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[Report Mr. Cullom]

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 20, 1896.—Ordered to be printed.

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

REPORT:

[To accompany H. R. 6248.]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6248) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments, and present herewith a statement showing the changes recommended by the committee in the amount of the bill as passed the House of Representatives, the amount of the estimates for the fiscal year 1897, the amount of the House bill, the amount recommended by the committee, and the amount of the appropriations made by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year 1896.

LEGISLATIVE, 1897.

Amount of estimates for 1897.....	\$22, 365, 051. 00
Amount of House bill.....	21, 380, 765. 51
Increase recommended by Senate committee (net).....	165, 109. 20
Amount as reported to the Senate.....	21, 545, 874. 71
Amount of act for 1896.....	21, 891, 718. 08
The bill as reported is less than the estimates.....	819, 176. 29
The bill as reported is less than act for 1896.....	345, 843. 37

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

INCREASE.

Senate, namely:	
Secretary's office.....	\$500. 00
Clerks to committees (net).....	7, 500. 00
Sergeant-at-Arms' office (net).....	840. 00
Clerks to Senators.....	45, 600. 00
Folding speeches and pamphlets.....	4, 000. 00
Capitol police.....	\$58, 440. 00
House of Representatives, session employees.....	13, 400. 00
Private secretary to the President, restoring salary.....	716. 70
Register of copyrights.....	1, 500. 00
Department of State, clerical force.....	2, 000. 00
Department of State, clerical force, \$3,960, authorized to be paid out of appropriation for consular and commercial reports in diplomatic and consular act for 1897.....	3, 900. 00

Treasury Department, namely:	
Division of Doorkeeping and Warrants, clerk.....	\$1,600.00
Division of Customs, clerk.....	1,600.00
Division of Stationery, etc., sewer and folder.....	782.50
Treasurer's Office, new press and additional pressmen.....	5,840.00
Comptroller's Office.....	500.00
Bureau of Statistics, collecting internal commerce statistics, etc..	1,100.00
Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service, 1 messenger, at \$600, authorized to be paid out of permanent appropriation for this Service.	
Office assistant treasurer at Boston, Mass. ....	1,850.00
Office assistant treasurer at Chicago, Ill.....	720.00
Office assistant treasurer at New York .....	2,900.00
Assay office at Boise, Idaho.....	1,000.00
Repairs of Adobe Palace at Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	2,000.00
Interior Department, namely:	
Secretary's Office, clerk.....	1,600.00
Pension Office, purchase of statutes.....	500.00
Patent Office, classification division.....	44,020.00
Bureau of Education.....	400.00
Geological Survey, additional rent.....	1,200.00
Office surveyor-general of Colorado.....	2,100.00
Post-Office Department, namely:	
First Assistant Postmaster-General's Office, laborer.....	660.00
Contingent expenses.....	600.00
Department of Justice, namely:	
Office of the Attorney-General (net).....	12,600.00
Office of Solicitor of the Treasury.....	2,000.00
Distributing opinions of Supreme Court to circuit and district judges.	2,000.00
Messenger to circuit court of appeals for eighth judicial circuit.....	2,000.00
Reporter of decisions, court of appeals, District of Columbia.....	1,500.00
<b>Total increase .....</b>	<b>171,029.20</b>

## REDUCTION.

Civil Service Commission, 2 messenger boys, at \$400 each, in lieu of 1 messenger, at \$840 (net).....	40.00
Watchmen on Capitol Grounds, 7 at \$840 each.....	5,880.00
<b>Total reduction.....</b>	<b>5,920.00</b>
<b>Net increase recommended by committee .....</b>	<b>165,109.20</b>
<b>Amount of bill as reported to Senate .....</b>	<b>21,545,874.71</b>

AMOUNT OF LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION ACTS, FISCAL  
YEARS 1886 TO 1896, INCLUSIVE.

1886.....	\$21,376,708.70
1887.....	20,654,346.37
1888.....	20,745,023.67
1889.....	20,758,178.07
1890.....	20,843,615.81
1891.....	21,030,752.75
1892.....	22,027,674.75
1893.....	21,960,132.97
1894.....	21,865,802.81
1895.....	21,305,583.29
1896.....	21,891,718.08

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, March 12, 1896.

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

SIR: As the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill has been referred to your committee, I have the honor to invite your attention to a few of the pressing needs of this Department.

