2-16-1875

Sundry civil appropriation bill.
43d Congress, 2d Session. House of Representatives.

REPORT
Report No. 149.

February 16, 1875.—Committed to a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following:

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 4729.]

In submitting the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1876, being the regular yearly bill, the estimates upon which it is mainly formed will be found scattered through the regular "Book of Estimates," commencing—


Pages 40-42. Expenses of collecting revenue from sales of public lands.

Pages 42, 43. Government Hospital for the Insane, Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Columbia Hospital for Women, Smithsonian Institution.

Pages 45, 46. Various Treasury estimates, Reform-School, Metropolitan police, defending suits and claims for seizure of captured and abandoned property, prosecution and collection of claims, defending suits under convention with Mexico, punishing violation of intercourse acts, and frauds, prosecution of crimes.

Page 50. Expenses of United States courts, and support of convicts.

Pages 107-110. Public buildings, light-houses, beacons, and fog-signal.

Pages 110, 111. Armories and arsenals.


Pages 121-123. Navy-yards, Capitol extension, Government Hospital for the Insane, and so forth, buildings in Washington.

Page 131. Public printing.

Page 135. Engraving and printing.

Pages 135-137. Light-House Establishment, Coast-Survey, national currency, food-fishes, metric standard, furniture, fuel, lights, water, safes, locks, vaults, photographing, heating-apparatus, and janitors for public buildings throughout the United States.

Pages 138, 139. Observations of storms, various matters under War Department.

Pages 139-141. Surveying public lands.]
the Committee on Appropriations, for the fuller information of the House, have deemed it advisable to print that portion of the documents upon which the bill is based which have not already been printed; those documents which have been printed, other than the Book of Estimates, are referred to briefly by number, title, and amount only in this report. They are Executive and Miscellaneous Documents of the present session, as follows:

Ex. Doc. No. 74. Letter from Secretary of the Interior relative to geographical and geological survey of the Territories.

Mis. Doc. No. 265. Professor Powell’s report on the survey of the Colorado of the West.

Ex. Doc. No. 21. Letter from Secretary of Interior relative to surveys of Indian reservations, $191,280.

Ex. Doc. No. 29. Letter from Secretary of War, adjusted account of Dempsey & O’Toole.


Ex. Doc. No. 37. Letter from Secretary of War relative to hospitals.


Ex. Doc. No. 56. Additional messengers for War Department.

Ex. Doc. No. 57. Letter from Secretary of War, Rock Island Bridge.

Ex. Doc. No. 71. Coast Survey. Letter from Secretary of the Treasury showing number of employés, names, &c.

Ex. Doc. No. 116. Secretary of War, Rock Island Arsenal appropriation to be made immediately available.

Ex. Doc. No. 125. Message from the President transmitting report on International Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia in 1876.

Ex. Doc. No. 21. Letter from Secretary of Interior relative to funds for the survey of Indian reservations, fiscal year 1876.

Ex. Doc. No. 11. Letter from Secretary of the Interior relative to the hospital for lying-in-women, District of Columbia.

Ex. Doc. No. 85, part 1 and 2. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the estimate of appropriations heretofore submitted for the continuance of the geological survey.

Ex. Doc. No. 93. Letter from Secretary of Interior, new safe for Department.

Ex. Doc. No. 104. Letter from Secretary of Interior, repairs of capitol building, Olympia, W. T.


Ex. Doc. No. 4. Letter from Secretary of War recommending continuance of appropriation for transient paupers in Providence Hospital, $15,000.

They herewith present also a comparative summary exhibit, showing the amount recommended last year under the leading items appropriated for in this bill by committee; also, in parallel columns, the amount estimated for by the Departments, and the amount recommended by committee this year for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, showing a diminution in favor of this bill of $8,589,278.34 below estimates, in amount recommended, and some $1,723,766.43 less than the amount appropriated last year, which was $27,099,744.81.
### Summary and comparative exhibit of sundry civil bill.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Recommended by committee for 1874-'75</th>
<th>Estimates for 1875-'76</th>
<th>Recommended by committee for 1875-'76</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For public printing, paper, and binding, &amp;c</td>
<td>$1,675,507 66</td>
<td>$2,112,995 53</td>
<td>$1,635,507 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For life-saving stations on the coast</td>
<td>153,164 00</td>
<td>241,580 00</td>
<td>241,580 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For revenue-marine service</td>
<td>153,883 40</td>
<td>1,078,318 40</td>
<td>1,027,883 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For national currency</td>
<td>230,980 00</td>
<td>327,250 00</td>
<td>327,250 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For expenses of loans and Treasury notes</td>
<td>1,640,000 00</td>
<td>3,210,000 00</td>
<td>1,625,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For judiciary</td>
<td>3,109,391 00</td>
<td>1,279,117 50</td>
<td>1,089,117 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For District of Columbia</td>
<td>45,900 00</td>
<td>49,150 00</td>
<td>44,600 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For surveying public lands</td>
<td>927,380 00</td>
<td>1,058,870 00</td>
<td>674,190 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For expenses of collecting revenue from sale of public lands</td>
<td>567,040 00</td>
<td>606,640 00</td>
<td>603,640 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Metropolitan police</td>
<td>207,530 00</td>
<td>267,270 00</td>
<td>265,270 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Government Hospital for the Insane</td>
<td>303,741 00</td>
<td>188,419 00</td>
<td>175,919 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb</td>
<td>48,000 00</td>
<td>192,000 00</td>
<td>88,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in-Asylum</td>
<td>24,000 00</td>
<td>72,300 00</td>
<td>24,300 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Freedmen's Hospital</td>
<td>45,000 00</td>
<td>50,000 00</td>
<td>45,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For other charities</td>
<td>57,000 00</td>
<td>58,000 00</td>
<td>50,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Smithsonian Institution</td>
<td>30,000 00</td>
<td>37,500 00</td>
<td>32,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Washington aqueduct</td>
<td>29,900 00</td>
<td>280,578 00</td>
<td>29,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Capitol extension, Reform-School, Botanic Garden, and fire department of District of Columbia</td>
<td>233,750 00</td>
<td>313,650 00</td>
<td>-366,450 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Light-House Establishment and light-houses, &amp;c</td>
<td>2,889,331 50</td>
<td>3,106,200 00</td>
<td>2,843,400 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For survey of the coast and purchase of new vessels</td>
<td>706,000 00</td>
<td>1,275,000 00</td>
<td>595,600 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Signal-Office weather-reports</td>
<td>315,321 00</td>
<td>473,000 00</td>
<td>473,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For War Department, miscellaneous, refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers, bounty and prize money, and other claims of colored soldiers and sailors, &amp;c</td>
<td>665,000 00</td>
<td>953,000 00</td>
<td>577,298 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For public buildings under Supervising Architect of Treasury, including furniture, fuel, heating, lighting, and care</td>
<td>7,070,593 81</td>
<td>8,599,292 74</td>
<td>5,416,002 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For armories and arsenals</td>
<td>527,457 00</td>
<td>1,214,643 00</td>
<td>555,165 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For public buildings and grounds in and around Washington</td>
<td>321,955 00</td>
<td>343,718 50</td>
<td>298,850 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For navy-yards and stations</td>
<td>1,400,000 00</td>
<td>2,141,500 00</td>
<td>1,249,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>16,000 00</td>
<td>29,340 00</td>
<td>11,990 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>508,992 45</td>
<td>799,972 00</td>
<td>690,774 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*For Redemption Division, Treasury Department</td>
<td>241,580 00</td>
<td>321,580 00</td>
<td>241,580 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*For testing American iron and steel</td>
<td>603,640 00</td>
<td>1,010,750 00</td>
<td>538,750 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*For Centennial Exposition</td>
<td>205,270 00</td>
<td>513,950 00</td>
<td>205,270 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For explorations and surveys in Utah and New Mexico, 100th meridian and Northwestern Lakes</td>
<td>325,000 00</td>
<td>515,000 00</td>
<td>240,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>33,875,256 72</td>
<td>38,100,000 00</td>
<td>25,983,978 38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* These three items not in bill of last year.

