondence	535, 536
Duplicate money orders and postal notes	533
Free-delivery system	526-528
experimental	528
rural	528
Money orders, duplicates	533
erroneous payment of	534
Money-order offices	529
domestic	530
international	530-532
Postal notes, issues and payments of	530
duplicates	533
Postal-note offices	529
Postal stations	525

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Report of	537-539
Mail service, in general	537
Merchandise, transportation of through the mails	539
Star service and its methods	538

SUPERINTENDENT RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Report of	510, 541
Railway Mail Service, extent of	540
equipment of	540
force employed in	510, 541

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Report of	512-544
Dead-letter fund	543
Financial statement	542
Special-delivery system	513, 544

FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Report of	514-547
Appointment division, operations of	541-546
Ordinary mail	546
losses in	547

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Report of	549-642
Alaska	603-604
Architect of the Capitol	625-627
Arizona Territory	593-597
population of	593
public lands	594

	Page.
Arizona Territory, the arid region of	594
railroads and commerce	594
stock-raising in	595
mines and mining in	595
forests and lumber in	595
education in	595
Indians of	595
Indian schools in	596
public buildings in	596
health and climate conditions	597
undeveloped resources	597
social conditions	597
statehood recommended	597
Board of pension appeals	579
decisions in regard to rating	630-636
Blind, Maryland Institution for the	623
Boundary line between North and South Dakota, survey of	551
between South Dakota and Nebraska, survey of	551
Bounty land warrants	577
Bureau of Education	586, 587
Bureau of Railroads	587
functions of	587
litigation pending	588
condition of the properties	588, 589
recommendations of	589
Capitol, Architect of	625, 627
report of	879-882
Central Pacific Railroad Company	588
Census, condition of, table showing	582
completion of	584
cost of completing	584
report of Superintendent of	784-792
Census Office	581
financial report of	582
financial statement of	583
summary of work of	583
Cherokee Outlet, disposal of lands of	556-558
the booth system	557
Indian allotments	558
Cherokee Indians in North Carolina	574
Cheyenne Indians in Montana	574
Chippewa and Munsee Indians	574
Choctaw Nation, election troubles in	573
Deaf and Dumb, Columbian Institution for	620, 621
report of president of	873-876
Documents, public, distribution of	624, 625
Education, Bureau of, the	586
summary of work of	586
Education of the Indians	563
Enrollment and attendance at Indian schools	563
Feeble-minded children, education of	622
Five civilized tribes of Indians, commission to treat with the	568
Freedman's Hospital	623
report of	876-878
Geological Survey, the	585
value of, to scholars, engineers, etc	585
Howard University	621, 622
report of president of	872, 873
Hot Springs Reservation	613-618
Indian affairs	562
agents	563
education	563-566
depredations claims	570
election troubles in Choctaw Nation	573
Indian affairs, report of Commissioner of	685-730
Indians on reservations	566
sale of liquor to	570-573
Iusane, Government Hospital for	618-620
report of Board of Visitors	878, 879

