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Deficiency Appopriations.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 23, 1896.—Ordered to be printed.

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

REPORT:

[To accompany H. R. 8293.]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8293) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for prior years, and for other purposes, report the same back 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 recommended thereto.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS, 1896 AND PRIOR YEARS.

Amount of House bill.....	\$4, 793, 590. 45
Increase recommended by the committee (net).....	4, 192, 708. 26
Amount as reported to the Senate	8, 986, 298. 71

The items of increase and reduction recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASE.

State Department.....	\$11, 495. 80
Treasurer's Office	5, 840. 00
World's Columbian Commission payments	6, 517. 67
Collecting revenue from customs	300, 000. 00
Refund to S. R. Fowle & Son	187. 08
Treasury Department, miscellaneous items	2, 404. 18
Payment to owners of steamer <i>Peter Jebsen</i>	2, 566. 70
Payment to Southern Pacific Company	1, 542, 979. 44
Payment to internal-revenue collectors	300. 24
Ford's Theater disaster payments	159, 800. 00
Leaves of absence pay, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.....	3, 500. 00
Post-office at Philadelphia, Pa.	10, 000. 00
Post-office at Denver, Colo.	1, 235. 69
Appraisers' warehouse at New York	125, 000. 00
Supplies of light-houses.....	928. 90
Utah Territory expenses.....	8, 367. 50
Fish Commission.....	8, 450. 00
District of Columbia.....	16, 390. 04
Horses for cavalry and artillery	24, 000. 00
Quartermaster's Department, audited accounts	66, 592. 12
Road to national cemetery in Illinois	15, 000. 00
Indianapolis Arsenal.....	4, 323. 15
Payment to John Finn, audited claim.....	6, 363. 95
Bellevue Rifle Range, rent	600. 00
Pay of the Navy.....	130, 793. 74
Payment to Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works.....	69, 558. 39
Payment of audited accounts, Navy Department.....	546. 80
Survey of lands in California.....	20, 000. 00

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

Payments for surveys of public lands, etc.....	\$9,656.30
Education in Alaska.....	1,500.00
Incidental expenses, Indian service.....	1,138.03
Postal service.....	18,669.99
Department of Justice, miscellaneous, etc.....	10,704.70
Expenses Eastern Band of Cherokee settlement.....	1,378.85
Expenses of Greer County suits.....	5,000.00
Payment for certain legal services.....	2,041.26
United States courts.....	233,133.97
Department of Agriculture.....	136.50
Public printing and binding.....	2,361.67
Senate expenses.....	20,430.25
Payments on account of deceased Capitol policemen.....	550.00
Botanic Garden.....	117.21
House of Representatives.....	276,731.24
Circuit and district court judgments.....	2,079.88
Judgments of Court of Claims (net increase).....	993,434.96
Judgments in Indian depredation claims.....	9,159.80
Audited claims certified.....	63,214.89
Total increase recommended.....	4,195,180.89

REDUCTION.

Reimbursement of A. Watt and E. A. Mitchell.....	\$472.63
Payment to Eugene Hagan.....	2,000.00
Total reduction recommended.....	2,472.63
Net increase.....	4,192,708.26

PRESS AND SEPARATING MACHINE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to invite the attention of your committee to estimates heretofore submitted for the service of the fiscal year 1897, for the purchase of a press and separating machine, and for the services of a pressman, feeder, and separators, amounting in all to \$5,840.

As the necessity for this appropriation is pressing I would respectfully urge that it be provided for in the general deficiency bill now under consideration in your committee, and that it be made immediately available.

Your attention is respectfully invited to a communication on this subject from the Treasurer of the United States, a copy of which is inclosed herewith.

Respectfully, yours

S. WIKE, *Acting Secretary.*

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Washington, D. C., May 8, 1896.

SIR: I desire to call your attention to the fact that the demand for small denominations of paper currency is largely in excess of the receipts from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the present outlook is that unless an appropriation for an extra press for completing the notes and certificates by affixing the Treasury seal, an extra machine for separating the sheets of currency, and the force necessary for operating the press and machine is made at once, the Treasurer will be unable to supply the heavy demand for the small currency.