Also a summary statement showing the amount of the total appropriations recommended by the twelve regular appropriation-bills reported, with the date and amount of report, for the service of the year ending June 30, 1875, the regular bills amounting to—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of bill</th>
<th>Reported to the House</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legislative, executive, and judicial</td>
<td>Dec. 7, 1874</td>
<td>$19,613,643 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>Dec. 7, 1874</td>
<td>27,701,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Dec. 7, 1874</td>
<td>16,976,006 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>Dec. 7, 1874</td>
<td>4,959,507 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortifications</td>
<td>Dec. 7, 1874</td>
<td>850,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consular and diplomatic</td>
<td>Dec. 10, 1874</td>
<td>1,344,785 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Academy</td>
<td>Jan. 15, 1875</td>
<td>364,740 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Office</td>
<td>Feb. 9, 1875</td>
<td>37,594,361 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension</td>
<td>Feb. 16, 1875</td>
<td>30,144,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River and harbor</td>
<td>Feb. 16, 1875</td>
<td>5,999,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry civil</td>
<td>Feb. 16, 1875</td>
<td>25,978,978 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficiency, (estimated)</td>
<td>Feb. 16, 1875</td>
<td>2,000,000 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sum total of the twelve regular bills | | 172,515,729 34 |
No statement of estimates presented to the committee is included here, save those that have been favorably acted upon and inserted in the bill, as the inclusion of the matter rejected would make the report too lengthy. The amount of the total estimates will, however, be presented when the bill is considered in the House, as well as the amount recommended and the amount appropriated by all the bills presented last year. The manuscript matter above mentioned is herewith printed in corresponding sequence to the paragraphs in the bill which it relates to and explains.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS,

Sir: I have the honor to request that an appropriation of $12,000 be made for the printing of the Court of Claims for the year ending June 30, 1876. Last year our expenditure was $10,975, and there is no indication of any decrease. As the printing of testimony goes on throughout the year, if the appropriation should give out it would delay the business of the court.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHIBALD HOPKINS,
Chief Clerk.

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD, M. C.,
Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1875.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following explanation of the estimate of this Office for printing, now before your committee, viz. $70,000 for the next fiscal year, and to represent that the greater part of the sum mentioned is really to provide for necessary printing, which should have been done during the past two years, as well as the next; that is, substantially for three years instead of one.

When, after the act of Congress approved May 8, 1872, (Chapter CXL, 17 Stat. at Large, page 83,) the estimate was made for the printing of the War Department for the year 1873-'74, this Office was not consulted, but the Congressional Printer, by an obvious error, reported as the amount required for it $7,500, being about the amount expended in the fiscal year 1871-'72, at the inception of the work of the Office instituted under the joint resolution of February 9, 1870, but the printing for the year 1872-'73 amounted to at least $25,000, and the necessity for an increase above that amount for the year 1873-'74 may be readily understood, from the greatly increased work of and demands upon this service in that year. By this error only $7,500 was given for 1873-'74. This Office was called upon for an estimate for the year 1874-'75, and reported $50,000 as necessary for printing, but has only received $7,774.45, and has been notified that the whole allowance to it as a branch of the War Department had been expended.

It is represented that in reliance upon a sufficient appropriation for printing during the last two years, a commencement was made of printing documents regarded as of great importance in distributing to the public and to scientists the information obtained by the work of this service, these being wholly apart from the tri-daily charts, bulletins, and weekly and monthly publications which have been regularly issued. The works referred to were designed to be of a more permanent character and to supply a recognized want, and it was officially announced, in response to many requests, that they would be issued: but that issue, to which citizens and institutions in all of the States have a right, as an important result of the work of this service already performed, has necessarily been suspended for want of the funds which the present estimate will provide.

Any further details on this subject can be communicated to your committee by its clerk, Mr. Stevens, to whom I have furnished them.

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

ALBERT J. MYER,
Brigadier General, (Retired, Assigned,) Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

J. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.
SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., December 15, 1874.

Sir: I have the honor to request that the following clause be inserted in the deficiency or some other appropriation bill of the present session, or be passed as a separate enactment, viz:

“To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the account of the expenditure for dies, paper, and stamps for the Internal Revenue Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, a transfer on the books of the Treasury of such sums as may be necessary is hereby authorized: Provided, That the same shall not involve any actual expenditure of money from the Treasury.”

This legislation is rendered imperatively necessary, that the account against this Office of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the printing of internal-revenue stamps during the first six months of the present fiscal year may be adjusted without reducing the regular appropriation for “stamps, paper, and dies.”

It has heretofore been the practice to pay all bills of outside parties, and to suspend the bills of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, or so much thereof as might be necessary, until a deficiency appropriation was made, or similar legislation to that recommended above was had; but I am informed that this course cannot be followed during the current year, owing to the limited appropriations for that Bureau.

