

1-30-1896

[Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill]

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 30, 1896.—Ordered to be printed.

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

REPORT:

[To accompany H. R. 4321.]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4321) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for prior years, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with amendments, with a statement showing the amount of the bill as passed the House of Representatives and the amount as reported to the Senate, with the items of increase and reduction recommended therein.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS, 1896 AND PRIOR YEARS.

Amount of House bill.....	\$4, 421, 402. 61
Increase recommended by the committee (net).....	1, 509, 264. 99

Amount as reported to the Senate.....	5, 930, 667. 60
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The items of increase and reduction recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASE.

Printing for the Geological Survey.....	\$4, 000. 00
Mexican Boundary Commission.....	15, 000. 00
Employment of temporary counters, Treasury Department.....	7, 500. 00
World's Columbian Exposition.....	18, 006. 10
Battle lines and sites at Antietam.....	7, 000. 00
Horses for cavalry and artillery, Army.....	30, 000. 00
Back pay and bounty claims.....	75, 000. 00
Navy-yard at Brooklyn, N. Y.....	50, 000. 00
Naval War College and Torpedo School.....	2, 000. 00
Work at Capitol.....	10, 800. 00
Government Hospital for the Insane.....	19, 349. 64
Rent for the Geological Survey.....	400. 00
Payment for surveys of public lands.....	300. 80
Expenses of United States courts.....	299, 739. 19
Judgments of United States courts.....	22, 866. 25
Judgments of Court of Claims.....	441, 104. 80
Building for Library of Congress.....	480, 000. 00
Library of Congress.....	1, 125. 00
Senate, salaries and expenses.....	25, 473. 21
Total increase.....	1, 509, 664. 99

REDUCTION.

Additional compensation to clerk in Department of Justice.....	400. 00
Net increase.....	1, 509, 264. 99

UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 27, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to say that the estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897 (House Doc. No. 12, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session), contain, on page 96, two items on behalf of the International Boundary Commission between the United States and Mexico, constituted agreeably to the convention of July 29, 1882, and February 18, 1889. One item of \$25,000 was submitted for the United States Commission proper, and the other was for \$10,000—all, however, to be expended by the disbursing officer of the Commission, Col. J. W. Barlow, U. S. A., engineer in chief, and both sums to be immediately available. The one for \$10,000 was, as the item reads, "For the preparation of the report by Dr. E. A. Mearns, United States Army, with accompanying illustrations of the natural history of the region covered by the survey of the boundary between the United States and Mexico, under the conventions of July 29, 1882, and February 18, 1889."

These two items were again reproduced in House Executive Document No. 128, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session, embracing the urgent deficiency estimates. In further explanation thereof I respectfully direct attention to the printed correspondence in regard to them as Appendices B in the two documents mentioned.

The appropriation for the Commission proper has been reduced from \$25,000 to \$20,000 in House deficiency bill No. 4321, and the estimate of \$10,000 for the preparation of the report of Dr. Mearns has been omitted altogether.

The Department sincerely hopes that the original amounts, submitted after careful study of the requirements necessary to complete the entire work, will be granted in each instance, but it is specially desirous that the small sum estimated for, with which to enable Dr. Mearns to prepare his report, may be included in the deficiency bill now before your committee.

It should be borne in mind that this report covers the biology of the entire section adjacent to the country traversed by the International Boundary Commission in remarking and relocating the boundary between the United States and Mexico west of the Rio Grande. It is a comprehensive and scientific collection of the natural history of that region. So far it has not been a charge against any appropriation made by Congress, Dr. Mearns having been detailed by the Secretary of War as surgeon to the United States Commission and having, in the interval of his professional duties, made his collection. As a valuable report on the biology of that region, it can not prove otherwise than an important contribution to science which should not, now that the material has been so systematically and intelligently collected and described, without cost, be lost to that branch of study and investigation, when so small an amount as is now asked will make it available for scientific reference. It nowise intrenches upon or duplicates a somewhat similar report published with the original survey of the boundary line made in 1849-1853, but in a material sense is a much larger and more comprehensive natural history collection of the defined section.

Its preparation in the form proposed by Dr. Mearns will prove a valuable and interesting contribution to the final report of the present survey, of which, in the Department's judgment, it is a necessary corollary. In view, therefore, of the desire of the United States Commission to so embrace it, no less than because of the intrinsic and valuable collection which Dr. Mearns has practically gratuitously contributed to scientific research, I urge that the estimate of \$10,000 be restored and finally allowed.