The present capacity of the office for sealing and separating the notes and certificates received from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing covers but 48,000 sheets. In order that the amount of paper currency in the reserve vault may be kept sufficient in amount to meet all demands made upon it from the present excessive redemptions of notes and certificates, and in view of the important 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 disposition 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 business community whose necessities require that the amount of small denominations of paper currency should be increased rather than decreased. I therefore ask that you will request Congress to insert the following items in the general deficiency bill:

For the purchase of one press and one separating machine for use in sealing and separating securities.....	\$2,000
For one pressman, at.....	1,200
For one feeder, at.....	660
For one separator, at.....	660
For one receiver, at.....	660
For one counter, at.....	660
In all.....	5,840

The three last mentioned to be appointed as separators.

Respectfully, yours,

D. N. MORGAN,
Treasurer United States.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

POST-OFFICE AT DENVER, COLO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 11, 1896.

SIR: Under date of October 1, 1891, the Department entered into a contract with Messrs. John Moore & Co. for interior finish for the court-house, post-office, etc., at Denver, Colo., and in March, 1893, said company submitted bills for extra labor and materials alleged to have been supplied in connection with said contract, aggregating in amount \$5,336.75.

This claim for extras has been under consideration by the Department and an allowance made therefor in the sum of \$1,568, in full and final settlement of all claims for extras under the contract of the company above referred to.

The appropriation for the construction of the court-house, post-office, etc., at Denver, Colo., is exhausted, with the exception of \$332.31, and in order to make the payment of the allowance by the Department to Messrs. Moore & Co. it will be necessary for Congress to make an additional appropriation of \$1,235.69; and I have the honor, therefore, to request that the latter amount, namely, \$1,235.69, be included in the deficiency bill now under consideration by the House Committee on Appropriations.

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE, *Acting Secretary.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APPRAISERS' STORES AT NEW YORK.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 16, 1896.

SIR: On the subject of the reenforcement of the steel and iron construction of the United States appraisers' warehouse now being erected in the city of New York, for which a bill is now pending in Congress to appropriate the sum of \$125,000 beyond the present limit of cost of the building for the increased expense of the said reenforcement, I have the honor to make the following statement:

The three lower floors of the building were contracted for November 19, 1892, and completed about October 31, 1894, and, as they are now constructed, will sustain a load of only 110 pounds per square foot, exclusive of their own weight.

The seven upper floors are designed for a load of 170 pounds per square foot, exclusive of their own weight; this increased capacity being deemed the greatest that was allowable under the limit of cost of the building as now fixed by Congress, although the Department at the time these seven stories were designed was aware of the fact that a building of this character should be built so that the floors could carry not only ordinary loads, but also such as would be liable to be imposed in extreme cases.

Recognizing the importance of making this building amply strong for all purposes, the Department called into consultation Mr. Theodore Cooper, of New York City, an engineer of national reputation, who, after conference with the engineer of steel and iron construction of this Department, strongly recommends and agrees with him

that the beams and girders of all the floors be in part reinforced; and a copy of his report is herewith inclosed.

It is estimated that to carry out the recommendations made by Mr. Cooper, an appropriation of \$125,000 will be required beyond the present limit of cost of the building, as to do this work under existing legislation would result in a deficiency. It is imperative that the strengthening be done now, because it can not well be done at a future time, and because, if not done at once, all work on the building must be indefinitely suspended, entailing a loss to the United States for rents which are now being paid for warehouse and storage purposes in the city of New York, amounting to \$89,900 per annum.

I therefore respectfully recommend, in view of the unusual circumstances connected with this case, that an additional appropriation of \$125,000 be provided for in the general deficiency bill.

Respectfully, yours,

J. G. CARLISLE, *Secretary.*

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

APPRAISERS' WAREHOUSE,
New York, May 14, 1896.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the directions of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, dated May 8, 1896, I have taken up, with Mr. Gunvald Aus, engineer of iron and steel construction, the consideration of the questions in reference to the United States appraisers' warehouse, New York.