If the bills of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are passed and charged to the appropriation for stamps, paper, and dies, it is estimated that the manufacture of paper and the printing of stamps must be suspended on or about April 1, 1875. The effect of this suspension upon the business interests of the country I need not enlarge upon.

Respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, February 4, 1875.

Sir: Referring to our conversation this morning, I now have the honor to inform you that, under existing laws, there are four hundred and eighty-two terms of United States courts held during the year, and one hundred and thirty-eight places designated wherein they shall be held. This does not include special terms. I am unable to state definitely the number of special terms held within any given year; but I think I am safe in saying that there is not less than fifty. This will give you some idea of the vast amount of business transacted in the Federal courts throughout the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, February 4, 1875.

Sir: In compliance with your verbal request of this morning, I have the honor to inform you that there has been expended out of the balance of the appropriation for the expenses of the United States courts for the fiscal year of 1874, from the 1st of July last to date, the sum of $270,621.79, leaving a balance of $59,647.40. There is, however, to be added to this the sum of $84,839.59 on account of repayments made to the fund by marshals and others, thus making a balance of $144,466.99 available for the payment of claims that may be presented and payable from the appropriation for the last fiscal year. This balance, I think, will be sufficient to meet all demands upon it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.
SUNDARY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, February 6, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the statement relative to appropriations under control of this Department, requested by you on occasion of my late interview with the committee.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditures from appropriation for defense of suits in relation to captured and abandoned property, 1874.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To legal and clerical assistance to the Assistant Attorney-General, in the Court of Claims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To expenses in taking depositions, cross-examining witnesses, and other expenses incurred in the defense of claims in the Court of Claims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To certificate of deposit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriation for prosecution and collection of claims due the United States, 1874.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To assistance rendered the Solicitor of the Treasury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To legal services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To balance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriation for defending claims under convention with Mexico, 1874.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To salary of translator for American and Mexican Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To balance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriation for support of convicts transferred from the District of Columbia, 1874.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To warden of Albany penitentiary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To balance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriation for repairs to city-hall, Washington, D. C.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To labor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To painting city-hall fence, &amp;c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To certificate of deposit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriation for prosecution of crimes, 1874.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To amount paid for expenses and salaries of detectives for investigating crimes against the United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To balance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriation for punishing violation of intercourse acts and frauds, 1874.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To expenses and legal services in punishing violations of intercourse acts, &amp;c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To expenses and salary of detectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To balance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., January 9, 1875.

SIR: I inclose a letter from the Attorney-General, Hon. Geo. S. Williams, and also one from the marshal of the Territory of Montana, in regard to the penitentiary, to which I desire to call the attention of the Committee on Appropriations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARTIN McGINNIS,
Delegate from Montana.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee of Appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, January 8, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter addressed to this Department under date of the 22d ultimo by the United States marshal for Montana Territory, relative to the insecurity of the penitentiary in that Territory. The marshal estimates that the necessary iron for grating the windows and putting up the same will cost $1,200.

There is no appropriation under my control out of which I could pay for expenses of this character; and I would suggest that you invite the attention of the Appropriation Committee to the subject, and ask that an appropriation be made for this purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

Hon. M. MAGINNIS,
House of Representatives.

P.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
Helena, Mont., December 22, 1874.

SIR: Since the building of the fourteen new cells in the penitentiary, I have had to take out the floor over the first tier of cells on which were the guard’s quarters, hospital, tailor-shops, &c. This in one respect renders the prison-building less secure than heretofore. The lower windows are the only ones having iron grate-bars, so by the removal of the floor the two tiers of upper windows, which are made of common wooden sash, are exceedingly unsafe, and are easily reached by climbing; so I think it absolutely necessary for safety to grate the upper windows.

There are twenty-eight windows, and, as near as I can estimate, it will take 4,000 pounds of iron to grate them as the lower windows are grated. The cost of the iron and the work will be 25 cents per pound, and for drilling the holes in the stone caps and sills of the window-openings $200 more. I consider this so necessary to be done that I ask that this work may be done, and that I may be authorized to get it done at the above expense, or less if possible.

Very respectfully,

WM. F. WHEELER,
United States Marshal.

Hon. Geo. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., November 24, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of your committee, copy of letter received from the Secretary of the Interior under date of 21st instant, submitting estimates of Prof. F. V. Hayden for continuation of the geological and geographical survey of the Territories and for the publication of maps, charts, and other engravings illustrative of the same, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, amounting in all to $120,000.

I am, very respectfully,

B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary.

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.
Mr. C. Delano,
Secretary.

Mr. F. V. Hayden,
United States Geologist.
SUNDARY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

For the continuation of the geological and geographical survey of the Territories of the United States by F. V. Hayden, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000.)

For the preparation and publication of the maps, charts, geological sections, and other engravings necessary to illustrate the annual and final reports of the geological and geographical survey of the Territories of the United States, under F. V. Hayden, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars, ($20,000.)

Members of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey in the field during the season of 1874.—Prof. F. V. Hayden, United States Geologist, in charge.

Prof. F. V. Hayden, United States geologist; James T. Gardner, geographer; James Stevenson, quartermaster and chief executive officer.

Special Geological Division.—Prof. F. V. Hayden, United States geologist, directing; Wm. H. Holmes, artist and geologist; Geo. B. Chittenden, topographer; I. C. M. Shanks, assistant topographer; Richard Brohead, barometrical observer; Stephen D. Hovey, packer; Fred. Crane, packer; Tom Cooper, packer; George Seaman, general assistant; John Raymond, cook.

Primary Triangulation Party.—James T. Gardner, geographer, directing; William S. Atkinson, astronomer; Clarence Kelsey, packer; John Shannon, packer; Jacques Charpict, cook.

Northern Division.—Arch. R. Marvine, geologist, directing; Story B. Ladd, topographer; Louis Chauvenet, assistant topographer; M. E. Ward, jr., barometrical observer; E. A. Barber, botanical collector; W. W. Williams, general assistant; Shep. Madera, packer; Wm. Phelps, packer; Harry Yount, hunter; George Bowlin, cook.

Middle Division.—Henry Gamblen, topographer, directing; A. C. Peale, geologist; Fred. D. Owen, assistant topographer; Arch. R. Balloch, general assistant; Frank Kullogg, general assistant; William Sumner, packer; Alex. Milner, packer; Judge Porter, cook.