The services of two additional clerks at a salary of \$900 each are absolutely required by reason of the increase of work. Two clerks of this grade were dropped from the rolls by my predecessor nearly two years ago. The reorganization since then of the Bureau of Accounts, under which all moneys received as indemnities, as passport fees, as the proceeds of sales of statutes, etc., are required to be not only deposited in the Treasury, but specifically accounted for to the proper Auditor of that Department. The great increase in the business of the passport division, which now yields a revenue to the Government of nearly \$15,000 a year, the requirements of the recent printing act concerning the distribution of documents, and the growing demand for more thorough and comprehensive subject indexes of the Department's correspondence, have so largely augmented the work of the Department as to warrant me in urging the restoration of these two clerks.

I beg also to call the attention of your committee to my letter to the Secretary of the Treasury of January 13, 1896, a copy of which is inclosed, submitting an estimate of appropriation for the clerical force in the Bureau of Statistics of this Department for the fiscal year 1897, amounting to \$3,960. The other needs of this Department are fully explained in the appendix to the Estimates of Appropriations, 1896 and 1897, page 313, to which I invite your attention.

Several officers of this Department appeared before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives having in charge the urgent deficiency, and the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bills. I beg to refer you to the stenographic notes of their explanations made at that time if they are accessible to you. If they are not, I should be glad to have them appear also before your committee, if further explanations are considered necessary.

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

RICHARD OLNEY.

[House Document No. 142, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 15, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, a communication from the Secretary of State, of the 13th instant, submitting an estimate of appropriation for the clerical force in the Bureau of Statistics, Department of State, for the remainder of the current fiscal year and for the fiscal year 1897, as follows:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896 (six months).....	\$1,980
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.....	3,960

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE, *Acting Secretary.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, January 13, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith two items additional to the estimates of appropriations previously transmitted.

These items are made necessary by the discovery that a practice which has obtained of paying employees of the Bureau of Statistics of this Department from the annual appropriation for the preparation, printing, publication, and distribution of the consular and other commercial reports, and which was supposed to be warranted by the language of the appropriation, is in conflict with the act of August 5, 1882 (sec. 4, 22 Stat. L., 255), which prohibits the employment of persons by any Department, "except only at such rates and in such numbers, respectively, as may be specifically appropriated by Congress for such clerical and other personal services for each fiscal year." In order that this practice may be discontinued without embarrassment to the important work of editing, publishing, and distributing the consular reports, and of compiling the annual volume, Commercial Relations, one of the items is submitted for insertion in the deficiency act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, in order that it may be immediately available, and the other in the regular appropriations for salaries of the Department of State in the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

As the work required is largely of a technical and special character, and analogous in these respects to the work of the office of Naval Records of the Rebellion, I have adopted substantially the language of the appropriation act for that office (see Stat. L., Fifty-third Congress, third session, chap. 177, p. 791), in order that persons may be selected "by reason of special aptitude for the work."

The increase in the amount of salaries heretofore paid is \$840, this amount being added in order to secure the services of an additional statistician, made requisite by the recent growth in the work of compiling the consular and other commercial reports, and to obtain greater efficiency in the distribution of them.

Inclosing a draft of the items mentioned,

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

RICHARD OLNEY, *Secretary of State.*

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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*Items.*

I.

[To be inserted in the act making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, etc., under Department of State.]

*Bureau of Statistics.*—For the following employees, to be selected by the Secretary of State by reason of special aptitude for the work of compiling and distributing consular and other commercial reports, viz: One clerk, at the rate of \$1,400 per annum; one clerk, at the rate of \$1,000 per annum; one clerk, at the rate of \$900 per annum, and one laborer, at the rate of \$660 per annum; in all, \$1,980.

II.

[To be inserted in act making appropriations for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, under Department of State.]

For services of employees of the Bureau of Statistics, to be selected by the Secretary of State by reason of special aptitude for the work of compiling and distributing consular and other commercial reports, viz: One clerk, at a salary of \$1,400; one clerk, at a salary of \$1,000; one clerk, at a salary of \$900, and one laborer, at a salary of \$660; in all, \$3,960.

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**TREASURY BINDERY, ADDITIONAL FORCE.**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D. C., February 20, 1896.*

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

SIR: I have the honor to advise you that in my estimates of appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year is an item for one additional folder and sewer in the Treasury bindery, to supply the place of a person now detailed from the office of the Public Printer, but this item does not appear in the legislative, etc., bill (H. R. 6248) recently introduced into the House of Representatives.