First. What loads should the building be proportioned to carry, considering the purpose for which it is to be used?

An appraisers' warehouse should be capable of sustaining any kind of goods or materials that would be likely to be stored therein, now or at any future time. It is not practicable to limit certain spaces for heavy and others for lighter goods.

All floors and rooms, other than those definitely restricted to office purposes, must be capable of supporting safely any class of goods that may be sent there.

From experience with the storage of articles of commerce, it is recognized that heavier floor loads are more likely to be produced by the stacking or tiering up of small packages than by bulky or heavy cases, unless special machinery is used for handling the goods.

Such a common class of materials as cotton, woolen, and linen fabrics can readily be piled up by hand high enough to produce a loading per square foot of area of 400 to 500 pounds. Such high loads would only be likely to occur occasionally, and over but limited areas. It would not be necessary, therefore, to consider such loads upon large areas or over whole floors.

The necessity of maintaining open spaces for transporting and handling the goods would also reduce the total loads upon any one floor.

From the plans it has been estimated that weight of materials in the floor construction is, for the existing floors, 120 pounds per square foot, and by the proposed new form of floor for the future stories, 80 pounds per square foot.

After a careful consideration of the subject, I would recommend that the following loads be taken for proportioning the parts of the future construction and for strengthening such parts of the existing work as may need it:

Total load to be used, including the weight of the floor and its insistent load.

	Pounds per square foot.
For beams of first three floors.....	440
For beams of all other floors	400
For beams of roof.....	80
For girders of roof.....	60
For girders of floors above third	290
For girders of first three floors	330
For posts to carry roof only.....	60
For posts of ninth floor	350
For posts of eighth floor	650
For posts of seventh floor.....	940
For posts of sixth floor.....	1,160
For posts of fifth floor	1,380
For posts of fourth floor	1,600
For posts of third floor.....	1,830
For posts of second floor.....	2,040
For posts of first floor.....	2,350
For posts of basement	2,620
Upon foundations.....	2,620

These loads for posts to be multiplied by one floor area only to obtain total load on any post.

With these loads as the basis of all calculations the allowed strain upon the steel beams, girders, and posts should not exceed one-quarter of the breaking strain for all future work.

It will be seen that I have taken only 320 pounds insistent load on beams with an allowed strain of 16,000 pounds per square inch, though loads as high as 400 pounds may occasionally occur over limited areas. Should a load of 400 pounds be imposed upon such beams, the strain would be raised to 20,000 pounds per square inch. This is a safe strain, and would be justified in such cases.

Second. What changes are necessary in the existing work to put the same in ample condition for the intended purpose?

In considering the work already in place, I have assumed that the part of the floors set apart for office purposes will always be used for such purpose, and will not be loaded as heavily as other parts of the building.

When tested by the loads previously given, the foundation is satisfactory; all existing posts are ample.

The 36-foot girders of the second and third floors need strenghtening, and if proportioned for the previous loads with limiting strains not exceeding 18,000 pounds, will be satisfactory. The 23-foot girders should be strengthened under a floor load of 330 pounds so as not to exceed a strain of 16,000 pounds per square inch.

I have discussed with Mr. Aus the methods of strengthening these parts in a readier and more economical manner and he fully understands the matter.

With the changes in loads and strengthening of the parts as above recommended, I consider the building will be perfectly satisfactory for its intended purpose.

Yours, very respectfully,

THEODORE COOPER.

I fully agree with the above recommendations of Mr. Theodore Cooper.

Very respectfully,

GUNVALD AUS,

Engineer Steel and Iron Construction.

WILLIAM M. AIKEN, Esq.,

Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

SURVEYS OF PUBLIC LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 7, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, an estimate of appropriation (\$40,000) to pay amounts found to be due under contracts for the survey of public lands in California executed prior to June 30, 1890, as submitted by the Secretary of the Interior, under date of the 4th instant.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, *Acting Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 2, 1896.