	Page
Kickapoo purchase	567
Land Office, General, legal work of.....	559, 562
railroad grants.....	560
adjustment of grants.....	560
report of Commissioner of.....	613-668
Maps of the United States, revised.....	552
Maryland Institution for the Blind.....	623
Montana, Cheyenne Indians in.....	574
National parks and reservations.....	606-618
Yellowstone, the.....	607-610
report of superintendent of.....	885-887
Yosemite, the.....	610-612
report of superintendent of.....	906-912
Sequoia and General Grant.....	612
report of superintendent.....	897-905
Hot Springs Reservation.....	613-618
report of superintendent.....	882-885
Nebraska, boundary line between, and South Dakota.....	551
New Mexico Territory.....	591
stock-raising in.....	592
mines and mining in.....	592
education in.....	593
legislation for.....	593
Nicaragua Canal Company.....	627
report of.....	912-914
North Carolina, Cherokee Indians in.....	574
North Dakota, boundary between, and South Dakota.....	551
Oklahoma Territory.....	601, 602
growth and prosperity of.....	601
population of.....	601
business condition of.....	601
public schools.....	601
colleges.....	601
agriculture.....	602
mining.....	602
manufacturing.....	602
social and religious condition.....	602
public buildings.....	602
statehood recommended.....	602
Patents.....	579
applications for, awaiting action.....	580
report of Commissioner of.....	730-733
Patent Office, the.....	579
receipts and expenditures.....	579
classification division proposed.....	580
examination of industries proposed.....	580
the Official Gazette of the.....	580
overcrowded condition of.....	581
Pensions.....	575
work of Bureau of.....	576
special examination division.....	576
law division.....	576
certificate division.....	576
land warrants.....	577
dropped, annual value of.....	577
decisions in regard to rating.....	630-636
report of Commissioner of.....	733-739
Pension laws.....	575
frauds.....	577-579
appeals, board of.....	579
statement of work of.....	637-642
Private land claims.....	552
Public lands.....	549-555
disposal of.....	549
educational selections.....	550
school and educational grants.....	554
surveys of.....	550
contests.....	552
protection of.....	553

	Page.
Public lands, timber trespasses	553
swamp-land grants.....	554
public timber.....	554
public forests	555
disqualification of registers and receivers	562
Railroads, Bureau of.....	587
functions of.....	587
litigation pending in.....	588
condition of the properties	588
report of Commissioner of.....	792-869
School and educational land grants	554
land in Oklahoma	554
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company	589
South Dakota, boundary line between, and North Dakota	551
Nebraska.....	551
Swamp-land grants	554
Territories, condition of the.....	591
New Mexico	591-593
Arizona	593-597
Utah	597-601
Oklahoma	601-604
inspection of coal mines in the.....	604, 605
Union Pacific Railway Company.....	588-590
Utah Territory.....	597-601
population of.....	597
business of.....	598
public buildings in.....	598
educational facilities.....	598
agriculture in.....	597
undeveloped resources	599
polygamy is abandoned.....	599
statehood recommended	599
commission, report of	599
World's Columbian Exposition.....	627-629
Departmental exhibit at	627
expenditure for.....	629

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Report of Commissioner of.....	643-668
Claims, private land, patents issued on.....	655
Contests, in land patent cases.....	660
Forest reservations	666, 667
Indian lands, disposal of	684
Mineral lands.....	661
Patents, agricultural, issued.....	650
mineral, issued	650
Indian and miscellaneous.....	653
Private land claims, patents issued on.....	655
Public lands, vacant in United States.....	654, 668-672
disposal of, statement of.....	644-649
by States and Territories	675-683
swamp lands patented.....	651
granted for educational purposes	652
surveys of.....	653
patents issued for	650, 653
contest cases.....	660
protection of.....	662
Recommendations of Commissioner	668
Railroad land grants, patents	653
adjustment of.....	657
forfeited, opened to settlement.....	658
Supreme Court decisions.....	659
Supreme Court decisions, regarding railroad grants	659
Timber, on public lands.....	663-666
depreations	662

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Report of.....	655-730
Agents, Indian, Army officers as.....	685

	Page.
Agencies, Indian, number of reduced	686
expense of diminished	686
Allotments to Indians	699-701
and homesteads to Indians contested	701, 702
Cherokee Nation, intruders on	716-719
Civil-service rules, modification recommended	697
Estimates for appropriations	686
Freedmen, Cherokee, Delaware, and Shawnee	719
Indian depredation claims	711-713
lands, leasing of	702
finances	713-716
homesteads and allotments contested	701, 702
Indians, allotments to	697-701
education of	686, 699
appropriation for	695, 697
nonreservation schools	688-690
reservation boarding schools	691, 694
day schools	694
public schools	695
school sites	699
taxation of, by local authority	704
cash payments to	706
field matrons	707-709
sale of liquor to	709, 710
Lands, Indian, leasing of	702
allotted	702
unallotted or tribal	703
Liquor, sale of, to Indians	709, 710
World's Columbian Exposition, Indian exhibit at	697

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Report of	730-733
Applications and caveats received	730
Two new divisions recommended	731, 732
Patents granted	730
Trade-marks, labels, and prints registered	730

PENSIONS.