The entire appropriation asked on behalf of the International Boundary Commission to enable it to complete its labors within the life of the convention is \$35,000, and it should be granted.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD OLNEY.

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

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

[Memoranda to accompany account of amounts expended in preparing the final report of the Director-General of the World's Columbian Exposition.]

In September, 1890, I was elected by the World's Columbian Commission as Director-General of the Exposition. My salary was fixed at the rate of \$15,000 per annum, which action of the Commission was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, as required by act of Congress.

In the act making appropriation for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, it provided that of the sum appropriated for the World's Columbian Commission not to exceed \$8,000 should be paid as salary to the Director-General.

From July 1, 1892, to January 1, 1894, I was paid salary at the rate of \$8,000 per annum, when I was advised that the appropriation for the World's Columbian Commission was exhausted.

In the act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, the sum of \$118,185 was appropriated for the World's Columbian Commission.

This appropriation was based upon estimates made by the World's Columbian Commission of amounts required by the Commission and for the offices of the Commission, submitted to the Senate and House of Representatives by direction of the National Commission, and will be found in Executive Document No. 211, second session, Fifty-second Congress, page 18. It reads as follows :

Approximate estimate of appropriation required for the expenses of the World's Columbian Commission from July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894.

One meeting of the Commission during Exposition.....	\$15,000	
Council of administration, two members, at \$6,000 per year each.....	12,000	
Director-General's office:		
Director-General's salary	\$8,000	
Director-General's contingent expenses.....	5,000	
1 assistant.....	5,000	
1 chief clerk.....	3,000	
1 secretary	2,400	
1 file clerk.....	1,200	
1 voucher clerk.....	2,000	
2 record clerks.....	2,100	
2 stenographers, at \$1,200 per year each.....	2,400	
1 secretary in charge of applications.....	3,000	
1 messenger and clerk.....	1,000	
1 messenger.....	600	
Stationery and supplies.....	1,500	
Postage, telegrams, etc.....	1,500	
Incidental expenses.....	3,600	
		42,300
President's office:		
President.....	5,000	
Messenger.....	780	
Stationery, supplies, printing, incidentals.....	1,500	
		7,280
Secretary's office:		
Secretary.....	3,000	
Chief clerk.....	2,000	
General clerk.....	1,500	
File clerk.....	1,000	
Stenographer.....	1,200	
Mail clerk.....	780	
Messenger.....	600	
Stationery, supplies, printing, incidentals.....	4,000	
		14,080
Historian's office:		
Historian.....	5,000	
Stationery, supplies, printing, incidentals.....	525	
		5,525
Committee meetings other than committee on awards, including meetings of board of control when Commission is not in session.....		25,000
Commission:		
Contingent expenses.....	12,000	
One meeting to close up business.....	15,000	
		27,000
Total.....		148,185

The estimate asks for \$148,185. Some of the items did not meet the approval of Congress; but there was no objection, to my knowledge, made to the items in the estimate for the Director-General's office, which amounts to \$42,300.

The total amount of appropriation for the Commission and its offices was \$118,185, a deduction from the estimates submitted of \$30,000, or 24 per cent of the amount asked for.

moldings, wires, and placing the switches, junction boxes, outcuts, etc., in the buildings indicated is only \$8,868.17, or but little more than one-seventh of the sum expended, viz, \$27,976.23. For the amount of work done and its character, this expenditure is extremely reasonable. The expenditures of \$11,454 for the dynamos and engines, \$1,598 for steam boilers, and \$7,555.30 for wires, conduit tubing, insulators, etc., were made after competitive bids, as was the greater portion of the sum, \$2,938.97 classed as "outstanding obligations for wire, etc." The balance, \$561.79, was expended for bricks, lumber, expressage, moldings, advertising, and general purposes.