Southern Division.—A. D. Wilson, topographer, directing; F. M. Endlich, geologist; Franklin Rhoda, computer; Chas. E. Gallup, barometrical observer; D. H. Wright, packer; George Ford, packer; Allan Harrishaw, cook.

Meandering Division.—Gustavus R. Bechler, topographer, directing; George M. Fish, assistant topographer; Louis McKean, packer; George H. Crippen, cook.

Quartermaster’s Division.—James Stevenson, quartermaster and chief executive officer; Robt. Adams, jr., first assistant quartermaster; Wm. S. Holman, jr., second assistant quartermaster; J. W. Sullivanc, clerk.

Photographic Division.—Wm. H. Jackson, photographer, directing; Ernest Ingersoll, naturalist; Charles Anthony, assistant photographer; Frank T. Smart, general assistant; Robert Mitchell, packer; E. R. Stevens, packer; Charles Shoneck, cook.

Numbers of the survey employed in the field and office

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Numbers of the survey employed in the field and office</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistants of the survey employed in the field</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packers and cooks employed in the field</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messenger</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

United States geological and geographical survey of the Territories.

SECOND DIVISION.

Permanent force, season 1874-75.—J. W. Powell, geologist in charge; A. H. Thompson, geographer; W. H. Graves, topographer; J. H. Reeshaow, topographer; E. E. Howell, geologist; J. C. Piling, clerk and assistant to geologist; J. K. Hillers, photographer; Jacob Hamlin, herder (in Utah). Temporary force in office.—G. K. Gilbert, geologist; A. A. Aguirre, draughtsman; Clifford Jones, assistant to photographer; Miss E. T. Young, copyist; Miss B. Wheat, copyist.

Temporary force in field.—H. C. De Mott, topographer; A. C. S. Forbes, topographer; O. D. Wheeler, barometrical observer and assistant to topographer; E. P. Thompson, geologist; W. Durkee, barometrical observer; H. Hunnison, barometrical observer; C. E. Clark, barometrical observer; A. F. Lodgel, barometrical observer; N. Ad-
ams, chief packer; W. R. Hawkins, packer and shoer; Erick Lander, packer; Reuben Stephens, packer; S. I. Field, packer; J. H. Nason, general assistant; John Clark, cook; Jeremiah Pickett, cook; M. Adams, cook; W. Bruce, cook; James S. Horne, general assistant; Brigham Pickett, general assistant; E. Averett, general assistant; Lee, general assistant; Hiram Bacon, general assistant; Richard Komas, general assistant.

Those persons employed as temporary assistants in the field were engaged as cooks, packers, axemen, &c., and their terms of service vary from two weeks to six months.

Memorandum concerning survey of the Colorado of the West.

1870.—(Statutes 16, p. 242.)—For completing the survey of the Colorado of the West, and its tributaries, under the direction of Professor Powell, twelve thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

1871.—(Statutes 16, p. 563.)—For continuing the completion of the survey of the Colorado of the West, and its tributaries, by Professor Powell, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, twelve thousand dollars.

1872.—(Statutes 17, p. 350.)—For completing the survey of the Colorado of the West, and its tributaries, by Professor Powell, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, twenty thousand dollars.

1873.—(Statutes 17, p. 513.)—That the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to enable Prof. J. W. Powell to prepare his materials, and to present to Congress at its next session a report of the survey of the Colorado of the West and its tributaries.

1874.—(Statutes 17, p. 267.)—And J. W. Powell, in Utah, fifteen thousand dollars, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

1874.—For the preparation and publication of maps, charts, geological sections, and other engravings necessary to illustrate the report of the United States geological survey of the Territories, fifteen thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1875.

Sir: It would be a matter of much importance to the success of the survey under my direction if one of the items of the appropriation for the coming fiscal year in the sundry civil bill could be so amended as to read "available immediately." The same advantage would be derived by Major Powell, and I join him in making the request of the committee that the change be made.

Very respectfully,

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations.

F. V. HAYDEN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 10, 1875.

Sir: At the request of the Hon. William D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, I transmit hereewith an estimate of the cost of engraving and printing the certificate of Centennial stock.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. F. CONANT,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. James A. Garfield,
Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Estimated cost of engraving and printing certificates of Centennial stock.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engraving and making twenty plates</td>
<td>$10,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper for 150,000 certificates, including examining, boxing, and shipping, at $35</td>
<td>5,250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing 150,000 certificates, including wetting, examining, pressing, &amp;c., at $10</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30,750.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUNDARY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter addressed to the Department on the 3d instant by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, inclosing estimate for the publication of a map of the United States, (copy herewith,) prepared in his office. The map speaks for itself, and its value can hardly be overestimated. I earnestly hope that the estimate will receive the favorable consideration of your committee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND-OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 2, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to state that in submitting, with my letter of the 24th of August last, the annual estimate for the year ending June 30, 1876, of the items and amount necessary to be appropriated for this office, now before Congress, the item for maps of the United States, prepared in this office, was inadvertently omitted.

I transmit the same herewith in duplicate, and respectfully request that the estimate, with the accompanying maps, may be laid before Congress.

This connected map of the United States and Territories, published by the General Land-Office, is the only map exhibiting the actual state of the public surveys, the location of all Indian and military reservations, also the location of all land-grant and other railroads. Without it there would be no definite means of ascertaining readily the location of important places by townships and ranges, and the out-boundaries of reservations in their relation to the public surveys. The map is mathematically constructed, and is recognized as the standard map of the United States in the accuracy of the information it gives to the Government and to the public from year to year; and its use to the General Land-Office is invaluable in numerous questions arising, which otherwise would involve a great amount of necessary time and labor.

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

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

DOORKEEPER’S DEPARTMENT,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., December 7, 1874.

SIR: I respectfully call the attention of your committee to the fact that the appropriation for the payment of “fourteen crippled and disabled soldiers now in the employment of the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, from July 1, to December 7, 1874,” will not be available after this date.

As the services of these men are actually required to attend the several doors of the House, and properly care for the committee-rooms, I respectfully request a further appropriation for that purpose.

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

O. S. BUXTON,
Doorkeeper House of Representatives.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, United States.
CLERK’S OFFICE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 12, 1875.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry of yesterday, I have the honor to state that the following amounts will be required to pay the employees named:

For fourteen crippled soldiers, from December 7, 1874, to March 4, 1875, $4,435 20
For four pages, from December 7, 1874, to March 4, 1875, 880 00
For one page, from January 1 to March 4, 1875, 157 50
For six colored laborers, from December 7, 1874, to March 4, 1875, 1,049 46

Total, $6,522 16

Very respectfully,

CLINTON LLOYD,
Chief Clerk.