SIR: In the matter of certain contracts executed in the years 1883 to 1885 for surveys in the State of California, and in which the surveys made under the contract were rejected by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, a proposition for compromise was submitted by the contractors and approved by the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice. This compromise agreement provided, in substance, that the said contractors should again go over the lines of the surveys involved, correct, complete, and perfect the same according to law and instructions, all in strict accordance with the terms of the contracts, the Manual of Surveying Instructions (at that time in force), and such special instructions as may have been issued by the surveyor-general of California. These corrected surveys, or resurveys, were to be subject to a rigid and careful examination by a competent and trusted employee of the Department of the Interior. The returns of the surveys so corrected or resurveyed were to be submitted to the surveyor-general of California for his action, and when approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office the accounts for surveys were to be adjusted and paid.

Some of the contracts referred to are payable from the appropriation for the survey of public lands and others from deposits by individuals. In the former case the appropriation has long since lapsed, and in the latter the deposits, in some instances at least, are insufficient.

I am unable to accurately estimate the amount necessary to pay for the surveys under the contracts referred to, but I respectfully recommend that a provision be inserted in the sundry civil bill for the fiscal year 1897 appropriating the sum of \$40,000 to pay amounts found to be due under such contracts.

I respectfully suggest that the following as a proviso in connection with appropriation for the survey of public lands would be sufficient:

"Provided further, That in the case of contracts for the survey of public lands in the State of California executed prior to June 30, 1890, in which the returns of the survey have been suspended by the Commissioner of the General Land Office until the appropriation for the survey of public lands from which the contracts for such surveys were made payable has lapsed and been covered into the Treasury, and in which cases such suspension is afterwards removed and the surveys executed under such contracts accepted by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or in the case of such contracts when made payable from the fund of deposits by individuals for the survey of public lands in which the deposits made for the particular survey are insufficient; to pay the amounts found to be due under such contracts and at the rates named therein, there is hereby appropriated, from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of forty thousand dollars."

Very respectfully,

S. W. LAMOREUX, *Commissioner.*

Hon. WM. B. ALLISON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

April 4, 1896.

Approved, and respectfully forwarded, through the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, for the favorable consideration of Congress.

JNO. M. REYNOLDS, *Acting Secretary.*

EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

Washington, D. C., April 30, 1896.

SIR: In answer to your communication of this date, inclosing an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Pritchard to H. R. 8293, for the purpose of paying certain moneys on account of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, I have to say that the general subject out of which the items of expense in question grew is fully set forth in House Ex. Doc. No. 128, Fifty-third Congress, second session.

In that document is printed a letter from the Attorney-General requesting an appropriation, which was made on August 23, 1894, to carry into effect two agreements of compromise in certain litigation concerning lands of the Cherokee Indians of North Carolina.

The litigation concerned lands both in and out of the Qualla boundary, so called, but the compromised measures concern lands in the Qualla boundary. On page 4 of the document referred to, the Attorney-General explains this and says that a comparatively unimportant controversy respecting certain tracts of land outside the boundary will remain after the compromises, which the special counsel employed in the case informed him was in the way of immediate settlement without cost to the United States exceeding the appropriations already made.

Not long ago the special attorney presented his account for services, and with it the bills of expenses now included in the proposed amendment.

Thereupon the disbursing officer of this Department obtained an opinion from the Comptroller of the Treasury, dated March 12, last, holding that the items in the amendment proposed are—

"Either specifically for carrying into effect the compromises by taking acknowledgments to or recording deeds for property covered by the compromises or in payment of amounts decreed to various parties in settlement of their claims, and all of which are payable from the appropriation of August 23, 1894, and not from the appropriation of December 21, 1893, because in no sense are they expenses of litigation."

The appropriation of August 23, 1894, is exhausted, and, therefore, the sums now in question can not, under this opinion, be paid out of the small remainder of the appropriation of December 21, 1893. It was also held that the appropriation of December 21, 1893, was available to pay the special attorney so much as the Attorney-General deems proper to allow him for services rendered by him in the continuation of the litigation of the lands not covered by the compromise agreements. When the

attorney's bill is paid there will remain of the appropriation of December 21, 1893, \$575.57.