Report of Commissioner of	733-739
Act of June 27, 1890, application of	735
Board of Pension Appeals, reorganization of	782
Business of appeal section	740-742
Building, Pension Office, the	739
Criminal statistics	742, 743
Efficiency record	738
Law division	738
Law clerk, report of	740-747
Pension agencies, list of	763
appeals, report of Assistant Secretary of the Interior on	776-783
recent important decisions of	781
rules of practice in	782
reorganization of board of	782
Pensions, increase and decrease of	733
moneys paid for	734, 756
under act June 27, 1890	758
appropriations for	734, 755
service, requisites of	735, 736
number of, increased during year	753
annual value of all on rolls	753
to survivors of war of 1812	761
number of, compared with 1892	762
filed and allowed since 1861	764-767
different monthly rates of	768, 769
certificates of, issued during fiscal year	771
and pension appeals	776
Pensioners, nonresident	739
number of, dropped from rolls during year	754

	Page.
Pensioners, number of, in each State and Territory.....	770
in each foreign country.....	770
Revolutionary soldiers, widows of, on pension rolls.....	775
Sailors of 1812 on pension rolls.....	775, 776
Soldiers of 1812 on pension rolls.....	775, 776
Special examination division, report of chief of.....	748, 749
Summary of appended tables.....	750-752
Widows of Revolutionary soldiers, names of.....	775

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS.

Report of.....	784-792
Agriculture.....	788
Condition of the reports.....	784
Crime, pauperism, and benevolence.....	789
Farms, homes, and mortgages.....	788
Financial report.....	785
Manufactures.....	787
Population division.....	786
Printing and stationery.....	791
Revision and results.....	790
Summary of final reports and compendium.....	784
Transportation.....	790
Vital statistics.....	789
Wealth, debt, and taxation.....	790

COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS.

Report of.....	792-869
Authority conferred by act of 1878.....	793
Amounts due United States for 1892.....	796
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.....	801-803
Statement of financial condition.....	802, 803
Achison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company.....	803-806
Statement of financial condition.....	804, 806
Bonds, issues of.....	793
Central Pacific Railroad Company.....	806-812
Statement of financial condition.....	809-812
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company.....	813-815
Statement of financial condition.....	814, 815
Charges against companies, reviewed.....	797
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.....	816, 817
Statement of financial condition.....	817
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.....	818
Declined to submit a report.....	818
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company.....	818-821
Statement of financial condition.....	820, 821
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company.....	821-823
Statement of financial condition.....	823
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company.....	824-826
Statement of financial condition.....	825, 826
Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company.....	826-828
Statement of financial condition.....	827, 828
Efficiency of bureau impaired.....	795
Estimates for 1894-95.....	799, 800
Functions of the office.....	794
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company.....	828, 829
Failed to submit regular report.....	828
Copy of general balance sheet.....	828, 829
Lands, grants of, to railroad companies.....	793
Land-grant railroad companies, reports required from.....	795
Little Rock and Memphis Railroad Company.....	829, 830
Statement of financial condition.....	830
Missouri and Pacific Railroad Company.....	831-833
Statement of financial condition.....	832, 833
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company.....	833-835
Statement of financial condition.....	834, 835
"Net earnings," meaning of.....	794