This would amount simply to a transfer of one person from the Public Printer's roll to that of the Secretary of the Treasury, and would not be creating a new office.

I most earnestly urge the transfer, as the services of two folders and sewers are absolutely necessary in the Treasury bindery, and would, therefore, request that the item be inserted in the appropriation bill by your committee.

Respectfully, yours,

J. G. CARLISLE, *Secretary.*

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**REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D. C., March 3, 1896.*

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

SIR: In response to your letter of February 29, I have the honor to say that the office of engineer in chief of the Revenue-Cutter Service was created, upon my recommendation, by an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill approved July 31, 1894. That act provided that a chief engineer should be selected from among the list of the chief engineers of the Service, but provided for no extra com-

pensation on account of such detail. The duties of the office were formerly discharged by an engineer outside of the Service, who received a salary of \$2,500 per annum, and was required to devote only about one-third of his time to the Revenue-Cutter Service.

The duties of the office have, since the appointment of the present incumbent, Mr. John W. Collins, been greatly enlarged, and now include the preparation of the specifications and plans for the steam machinery of all the new revenue cutters and supervision of the construction of the same; the inspection of all material entering into the construction of the hulls, as well as of the steam machinery; the supervision of all electric-light plants and other electrical apparatus, and a general direction and control of the repairs to the steam machinery of all the vessels of the Revenue-Cutter Service—36 in number. The salary of a chief engineer in the Navy varies between \$2,800 and \$3,700, according to the length of his service, the engineer in chief of that service being selected from a list of chief engineers, and upon his appointment he receives the rank of commodore and a salary of \$5,000 per annum.

The present engineer in chief of the Revenue-Cutter Service was selected by me on account of his fitness for his position, he having been previously selected by Secretary Windom as consulting engineer to the International Marine Conference. Mr. Collins has been in the Revenue-Cutter Service for thirty-two years, and has served in every grade, and is, consequently, thoroughly familiar with his profession and well acquainted with the requirements of the engineering branch of the Service.

I consider it an act of justice that the rank and pay of this officer shall be made the same as that of a captain in this Service, and I recommend the passage of the amendment to that effect.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. G. CARLISLE, *Secretary.*

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*Amendment.*

That upon the passage of this act the President may appoint, for a term of four years, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a chief engineer of the Revenue-Cutter Service, to be engineer in chief of said Service, with the rank of captain, and the pay of said officer shall thereafter be the same as that of a captain.

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*Memoranda in connection with the amendment to the sundry civil bill for giving the engineer in chief of the Revenue-Cutter Service the rank and pay of a captain of that Service.*

The office of engineer in chief of the Revenue-Cutter Service was created by an amendment to the legislative bill approved July 31, 1894. The amendment was made at the suggestion of Secretary Carlisle, who appointed Chief Engineer John W. Collins to the position. The act provided that the engineer in chief should be selected from among the chief engineers of the Service, but provided for no extra compensation on account of such detail. The duties of this office had been previously performed by an engineer outside of the Service, who received a salary of \$2,500 per annum, and was required to devote only about one-third of his time to the Service.

The salary is at present only \$1,800 per annum, and since the present incumbent has filled the position the duties of the office have vastly increased on account of the construction of so many new vessels for this Service. His duties now consist of the preparation of the plans and specifications and the general supervision of the work on the steam machinery of all the new vessels authorized by Congress; the general supervision of the inspection of all materials entering into the construction of both the hulls and steam machinery; the charge of the installation and management of all electric-light plants and other electrical apparatus; the supervision of the steam machinery of all the revenue cutters in actual service, 36 in number, and many other matters of smaller importance.

A chief engineer in the Navy receives from \$2,800 to \$3,700, according to the length of his service; the engineer in chief of that Service is appointed from among the list of chief engineers, and thereafter receives the rank of commodore and a salary of \$5,000 per annum.

The present incumbent is eminently fitted for the duties of the office which he holds. He has been in the service of the Government for thirty-two years, two of which he served as a third assistant engineer in the Navy during the war. He has served in every grade in the Revenue-Cutter Service, and is thoroughly familiar with all of the requirements of the engineering branch of the Service. At various times he has been selected to fill positions of honor and trust; among them might be mentioned the following: Chairman of the committee of judges on steam machinery at the American Institute Fair held in New York City; a member of the advisory council of the

Engineering Congress held at the World's Fair; Secretary Windom appointed him as consulting engineer to the International Marine Conference, and charged him with the revision of the steamboat-inspection laws.