I find a large quantity of the material purchased on hand requiring expenditure for labor in putting it in position. This material, however, is by no means sufficient to complete the work, and I refer you to the estimate made by Chief Engineer Baird, made in the latter part of his letter, which shows in detail that expenditures are necessary both as to material and labor to complete the work. In these figures the amount estimated for labor seemed to me to be too low, but I found on inquiry that in an institution of this character much can be done in a general way with the labor available in such places. This reduces in a considerable measure the estimate for labor. For the more important parts of the work, such as the wiring, setting up of the machinery, pumps, condensers, and boilers, the highest skilled labor is required, which must be paid for proportionately. Taking into account every circumstance which observation and judgment calls forth, I am of the opinion that the estimate made by Mr. Baird is very reasonable and in no way outside of the actual needs.

From an examination of the plans and purpose of the work it is easy to see that the original estimate was too low. At that time, however, the real and most desirable plan for lighting the institution was not decided upon, for want of proper knowledge of the requirements of the institution. The present and admirable plan was decided upon after Chief Engineer Baird took charge of the work.

I would respectfully call your attention to the number and distribution of the buildings connected with the hospital, all of which are included in the plan for lighting by electricity. It can be seen that to carry a system of electric lighting into each of these buildings, some of which are not fireproof, requires not only special judgment in each case, but, in addition, an expenditure of money not easily calculated for. There seems to be special requirements everywhere calling for general design, but much variety of detail. The wide distribution increases the first cost of the plant and for a given number of lights would be more expensive than were the same number to be placed in the ordinary isolated plant designed for lighting one building.

As relates to the work done, so far as it has gone, it merits the heartiest approval. It would be improper to apply an ordinary or cheaper type of installation in lighting this or any hospital for the insane, and certainly inhuman to place within the reach of irresponsible inmates any means of personal injury to them, no matter how slight. Again, owing to the character of those buildings which are not fireproof, great precautions must be taken to insure against fire and injury to the system which might occur if the wires and fixtures were placed accessible to the patients.

In the older portions of the buildings which are not fireproof the wires ascend to the several floors through the ventilating flues to suitable recesses in the walls, which are boxed and provided with the necessary appliances for the distribution of light in the ward reached. The wiring in each ward is carried under the floors, between the upper and the so-called subfloor, running through porcelain tubes placed in the joists midway between the floors, and the wires well separated. In running wires through places questionable on account of their insulating qualities, additional security is secured by the use of the latest type of conduit tubing, which ought to protect the wire from the effects of damp.

The location of all fixtures is beyond the reach of any but the attendant of the ward. In the fireproof buildings wires are run between the floors in slate-lined conduits with accessible pockets, in case of trouble in any particular section, and the whole work is skillfully and economically done. The arrangement of outlets is such as will insure the future operation of the plant with an economical expenditure of power. The humane purpose, as shown in the construction, is particularly creditable and justifies the estimate made by the superintendent and chief engineer in charge of the work.

During my visit to the hospital every facility was afforded for a complete inspection of the work done, and, whenever desired, sections of flooring were removed for an inspection of the wires and branch outlets. When completed under the present plan the plant will, in my opinion, give full satisfaction, and the details, which add so much to the safety of the unfortunates, are well worthy of adoption in similar institutions.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ELLIOTT WOODS.

EDWARD CLARK, Esq.,
Architect United States Capitol.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

UNITED STATES COURT,
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Muscojee, Ind. T., January 23, 1896.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I see that the House has passed the urgent deficiency bill. I have just received a copy of the bill H. R. 4321. On page 12 and line 23 the appropriation proposed is "To pay the salaries and expenses of the judges, district attorneys, marshals, clerks, commissioners, and constables of the United States court in the Indian Territory." I would suggest, for fear of misconstruction, that after the words "district attorneys" should be inserted the words "assistant district attorneys," and after the word "marshals" the words "deputy marshals," and after the word "clerks" the words "deputy clerks." A liberal construction of this act might include these officials, but it will not do any harm to be specific.

I see that considerable discussion has taken place in the House in regard to the fee system in payment of court officials. The court officials in the Indian Territory are drawing salaries, and the change has been exceedingly beneficial and satisfactory. There is but one modification of the system that I would suggest, and that is that a portion of the deputy marshals should be put under the fee system, as the compensation for deputy marshals in the field is very difficult to correctly measure, except by payment for the services actually rendered. However, this matter is not embraced in the deficiency bill, which I hope will soon be passed, as the court officials here are now without any compensation whatever, and many of them have been without compensation since their appointment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. SPRINGER.

Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, Washington, D. C.

COURT OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., January 18, 1896.