R. J. STEVENS, Esq.,
Clerk Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

CLERK’S OFFICE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 27, 1875.

SIR: I respectfully request that an appropriation be made for the purchase of a noiseless steam-pump for the use of the heating and ventilating department of the House in pumping water up to the reservoir. The present pump has been in use seven years, and is worn out.

Since the last appropriation for the erection of monuments to deceased Representatives have died. I respectfully ask that a section be incorporated in the sundry civil bill providing the means for placing in the Congressional Cemetery monuments to them, in accordance with long-established usage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD MCPHERSON,
Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations.

Claim of Thomas J. Durant for compensation for preparing a revision of the laws in relation to the District of Columbia, under the direction of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

[Original.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 11, 1875.

The United States
To THOMAS J. DURANT,
Dr.

For this amount, for services rendered by him in preparing a revision of the laws of the District of Columbia, under the direction of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, and said amount being recommended by said committee to be allowed.................................................. $2,500 00

Additional amounts also recommended by said committee to be allowed, viz:
Clerk-hire paid to John W. Le Barnes, as per affidavit annexed, marked A........ 600 00
Clerk-hire paid to John H. Crane, as per affidavit annexed, and marked B........ 200 00

Total ................................................................. 3,300 00

Received payment of the above.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11, 1875.

The United States to Thomas J. Durant, Jr.

For this amount, for services rendered by him in preparing a revision of the laws of the District of Columbia, under the direction of the committee on the Revision of the Laws, and said amount being recommended by said committee to be allowed .................................................. $2,500

Additional amounts also recommended by said committee to be allowed, viz:
Clerk-hire paid to John W. Le Barnes, as per affidavit annexed, marked A ........ 600
Clerk-hire paid to John H. Crane, as per affidavit annexed, marked B ............ 200

Received payment of the above.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 88:  
J. W. Le Barnes, being duly sworn, says that he was employed during the months of January, February, and March, and a portion of the month of April, 1874, by Thomas J. Durant in clerical labor, to aid him in the revision of the laws in relation to the District of Columbia, and that he was paid by said Durant, for his services, the sum of six hundred dollars.

J. W. LE BARNES.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of February, 1875.
CHARLES WALTER, J. P.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 88: 
John H. Crane, being duly sworn, says that he was employed during the greater portion of the months of January and February, 1874, by Thomas J. Durant, in clerical labor, to aid him in the revision of the laws in relation to the District of Columbia, and that he was paid by said Durant, for his services, the sum of two hundred dollars.

JOHN H. CRANE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of February, 1875.
CHARLES WALTER, J. P.

The Committee on the Revision of the Laws, by whom Mr. Durant was employed to make the revision of the District laws, recommend that he be paid $3,300, as per within account.

L. P. POLAND, Chairman.

Clerk's Office, House of Representatives United States,  
Washington, D. C., January 13, 1875.

SIR: I forward herewith a communication this day received from the clerk of the Committee on War-Claims, with the apparent sanction of that committee, respecting the printing of certain summary reports of cases rejected by the Southern Claims Commission.  
The public interests would, in my judgment, be promoted by the preservation in that form of these important facts.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

EDWARD McPHERSON,  
Clerk House of Representatives United States.

HON. JAMES A. GARFIELD,  
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, Washington, D. C.
The Commissioners of Claims, under the act of March 3, 1871, have made four annual reports to Congress, as follows:

- First report, December 11, 1871: 580 cases
- Second report, December 9, 1872: 2,209 cases
- Third report, December 6, 1873: 2,465 cases
- Fourth report, December 14, 1874: 2,407 cases

Total: 7,661 cases

Of this number, (7,661) over half, viz, 3,995, have been reported as disallowed. These cases, at the close of Congress, go upon the files of the House, where they remain for further consideration or action.

The act of March 3, 1871, provides that no material evidence shall be withdrawn in support of any claim, and this would seem to be a sufficient barrier to the further prosecution of a claim once rejected as not within the jurisdiction of the commissioners, or for other sufficient reasons, such as disloyalty of claimant or insufficiency of proof.

It therefore seems to me desirable that the “summary reports” in each of the rejected or disallowed cases should be printed, as a certain protection of the files of the House. That report gives a summary of the claim and evidence in support of it, and furnishes all necessary information as to ground of rejection.

These 3,995 cases can be copied for the printer in, say, between three and four months by one person, and at a cost not to exceed six hundred dollars. The amount embraced or claimed in said cases exceeds thirteen million dollars, and it will be real economy, in the long run, to print the “summary reports” of the commissioners as I have suggested.

These cases are being scattered about in a very miscellaneous manner, some to committees of the House, others to the Departments, and others to the commissioners, without there being copies of them retained on the files.

I write this at the suggestion of members of the Committee on War-Claims, to whom I have made the foregoing statement, with the view of calling your attention to the matter, so that if you concur in the propriety or necessity of taking the action suggested, the matter may be presented to the Committee on Appropriations before it reports the deficiency bill.

Very respectfully yours,

HENRY H. SMITH,
Clerk Committee on War-Claims.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 21, 1875.

Sir: By the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government, approved June 23, 1874, the amount of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) was appropriated for the office of the Treasurer of the United States:

From this appropriation fifteen persons are now paid for services necessary for the proper transaction of the business of that office.

Believing that a like amount, in addition to the regular appropriation, is needed for that office next year, I respectfully recommend that it be appropriated in the bill of a like title for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

Very respectfully,

B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAS. A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 10, 1874.

Sir: By the first section of the act of March 5, 1872, (17 Stat., 35,) the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint one agent and three assistant agents to take charge of the seal-fisheries of Alaska, and for the performance of such other duties as may be assigned to them; one agent to receive the sum of $10 each day, one assistant agent the sum of $8 each day, and two assistant agents the sum of $6 each day while so employed, together with necessary traveling expenses in going to and returning from Alaska, not to exceed, in the aggregate, the sum of $600 each per annum.