	Page
Northern Pacific Railroad Company	835, 838
Statement of financial condition	837, 838
Oregon and California Railroad Company	834-840
Statement of financial condition	839, 840
St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company	840-842
Statement of financial condition	841, 842
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company	842-845
Statement of financial condition	844, 845
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company	845-847
Statement of financial condition	846, 847
St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company	847-849
Statement of financial condition	848, 849
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company	850, 851
Statement of financial condition	851
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company	851-854
Statement of financial condition	852-854
Southern Pacific Railroad Company	854-856
Statement of financial condition	855, 856
Texas Pacific Railway Company	856-859
Statement of financial condition	858, 859
Thurman Act, requirements under	794
inadequacy of	798
Union Pacific Railway Company	859-868
Statement of debt of	863, 864
financial condition	865-867
earnings and expenses	868
report of Government directors of	869-871
Wisconsin Central Railroad Company	868
failed to submit a report	868

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Report of president of	872, 873
------------------------------	----------

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

Report of president of	873-876
------------------------------	---------

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Report of	876-878
-----------------	---------

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Report of board of visitors	878, 879
-----------------------------------	----------

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.

Report of	879-882
-----------------	---------

HOT SPRINGS.

Report of superintendent of	882-885
-----------------------------------	---------

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Report of superintendent	885-897
--------------------------------	---------

SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT PARKS.

Report of superintendent of	897-905
-----------------------------------	---------

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

Report of superintendent of	906-912
-----------------------------------	---------

MARITIME CANAL COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.

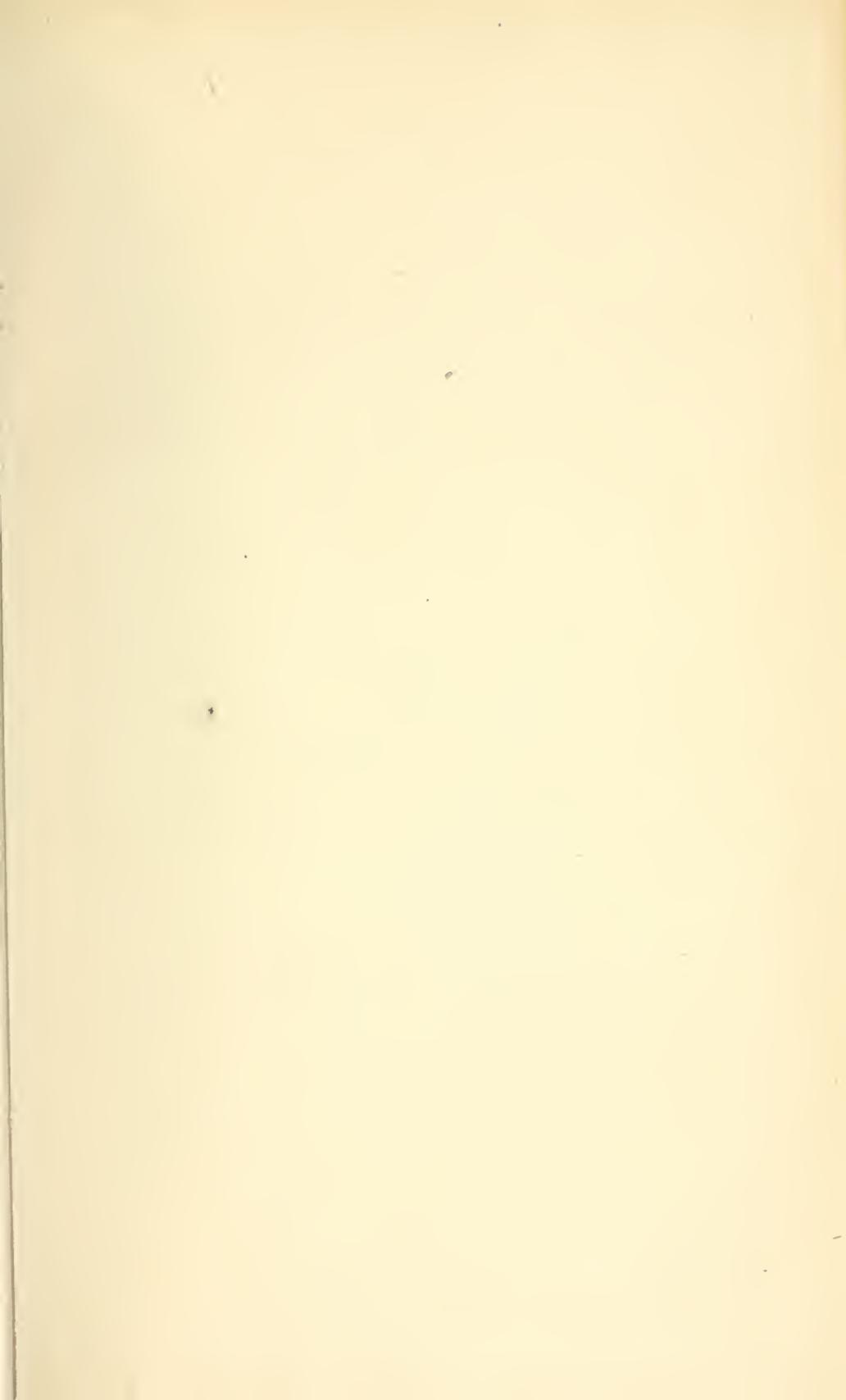
Report of	912-914
-----------------	---------