SIR: I have to recommend, in view of the representations in a telegram from the United States attorney for the Court of Private Land Claims, dated January 17, 1896, copy of which is herewith inclosed, that a paragraph be inserted in the urgent deficiency bill, rendering the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$16,000 made for salaries and expenses, Court of Private Land Claims, in the act of July 31, 1894, available until expended or until June 30, 1896.

Very respectfully,

JUDSON HARMON,
Attorney-General.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

[Telegram.]

SANTA FE, N. MEX., *January 17, 1896.*

ATTORNEY-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Will you ask chairman of Committee on Appropriations to see we are allowed to use that part of special appropriation of \$16,000 unexpended; it expired January 1. A simple resolution or clause in urgent deficiency bill allowing the expenditure of the unexpended balance. Have a big docket and twenty surveys for next term. If not allowed, must let employees go and stop investigations of surveys and boundaries. Really the most important part of this litigation.

REYNOLDS, *United States Attorney.*

BUILDING FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

OFFICE OF BUILDING FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C., January 27, 1896.

Inclosed are the papers I promised to send on Saturday.

Very truly, yours,

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY.

Hon. WM. B. ALLISON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

OFFICE OF BUILDING FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1896.

*Estimate of expenditures required to complete the building for the Library of Congress
from January 1, 1896.*

Miscellaneous ironwork	\$9,933.36
Plastering and stuccowork	11,000.00
Doors and hardware	4,000.00
Woodwork, wainscoting, reading-room desks, etc.	33,000.00
Book shelves for stacks	21,314.00
Alcove shelving	25,308.00
Marble work for lavatories, etc.	22,500.00
Floor planing	1,000.00
Plumbing	14,500.00
Heating apparatus	6,250.00
Ventilating apparatus	6,000.00
Book conveyors	15,500.00
Electric motors for book carriers	3,000.00
Electric apparatus	33,000.00
Floor tiling	32,600.00
Floor granite	15,100.00
Pneumatic apparatus	3,000.00
Floor mosaic	24,500.00
Rubber stair treads	3,000.00
Elevators	17,900.00
Plain painting and whitewashing	3,000.00
Decorative painting	143,700.00
Architectural ornamentation	183,600.00
Ceiling lights and octagon windows	27,000.00
Elevator fronts and grills	10,000.00
Mosaic vaulting, staircase hall	27,000.00
Book supports for shelving	4,000.00
Kitchen fixtures and floors	4,000.00
Lighting fixtures and electric lamps	25,000.00
Reading room fixtures	3,000.00
Work on bronze doors, and fly doors	2,000.00
Completing base of dome and lantern	3,000.00
Approaches	43,000.00
Tunnel conveyor, pneumatic tube, and telephone to the Capitol	20,000.00
Heating and lighting during construction	16,000.00
Miscellaneous work, auction sale, moving materials, scaffolding, etc.	47,000.00
Contingent expenses	30,000.00
	893,705.36
Balance of appropriation unexpended	413,705.36
Appropriation required to complete the building	\$480,000.00

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Brigadier-General, United States Army, In Charge.

Statement of appropriations for the building for Library of Congress.

Limit of total cost fixed by act of March 2, 1889, \$5,500,000, exclusive of appropriations heretofore made	\$5, 500, 000. 00
Appropriations prior to March 2, 1889:	
April 15, 1886	500, 000. 00
October 2, 1888	500, 000. 00
Limit of total cost	6, 500, 000. 00
Expended prior to October 2, 1888, by Commission and Secretary of Interior	254, 432. 06
Total limit of cost	6, 245, 567. 94

APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance of appropriation of April 15, 1886, on hand October 2, 1888....	\$245, 567. 94
Appropriation of—	
October 2, 1888	500, 000. 00
March 2, 1889	500, 000. 00
August 30, 1890	850, 000. 00
March 3, 1891	600, 000. 00
August 5, 1892	450, 000. 00
March 3, 1893	950, 000. 00
August 18, 1894	700, 000. 00
March 2, 1895	900, 000. 00
Required to complete the building	5, 695, 567. 94
Total cost of building	480, 000. 00
Total cost of building	6, 175, 567. 94
Limit fixed by act of March 2, 1889	6, 245, 567. 94
Amount of original limit of cost uncalled for	70, 000. 00

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Brigadier-General, United States Army, In Charge.