Respectfully,

JUDSON HARMON,
Attorney-General.

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

FEEB OF WITNESSES.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., May 16, 1896.

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of a communication this day sent to the Secretary of the Treasury with the request that the same be forwarded to you, in order that an appropriation may be included in the general deficiency appropriation, of \$100,000 for fees of witnesses, 1896. The reasons set forth in the letter to the Secretary of the Treasury show the importance of this appropriation.

Respectfully,

JUDSON HARMON, *Attorney-General.*

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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., May 16, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to state that there will be needed under the appropriation, "Fees of witnesses, 1896," the additional sum of \$100,000. There is at present available for advances to United States marshals but \$12,000. This increase could not be anticipated at the time the estimates were submitted, as they were based on accounts already rendered for the fiscal year 1895. During that fiscal year many of the courts adjourned, as there was no appropriation available. During the current year, however, the courts are in session, and large advances from the money appropriated in the urgency deficiency bill have been absolutely required to pay the deficiencies that existed at the time of the bill, and to make payments to witnesses in attendance at court since that date.

Of course, it is to be understood that the estimates made by the Department under this appropriation were based upon accounts rendered by marshals for the previous year, and it is absolutely impossible for marshals to exactly estimate the amounts needed for the succeeding year. It is important that the Department should have sufficient funds to advance to marshals, under this appropriation, in order that witnesses when discharged may be paid the amount due them; otherwise the witnesses are compelled to go without their money or to sell the certificates issued to them at a discount. For this reason it is urged that the sum of \$100,000 additional is needed for the present year, and I have to ask that you will forward this request to the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Respectfully,

_____, *Attorney-General.*

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., May 14, 1896.

SIR: I have this day mailed to the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting that it be transmitted to you, a letter, copy of which is inclosed, asking an additional appropriation of \$50,000, to be included in the deficiency appropriation, for support of United States prisoners for the current fiscal year.

Your attention is particularly invited to the statements in said communication, and I might also state, in this connection, that the Department is compelled to advance to marshals the estimated amount of funds under the several appropriations that they represent are actually needed. The Department is very careful in restricting these advances as much as possible, but, nevertheless, with all this diligence, it often occurs that the marshals receive in excess of the amounts really needed, although their estimates of funds required are made in good faith.

The repayments made from the several appropriations do not become available for some time; in fact, not until their accounts are settled and the balances turned into the Treasury; so that while it makes an increase in the appropriation, the amount of repayments will very likely be sufficient, in fact, to avoid any real expenditure from the Treasury for the additional amount appropriated.

Respectfully,

JUDSON HARMON, *Attorney-General.*

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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 14, 1896.*

SIR: There is now available in the appropriation for support of United States prisoners, fiscal year 1896, the sum of \$2,356.61. There will be needed at least \$50,000 additional to pay the expenses for the current fiscal year.

In the act of March 2, 1895, \$275,000 was appropriated, and in the urgent deficiency \$365,000, making a total of \$640,000. This was upon an estimate of the Department based upon the accounts rendered for the fiscal year 1895.

Subsequent to the date of the estimate, however, accounts of various marshals have been settled, and repayments for the fiscal year 1895 have been made to the extent of \$53,921.62, and these repayments have been used by marshals in settling supplemental accounts which had not been rendered at the time of our estimate, so that the amount expended for the fiscal year 1895 was \$740,738.41.

In view of the specific appropriation for the United States Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., it is not thought that the amount expended under the general appropriation for support of prisoners, 1896, will equal that expended during the fiscal year, 1895, so that only \$50,000 additional is asked.

I have to request, in view of the above expenses and in order that the accounts for the current year for the keeping of United States prisoners may be promptly settled by the marshals, that you will forward this request to the Senate Committee on Appropriations in order that the amount of \$50,000 for support of prisoners, 1896, may be included in the deficiency appropriation.

Respectfully,

—————, *Attorney-General.*

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.