In view of the fact that the act makes no provision for the payment of the expenses arising thereunder, which have heretofore been paid out of the appropriation for "expenses of collecting the revenue from customs," the nature of the service performed having some connection with that appropriation, it is thought advisable to have a specific appropriation made for the purpose. I have, therefore, the honor to recommend that an item be inserted in the sundry civil bill as follows:

Salaries and traveling expenses of agents at seal-fisheries in Alaska: One agent, $3,650 per annum; one assistant agent, $2,920 per annum; two assistant agents, at $2,190 each per annum; for necessary traveling expenses of agents going to and returning from Alaska, $600 each per annum, $2,400; making, in all, the sum of $13,150.

I am, very respectfully,

B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1875.

Sir: The commissioners have the honor to recommend the following appropriations by Congress:

On account of salaries of the commissioners of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1874, to February 1, 1875 $8,550 18
On account of salaries of assistant engineers from July 1, 1874, to February 1, 1875 2,036 16
On account expenses board of audit, including salaries to clerks, &c., to February 1, 1875 29,796 65
On account salaries of members of the board of audit, not included in former communication, to February 15, 1875 5,400 00
On account printing and trimming 3 65 bonds 11,483 25
On account of payments made to the Government Hospital for the Insane 2,769 61

The foregoing accounts, except $800 for salaries of members of board of audit, have been audited and paid out of the District treasury, and the commissioners ask that the same may be refunded to the District by appropriation.

The items of $5,400 and $11,483.25 the commissioners are directed to pay under the act of June 20, 1874, but they think it should be included in the appropriation now recommended. They think also that the item of the Government Hospital for the Insane, as above specified, should be paid by the General Government, for the reasons set forth in the inclosed opinion of the attorney of the District, dated February 4 instant, to which they especially invite the attention of your committee.
The commissioners also recommend appropriations as follows:

For payment of claims for services, clerical or otherwise, rendered to the late District of Columbia and board of public works, justly due, but not provided for by act of June 20, 1874 .......... $28,619.68

For payment of deficiency of fire department ....... 9,033.17

For board of audit from February 1, 1875, to February 15, 1875, including salaries of clerks, &c .......... 2,500.00

For board of health (deficiency of appropriation for infected clothing destroyed by its orders) .......... 13,312.71

For salaries of assistant engineers .......... 1,500.00

In explanation of the foregoing the commissioners refer you to their two communications of the 19th January ultimo, and their inclosures under like date, addressed to them by the auditor of the District. You will observe that we have brought up some of the accounts to February 1st instant, whereas in our former communication they were brought up to January 1 ultimo.

The total amount of the foregoing appropriations asked for is as follows: $115,001.41.

This full sum is absolutely necessary to meet the wants of the District for the current fiscal year.

The commissioners further recommend an appropriation for the support of the District government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, of $1,210,873; which sum is the difference between the estimated expenditure for said fiscal year, amounting to $3,120,800, and the estimated receipts for the same year from a two per cent. tax on the realty of the District at the present valuation of $98,231,000; as follows:

Estimated expenditures ........................................... $3,120,800
Estimated receipts from taxes ................. $1,669,927
Estimated receipts from licenses ............. 175,000
Estimated receipts from water-rents ......... 65,000

For appropriation ........................................... 1,210,873

For fuller explanation of these estimates the commissioners beg to refer your committee to their communication of the 18th ultimo, a copy of which they herewith inclose.

You are aware that the present tax-levy expires with the current fiscal year, making the above appropriation of $1,210,873 necessary on the basis of the estimated receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

W. DENNISON,
J. H. KETCHAM,
S. L. PHELPS,

Commissioners D. C.

Hon. James A. Garfield,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations.

District of Columbia, Board of Health,
Washington, February 11, 1875.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith a detailed estimate of the sum required to defray the expense of conducting the sanitary service of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

The aggregate estimate is $52,239, which includes all probable expenditures under the following separate departments of sanitary labor, viz:

1st. Registry of vital statistics of the District of Columbia, under recent act of Congress, which requires that this board shall keep a full and correct record, including births, marriages, and deaths. This important service, in other cities, calls for an extra appropriation exclusive of that for the health department proper.

2d. Inspection of food, which includes the daily inspection of all food, including marine products sold in the markets, groceries, &c.

3d. General sanitary inspection, including the daily inspection of the streets, alleys, yards, lots, and other places where nuisances injurious to health may exist.

4th. The removal of all offal, including night-soil, garbage, and dead animals, to a point outside the limits of the District of Columbia, amounting last year to 6,000 tons of night-soil, 10,000 tons of garbage, and 4,410 dead animals.

5th. Pound service, which includes the pay of the necessary employes, keeping horses and wagons, and to constantly patrol the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and impound all animals running at large. Number impounded last year, 2,705.

Of this aggregate estimate the board asks that the same apportionment of appropriations be made as for the present year, viz: that one-half, or $26,117.50, be appropriated
by Congress, and that the honorable commissioners be instructed to pay to the board of health one-half, or the same amount, out of the treasury of the District of Columbia.

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

CHRIS. C. COX, M. D.,
President Board of Health.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

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**Estimate of expenses of board of health, District of Columbia, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 health officer</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 chief clerk</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 clerk</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 clerks, at $1,200 each</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 sanitary inspectors, at $1,200 each</td>
<td>10,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 inspector marine products</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 food inspectors, at $1,200 each</td>
<td>3,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pound-master</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 messenger</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 laborer</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laborers, pound-service</td>
<td>2,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses of pound</td>
<td>694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing blanks</td>
<td>1,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and repairs</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel and lights</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary advertising</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disinfectants</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination service</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingent</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removing night-soil</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal services</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of offices</td>
<td>1,320</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total                                           | 52,239 |

Respectfully submitted.

CHRIS. C. COX, M. D.,
T. S. VERDI, M. D.,
JOHN M. LANGSTON,
D. W. BLISS, M. D.,
JOHN MARBURY, JR.,
Board of Health, District of Columbia.

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**FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.**

**CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,**
**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 6, 1875.**

Mr. Benjamin F. Butler submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations be directed to take action for the purpose of purchasing Carpenter's picture of the Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Attest:

EDWARD McPHERSON, Clerk,
By CLINTON LLOYD, Chief Clerk.
The Joint Committee of both Houses of Congress on the Library unanimously voted to ask for the insertion of the following item in the bill appropriating for sundry civil expenses of the Government:

To enable the Joint Committee on the Library to purchase such works of art for ornamenting the Capitol as may be ordered and approved, $15,000.

T. O. HOWE,
Chairman on the part of the Senate.
JAMES MONROE,
Acting Chairman on the part of the House.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND-OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 13, 1875.