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

	Page.
Report of.....	915-958
Agricultural Department, organization of.....	915
relation of, to State experiment stations.....	916
library of.....	946
more room needed.....	947
statistics.....	954
exports.....	955
imports.....	957
domain.....	958
departments, foreign, functions of.....	918-924
Agriculture, British Board of.....	918
Ministry of, of Russia.....	919
French Ministry of.....	920
Italian, General Direction of.....	922
Animal Industry, Bureau of.....	930-932
Texas fever regulations.....	930
export cattle inspected.....	930
vessel inspection.....	930
inspection of imported animals.....	930
inspection of American cattle in Germany.....	931
meat inspection.....	931
exports of inspected pork.....	931
additional legislation recommended.....	932
tuberculosis.....	932
maladiè du coit.....	932
civil service examination of inspectors.....	932
Botany, division of.....	934
British Board of Agriculture.....	918
Bureau of Animal Industry.....	930, 932
the Weather.....	948-954
Changes of officials not recommended.....	926
Classified service, the.....	926
Distribution of seed.....	927-930
Division of entomology.....	933
ornithology and mammalogy.....	933
botany.....	934
vegetable pathology.....	935
pomology.....	937
gardens and grounds.....	938
forestry.....	939, 940
chemistry.....	942
microscopy.....	943
illustrations.....	945
records and editing.....	945
Document and folding room.....	946
Editing, division of.....	945
Entomology, division of.....	933
Evolution of the Republic.....	917
Expenditures of the Department.....	924, 925
Experiment stations, office of.....	943
Fiber investigation, office of.....	941
Food adulteration, investigation of.....	942
Foods for man, nutritive value of.....	943
Forestry, division of.....	939, 940
French Ministry of Agriculture.....	920
Gardens and grounds, division of.....	938
Illustrations, division of.....	945
Irrigation inquiry, office of.....	944
Italian General Direction of Agriculture.....	922
Library, of the department.....	946
Mammalogy, division of.....	933
Organization of the department.....	915
Ornithology, division of.....	933
Permanency among officials commended.....	926
Pomology, division of.....	937
Records, division of.....	945
Republic, the evolution of.....	917

	Page.
Roads, public, discussed	944
Soil, investigation of.....	942
State experimental stations, relation of department to.....	916
Sugar, domestic, production of.....	942
Vegetable pathology, division of.....	935-937
Weather bureau	948-954
forecasts	948-950
daily weather map.....	950
publication of.....	951
State weather service.....	952
records	952
instruments	953
recommendations	954
World's Fair, exhibit at.....	947-915
Ab. 93—62	





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