All officers of the Revenue-Cutter Service hold commissions from the President, and for that reason this officer should be similarly commissioned. He now holds a commission as chief engineer in the Service.

The salary of a captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service is \$2,500 per annum, and Secretary Carlisle has earnestly recommended that the engineer in chief of this Service should be given the rank and pay of captain in this Service.

The salary of an engineer to a private corporation, with equal duties and responsibilities, would be from \$3,000 to \$10,000 per annum.

**PRESS AND SEPARATING MACHINE FOR UNITED STATES  
TREASURER'S OFFICE.**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 16, 1896.*

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,  
*United States Senate.*

SIR: I have the honor to invite the attention of the Senate Committee on Appropriations to the inclosed communication from the Treasurer of the United States, of the 12th instant, in relation to the increased estimates for clerical force in his office of one foreman of press room, three separators, and one feeder, as estimated on page 26 of the Book of Estimates for 1897, and for the purchase of one press and one separating machine, as estimated for in the inclosed House Document No. 115, present session.

In view of the necessity for the additional press and separator, and the consequent increased force to operate the same, I would respectfully recommend that provision be made for the same in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill now pending.

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE, *Acting Secretary.*

MARCH 12, 1896.

*Memorandum.*

The daily deliveries of silver certificates, denominations as below, from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to the office of the Treasurer of the United States are as follows:

Ones, 14,000 sheets, 4 certificates to sheet .....	\$56,000
Twos, 4,000 sheets, 4 certificates to sheet .....	32,000
Fives, 5,000 sheets, 4 certificates to sheet .....	100,000

As stated in the letter of the Treasurer of the United States herewith, the present capacity of the office for handling the notes and certificates is 48,000 sheets daily, and in order to provide for current demands the capacity for sealing and separating should be increased to 56,000 sheets. In other words, this office should be receiving from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing daily silver certificates of the denominations mentioned.

Ones, 16,000 sheets, at \$4 per sheet .....	\$64,000
Twos, 5,000 sheets, at \$8 per sheet .....	40,000
Fives, 10,000 sheets, at \$20 per sheet .....	200,000

The statement showing the present deliveries from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing accounts for 23,000 sheets of the 48,000 that can be sealed and separated with the present machinery and force to operate it; the balance of the number of sheets, 25,000, is covered by the deliveries of the following:

United States notes:	
Fives, 5,000 sheets .....	\$100,000
Tens, 3,000 sheets .....	120,000
Treasury notes of 1890:	
Ones, 6,000 sheets .....	24,000
Twos, 3,000 sheets .....	24,000
Fives, 5,000 sheets .....	100,000
Silver certificates:	
Tens, 2,000 sheets .....	80,000
Twenties, 1,000 sheets .....	80,000

The number of sheets of these notes and certificates can not with any safety be reduced, as they are required to take the place of those mutilated or worn out presented for redemption.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,  
Washington, D. C., March 12, 1896.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: An examination of the legislative, executive, and judicial bill for the fiscal year 1897, as it passed the House of Representatives (H. R. 6248), discloses the fact that the estimate from this office for the required force for operating an additional press and a machine for separating notes and certificates (the estimate for which machinery was submitted with Department letter of January 3, 1896, see House Doc. No. 115, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session) was not allowed.

Under these circumstances, and while there may be a possibility of having these items added in the Senate, the following statement of present necessities of this office is respectfully submitted:

On March 6, 1896, the reserve vault contained silver certificates of the denominations below stated:

Ones .....	\$1, 628, 000
Twos .....	944, 000
Fives .....	1, 460, 000

The daily deliveries from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are as follows:

Ones .....	\$56, 000
Twos .....	32, 000
Fives .....	100, 000

The demand for the above denominations is largely in excess of the receipts from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the present outlook is that unless the appropriation for an extra press for completing the certificates by affixing the Treasury seal, an extra machine for separating the sheets of said certificates, and the force necessary for operating the press and machine is made available at once, the Treasurer will be unable to supply the heavy demands for the ones, twos, and fives.