Sir: I am in receipt of your note of the 11th instant, accompanied by House bill No. 4175, for the relief of Buger Herman, late receiver of public money at Roseburgh, Oreg. In answer I have to state that it appears from the records of this Office that, in consequence of an overpayment into The treasury, there is a balance to his credit as receiver, under bond of 4th of March, 1871, amounting to $545.77; and a balance against him 30th of June, 1872, as disbursing agent, $429.24; leaving a net balance due him of $116.53. The sum first named appears to have been regularly covered into the Treasury, and cannot be legally withdrawn therefrom, except by special legislation. Hence, in order to close his account, both as receiver and disbursing agent, this Office would suggest that the act for his relief shall cover the sum of $545.77, the amount due him as receiver, of which $429.24 can then be carried to the credit of his disbursing account, leaving $116.53 to be remitted to him by Treasury draft.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. S. BURDETT.
Commissioner.

ROBERT J. STEVENS, Esq.,
Clerk to Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1875.

Sir: I desire to call your attention to the subject of the compensation of special agents.

If you will have the goodness to refer to page 15 of my report for 1874, inclosed, you will find the difficulty fully presented. I understand that the Senate committee are disposed to grant such additional compensation as may be deemed just by this Office.

If consistent with your views and those of the committee, I earnestly recommend that you will endeavor to secure the adoption of the inclosed proviso to some proper section of the sundry civil or miscellaneous appropriation bill.

There are some agents who will not require so much as $4 a day, and there are others to whom it will not be more than adequate compensation. This proviso will leave the amount per diem, to be thus granted, within the discretion of the Commissioner, and that is as it should be.

Justice to competent and hard-working agents demands this change, and I sincerely trust that it will be made.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
J. H. BAKER,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, December 17, 1874.

DEAR SIR: An appropriation was made a year ago of $1,000 for the purchase of a collection of specimens of fungi for this Department. The appropriation was specifically for the purchase from a certain in individual named in the act. After the bill passed the specimens had been sold to an individual, and could not be obtained for this Department. Now another one offers, and I would be pleased to have the appropriation renewed.

Respectfully,
FRED'K WATTS,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Hon. JAS. A. GARFIELD,
Chairman of Appropriation Committee.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, December 18, 1874.

DEAR SIR: My note of yesterday had reference to the Duby collection of cryptograms, for which an appropriation was made at the last session of Congress.
We desire now to apply that appropriation to the purchase of another valuable collection in this country, which is now offered for sale.

Respectfully,

FREDK WATT3, Commissioner.

Mr. ROBT. J. STEVENS,
Clerk Committee on Appropriations.

420 THIRD STREET S. E.,
Washington, D. C., December 10, 1874.

SIR: In behalf of the medical students of the District of Columbia I wish to appear before your committee for a few moments only in relation to any anticipated appropriation for Providence Hospital, believing it will be for the interest of the Government to do so. And I would like to be informed when I may be permitted to appear.

Yours, &c.,

H. A. DOBSON,
Committee in behalf of Medical Students, D. C.

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
420 Third Street, S. E., January 8, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: As committee in charge of the inclosed memorial, I hereby lay it before you, hoping that it may meet your early consideration.

I should be pleased to meet the gentleman who has charge of the bill covering the appropriation mentioned, and to explain the object more fully, if convenient and desirable.

Yours truly,

H. A. DOBSON,
Committee.

To the honorable Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, students of medicine in the District of Columbia, in behalf of ourselves and other students of the District, respectfully ask your consideration of the subject set forth in the following, to wit:

Providence Hospital, in the city of Washington, is the largest and best institution of the kind in the District, and is supported by a charity fund collected by the Sisters of Charity. Congress appropriates annually a sum for the support and treatment in the hospital of fifty transient paupers, which sum averages about $6 per week for each patient, barely sufficient to cover expenses of food and medicine. On account of this appropriation, there are admitted to the hospital, almost daily, cases of peculiar interest to the medical student, such as are not found in any other like institution of the District. Clinics are held by the medical and surgical staff, to which students are cordially invited, and every opportunity is given them to study the diseases by observation, noting the treatment, &c.; but on account of the limited means of the hospital, no suitable operating and clinical room is afforded, and students are compelled to crowd around the bedside, which is very inconvenient to them, and often aggravating to the patient.

In all the hospitals of the District which are under the control of the Government, suitable rooms have been prepared for the benefit of the students, the expense coming out of the amount appropriated for the support of the hospital, which, we are informed, is not limited, as in the case of Providence Hospital. We would therefore ask your committee to consider the propriety of making an additional appropriation for said hospital, to be expended under the direction of the medical and surgical staff and the Surgeon-General in fitting up a suitable clinical and operating room, to which all students of medicine shall be admitted free of charge. We think but a small sum will be sufficient for this purpose, and that the result will not only be a benefit to students
and to science, but that the patients sent there by the Government will also be materially benefited from the extra care and attention which always result where diseases are made the subject of observation for clinical purposes.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

B. S. Seymour.
W. W. Streeter.
C. A. Hoover.
R. Waldo.
C. L. Dana.
E. F. Smith.
J. A. Harrison.
J. Godfrey.
George Lunney.
J. B. Kinney.
Charles Nurse.
C. H. J. Linskey.
G. L. Kietz.
E. B. Rankin.
Jno. C. Klink.
P. C. Masi.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 30, 1874.

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1875.

GENERAL: I am informed that the medical students of the District of Columbia have made application to your honorable committee that a portion of the appropriation to Providence Hospital be directed to the purpose of erecting or more extensively providing a clinical and operating room.

I would cheerfully carry out the views of Congress and the wishes of the students to that intent, but deem it proper to advise the committee that as far as possible I have always endeavored to meet the object proposed, and a room is and has been set apart for the above purpose and in constant use.

It is true it falls far short of such conveniences as light, space, and apparatus, as may be found in medical schools, but as fully meeting the exigency as our limited means will permit.

During the last summer I expended $8,000 in enlarging the hospital to meet the wants of the constantly increasing local and transient sick. The generosity of Congress has been anticipated in our legitimate charity, and it would seriously embarrass us to divert any portion in other than the usual direction.

During the several past years the number of transient sick sent by the Surgeon-General to be treated at Providence Hospital has been nearly one-third more than the number designated by law; during the last year he reports an average number of one hundred and eight cases treated at the hospital, while the contract and appropriation was for only seventy-five patients.