The present capacity of the office for sealing and separating the certificates and notes received from the Printing Bureau covers but 48,000 sheets. In order that the amount of currency in the reserve vault may be kept intact and sufficient to meet all demands made upon it, from the heavy redemptions of certificates and notes, and in view of the fact that an ample supply should at all times be stored therein to give the currency the necessary time to be thoroughly seasoned before it is issued, it seems imperative that the proper means to attain the desired result should be placed at the disposal of this office. It is apparent, unless some steps are immediately taken to increase the force and number of machines, that the public interests will be materially affected when the Department can no longer supply the demands of the banks and others of the business community whose necessities require that the amount of small denominations of currency should be increased rather than decreased.

With an increase of one press and one separating machine and the force necessary to operate them, this office would be enabled to handle 56,000 sheets daily, a number, in the opinion of those best fitted to judge, sufficient to cover all demands for supplying new currency made on the office.

The estimates for 1896-97, recently submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, set forth the necessity of an appropriation for the purposes stated herein.

The additional press asked for will require a pressman and feeder; the separating machine a separator, receiver, and counter.

In order to have the press room under proper supervision, it is proposed to make an expert pressman, now employed at \$1,200 per annum, foreman at \$1,400, who will run the new press and have general charge of presswork.

Estimated cost of press and separating machine.....	\$2, 000	
Salaries of additional employees:		
Pressman (as foreman) .....	\$1, 400	
Feeder .....	660	
Separator .....	} appointed as separators {	
Receiver .....		660
Counter .....		660
		660
	4, 040	
Total .....	6, 040	

Respectfully, yours,

D. N. MORGAN, Treasurer United States.



[House Document No. 115, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
January 3, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the favorable consideration of Congress an estimate of appropriation of \$2,000, submitted by the Treasurer of the United States, under date of December 21, 1895, for the purchase of one press and one separating machine for use of his office in sealing and separating United States securities.

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE, *Acting Secretary.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,  
Washington, D. C., December 21, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to request that an additional estimate be submitted to Congress recommending an appropriation of \$2,000 for the purchase of one press and one separating machine for use of this office in sealing and separating United States securities.

This request is made necessary for the reason that a review of the Book of Estimates for 1897 shows the item to have been omitted through error.

In the estimate of this office for the fiscal year 1897 an increase of force to operate an extra press and separating machine has been submitted, with the following note in explanation:

"The estimate for additional force submitted is to enable the office to man an extra press and separating machine, which is rendered necessary by the increased deliveries of sheet currency by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing." (See p. 26, Estimates of Appropriations for fiscal year 1897.)

The daily delivery of sheet currency from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is now 48 packages of 4,000 notes each, which, with the present machinery, consisting of 6 presses and 6 separating machines, is the maximum that can be handled per day. The additional press and separator will enable this office to finish 8 additional packages of 4,000 notes each daily.

The necessity for the increase of machinery asked for is that this office may be prepared for any emergency arising either from accidents to the machinery, entailing serious delay for repairs, or from an urgent demand for an increased issue of notes to replace old currency received for redemption.

Respectfully, yours,

D. N. MORGAN,  
*Treasurer United States.*

Hon. J. G. CARLISLE,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

ADOBE PALACE, NEW MEXICO.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, March 4, 1896.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,  
*United States Senate.*

SIR: Referring to the estimate of \$3,000 for general repairs of the Adobe Palace at Santa Fe, N. Mex., which will be found on page 39 of the Book of Estimates for Appropriations 1896-97, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement submitted, at the instance of this Department, by the secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, who is ex officio custodian of public buildings therein, as to the character of and the necessity for the repairs necessary to place the building in question in condition for the transaction of public business therein.

In this connection it is proper to add that a portion of the Adobe Palace has been occupied for some time past for post-office purposes. The Postmaster-General has called the attention of this Department to the necessity for repairs to that part of the building so occupied, but no relief could be afforded, there being no appropriation under the control of the Secretary of the Interior out of which such an expenditure could be authorized. He stated that he had made an effort to induce the Treasury Department to bear the expenses incident to such repairs, but that the Secretary of the Treasury decided that the appropriation for "repairs to public buildings" could not be used for repairs to the Adobe Palace; he further stated that he was willing to authorize the payment of such an expense out of the miscellaneous appropriation for post-offices, but the Auditor for the Post-Office Department had declined to pass such an account.

I earnestly recommend that appropriation in the sum estimated for be made for the repair of the building in question.

Very respectfully,

HOKE SMITH, *Secretary.*

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Santa Fe, February 29, 1896.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Interior Department, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: In response to your telegram of this date, requesting me to report the condition of that portion of the Adobe Palace occupied for post-office purposes requiring repairs, with estimate of cost thereon, for submission to Congress by direction of yourself, I report as follows:

The walls and ceiling of the room are in a dilapidated condition.

The floor on the inside of the room is in a patched-up condition and should be replaced by a new one.

I estimate the cost of plastering and calcimining or papering walls, new ceiling, painting woodwork, and putting in new floor to cost \$300. This amount will put the inner portion of the post-office room in good condition.

The roof of the Adobe Palace is in bad condition and needs repairing over that portion occupied by the post-office as well as the remaining portion of the building. The cost of a new roof on the building I estimate at \$1,000. There are other parts of the structural portion of the building (walls, floors, portals) that are as badly in need of repair as the part occupied by the post-office.

I have furnished the Secretary of the Treasury with estimates of appropriations asked for by me, as disbursing agent, and among them I have asked for an appropriation of \$3,000 for "repairs for Adobe Palace, Santa Fe, N. Mex.," and I notice that in his letter transmitting estimates of appropriations for 1896 and 1897 he has submitted my application for this appropriation to Congress with the other estimates. If this amount can be secured it will be sufficient to cover the repairs asked for in the post-office room. The roof of the building is the most important of the repairs that should be made.

Respectfully,

LORION MILLER,  
*Secretary of New Mexico.*

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POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
 OFFICE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,  
*Washington, D. C., March 3, 1896.*

Hon. E. E. WOMACK,  
*Chief Clerk, Interior Department.*

SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram stating that the secretary of the Territory of New Mexico has been directed to report as to the needed repairs in the Adobe Palace, Santa Fe, N. Mex., for post-office. There are on file in this office a number of papers, including a report from a post-office inspector, showing what repairs are needed, with an estimate as to the cost of same. If desired I will take pleasure in forwarding copies of the papers to your office.

Very respectfully,

F. H. JONES,  
*First Assistant Postmaster-General.*

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### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, March 12, 1896.*

Senator WM. B. ALLISON,  
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.*

DEAR SIR: In the estimates submitted by this Department for appropriations for the fiscal year 1897, legislative, executive, and judicial, Book of Estimates, 1896-97, page 55, under the caption "Salaries, office of the Secretary of the Interior," provision was asked for one clerk of class 3, detailed in the financial and disbursing division of the Department by transfer from the Census Office. Upon an examination of the appropriation bill, as passed by the House of Representatives, I find that the item in question has been omitted therefrom. I therefore respectfully request that in the consideration of the bill by your committee an amendment may be added incorporating therein the estimate as submitted.

In this connection I wish to explain that providing for this clerkship as requested does not increase the clerical force of this division, notwithstanding the fact that the work of this office has been largely augmented in the past few years by consolidation of and increase of the financial and disbursing duties of the division and the auditing of the accounts therein of all other financial officers of the Department, made necessary under the provisions of section 12 of the legislative act of July 31,

1894. In fact, there was a reduction of the force of this division of one clerk, who was transferred to another office, and the clerk detailed from the Census Office at the same rate of compensation he was receiving at the time of said detail was selected for the reason that he was an expert bookkeeper and accountant and possessed a thorough knowledge of all matters appertaining to the finances and disbursements of the census, the affairs of which were, by Department order of September 15, 1894, transferred to the financial and disbursing division of the Department. The clerk to whom reference is herein made is now engaged entirely as an accountant, etc., in the general work of examination and adjustment of the accounts of the numerous officers and agents of this Department, sent to this division for such examination prior to receiving the approval of the Secretary of the Interior thereto and forwarding the same to the Treasury for final settlement.

Very respectfully,

HOKE SMITH, *Secretary.*

### UNITED STATES COURTS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
*Washington, D. C., March 16, 1896.*

DEAR SENATOR: As requested, I hand you herewith a statement showing salaries of court officials in the three districts of the Indian Territory, amounting to \$154,200. This information is also found on page 327 of Estimates of Appropriations, 1896-97 (Appendix J), save that in the present list one clerk to marshal of northern district has been added (\$1,200), and an error of \$400 corrected, thus adding \$1,600 to the amount of Appendix J.

I also inclose statement requested as to commissioners' fees, showing present fees and those proposed by the new bill, as near as may be, with explanations and comments for your information. The note as to expenses in Appendix J explains the difficulty of estimating their amount, but we are pretty well satisfied that the full amount asked for (\$210,000) will be required to pay salaries and expenses.

Very respectfully,

FRANK STRONG.

Hon. WM. B. ALLISON,  
*United States Senate.*

#### *Salaries and expenses in Indian Territory.*

##### SALARIES.

3 judges, at \$5,000 .....	\$15,000
3 marshals, at \$4,000 .....	12,000
3 attorneys, at \$4,000 .....	12,000
3 clerks, at \$3,000 .....	9,000
10 deputy clerks, at \$1,200 .....	12,000
18 commissioners, at \$1,500 .....	27,000
12 deputy marshals, at \$1,200 (regular) .....	14,400
33 deputy marshals, at \$1,200 (special) .....	39,600
18 constables, at \$600 .....	10,800
1 clerk court of appeals .....	1,200
1 clerk to marshal, northern district .....	1,200
105 Total .....	154,200

(See Appendix J, Estimates of Appropriations, 1896-97.)

### CLERKS AND COMMISSIONERS OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, UNITED STATES SENATE,  
*Washington, D. C., March 16, 1896.*

MY DEAR SIR: The Committee on the Judiciary recommend that there be no legislation at the present session of Congress affecting the salaries or emoluments of clerks of the courts of the United States or the salaries or emoluments or proceedings of United States commissioners, and that so much of any appropriation bill coming from the House as contains provision for such legislation be nonconcurring in by the Senate.

They further recommend that the following provision, or one like it in substance, be added to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill: "It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States to communicate to Congress at the next session a scheme for fixing the compensation of clerks and commissioners of the several courts of the United States, together with such provisions as may to him seem proper in regard to the discharge of their duties, and such statistics as may be in his possession as will, in his judgment, tend to enable Congress to make proper provision in regard to the said subjects."

I am, with high respect, faithfully yours,

GEO. F. HOAR.

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

**FEES OF UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.**

[NOTE.—The fees in right-hand column are those given in the printed bill without reference to suggestions by the Attorney-General when before committee that some of them should be increased.]

*Comparative statement of fees now allowable to United States commissioners and those provided in H. R. 6248.*

[It is impossible to show the exact difference, because the present fee bill is elastic.]

	Fee now allowable, if it is a fixed one, or the average fee, as near as may be, if the amount is not fixed.	Fees under H. R. 6248.
Drawing complaints with oath and jurat to same.....	\$0.95	\$0.50
Copy of complaint with certificate to same.....	.45	.30
Warrant of arrest.....	1.00	.75
Issuing commitment, \$1, and making copy of same.....	45-1.45	1.00
Issuing subpoena (average about).....	.40	.40
Drawing bond of defendant and sureties, taking acknowledgment of same and justification of sureties.....	1.25	.75
Administering oath (except to witnesses as to attendance and travel)....	.10	.10
Administering oath as to attendance and travel.....	.10	.05
Recognition of all witnesses in a case when the defendant or defendants are held for court.....	.70	.50
Transcript of proceedings when required by order of court and transmission of papers to court.....	.75	.60
Copy of warrant, with certificate to same, when defendant is held for court and the original papers are not sent to court.....	.40	.40
Order in duplicate to pay witnesses.....	.60	.45
The per diem feo for hearing and deciding on criminal charges is the same, but it is expected that the number of per diems will be very much reduced under the proposed legislation.		
Another large saving will result from making per diems the only compensation for reducing testimony to writing. In some of the States the charges for reducing the testimony to writing are very large, running as high as \$20 in a case, and in a few accounts to much more.		
For examination and certificate in cases of applications for discharge of poor convicts imprisoned for nonpayment of fine or fine and costs, and all services connected therewith.....	5.00	1.50
For attending to a reference in a litigated matter, in a civil cause at law, in equity, or in admiralty, in pursuance of an order of court.....	3.00	3.00
For taking and certifying depositions to file in civil cases, per folio.....	.20	.10
For each copy of the same furnished to a party on request.....	.10	.10
For issuing any warrant under the tenth article of the treaty of August 9, 1842, between the United States and the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, against any person charged with any crime or offense set forth in said article.....	2.00	2.00
For issuing any warrant under the provision of the convention for the surrender of criminals between the United States and the King of France, concluded at Washington November 9, 1843.....	2.00	2.00
For hearing and deciding upon the case of any person charged with any crime or offense, and arrested under the provisions of said treaty or of said convention, per day for time necessarily employed.....	5.00	3.00