Your honorable committee will thus perceive that the allowance per patient is and has been less than $3 per week for food, medicine, nursing, and very often clothing.

It may be said we need not accept patients sent by the Surgeon-General in excess of the contract, when it is possible humanity and charity bid otherwise. In view of the foregoing I earnestly ask the committee that the usual appropriation be not diverted from its past channel.

Any action of the committee to carry out the views of the medical students by additional appropriation will be cheerfully complied with under the direction of the Surgeon-General.

Most respectfully,

SISTER BEATRICE.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman of Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

FREEDMEN'S Hospital,
Washington, D. C., January 1, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report of the operations of the Freedmen’s Hospital and Asylum, of Washington City, in the District of Columbia, for the period commencing December 31, 1873, and ending January 1, 1875.

The number of aged and infirm freed people remaining at the date of last report was two hundred and ninety-three; the number re-admitted during the year was eight;
total under treatment during the year, three hundred and one; total number died during the year, twenty-eight, and the total number discharged, eleven; making a loss of thirty-nine; total number of patients remaining on the 1st day of January, 1875, two hundred and sixty-two.

In hospital, men ........................................... 61
In hospital, women ........................................ 71
In hospital, employés .................................... 33

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In quarters</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In orphan-asylum, boys</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In orphan-asylum, girls</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In orphan-asylum, aged women</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In orphan-asylum, employés</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total remaining January 1, 1875 ........................................... 262

In the colored-orphan asylum, connected with the hospital, there are sixteen boys; twelve girls, two old women, and twelve employés; total, forty-two.

Besides the inmates of the hospital and orphan-asylum, there are fifty-five aged freed people, who reside in this District, and live outside the hospital, who draw each a ration and receive medicines and medical attendance, and are also supplied with clothing from the hospital appropriation. The greater part of these were formerly slaves on the Arlington estate, and came into the District upon the breaking up of the Freedmen's Village asylum; the remaining persons drifted here during and after the war.

In compliance with the law no new patients have been admitted into the hospital or asylum under the appropriation, except the eight mentioned, aged and infirm freed people, who were formerly inmates of this or some other Government hospital.

From the foregoing statements it will be seen that there are three hundred and one freed people, in and outside of the hospital and asylum, who are entirely dependent upon the bounty of the Government for their existence. The majority of the patients remaining in the hospital are so helpless, either from bodily infirmity or from extreme old age, that they will require to be supported from some source for the remainder of their lives.

In pursuance of the policy which has been carried out during the last year, to diminish the number of inmates of the hospital and asylum, this report shows a decrease of thirty-nine patients.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT REYBURN, M. D.,
Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD, M. C.,
Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD, Chairman on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., January 14, 1874.

SIR: In the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, approved June 23, 1874, $28,000 were appropriated for the Women's Christian Association of the District of Columbia, for the sole purpose of erecting a building on the ground owned by said association in said District, in conformity with plans to be prepared by the Architect of Capitol Extension, &c. It is further provided that none of the money thus appropriated shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury until a deed for the premises shall be filed with the recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia, showing that the said buildings and lands are held in trust without mortgage or security, &c. As the association have not been able to comply with the requirements of the law until recently, it was too late in the building season to commence the work last fall. I respectfully suggest that a clause be inserted in the forthcoming appropriation bill for sundry civil expenses, to the effect that any moneys appropriated for this building, which may remain unexpended on June 30, 1875, may be expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

I make the above suggestion in the interest of the association, as I believe a better building may be erected in a reasonable time, than if thrown together in the short time during which the money is now available.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD CLARK,
Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD, Architect.
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.
WASHINGTON, JANUARY 12, 1875,
601 M Street.

Dear Sir: After the kindness of yourself and gentlemen connected with you on Appropriation Committee, pardon me for again presenting our case, asking another favor. The ladies of the Women's Christian Association have met with unexpected delays in complying with the requisitions of the act of Congress giving them the appropriation of $25,000 for a building, first, in not being able to dispose of the tax-lien certificates on advantageous terms; and, secondly, after their disposal, in having delays in perfecting the deed to property, the trustees of Friends' Society, of whom we purchased, being scattered over New England. We, therefore, respectfully ask that the $25,000 may not lapse into the United States Treasury, but that we may be permitted a renewal of the appropriation for one more year.

With gratitude for your past kindly consideration of our charity,
I remain, very respectfully,
Hon. J. A. GARFIELD.

MRS. W. STICKNEY,
President Women's Christian Association.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 16, 1875.

Respected Sir: Inquiries having been made by Mr. Clark, on your behalf, as to the manner of the expenditure of the appropriation made at the last session of Congress for the addition to the Home for the Aged Poor under our charge, I beg leave respectfully to make the following statement.

The amount of the appropriation was $25,000, to be applied to the payment of the debt on the building, and additions to the same for the accommodation of a larger number of inmates. The sum of $7,500 has been paid, the amount of debt, leaving the balance of $17,500 for the addition to building.

By the accompanying statement from Mr. Thomas C. Wilson, the builder, you will perceive that the amount of his contract was $25,893. The cost of the chapel, &c., $7,841.92; so that the cost of the building, exclusive of the chapel, is $18,051.08. Now, as the sum of $7,500 has been applied to the debt, a balance of $17,500 was left to meet the contract, leaving a balance of $551.08 to be provided for by ourselves.

It was not, nor is it now, our purpose to use one dollar of the appropriation for the chapel. We depend upon individual and private contributions to meet the cost, and apply the appropriation strictly to the payment of the debt and the addition to the building, exclusive of the chapel and appurtenances.

It will be seen that the space occupied by the chapel is but an inconsiderable portion of the extension of our building. It is presumed that the report of the chapel being the main portion of the building was founded on the fact that the exterior of the main front was designed somewhat on an ecclesiastical style of architecture, giving the building more the appearance of a church than is usual with such buildings.

It may be proper to state that the statue of Saint Joseph in this front was an individual contribution.

I may be allowed to remark that it is one of the rules of our order that a chapel should be provided in our buildings for the use of the Sisters, and such of the inmates as may choose to attend the services. No inmate is asked or expected, unless so disposed, to attend such services, but is at liberty to exercise the privilege and right elsewhere, according to his religious convictions.

I would further beg leave to say that in the admission of applicants no questions are asked as to peculiar forms of religious belief. All qualified, agreeably to our regulations, are admitted without regard to such religious convictions.

I trust that this statement will be satisfactory, and remain, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
SISTER GONZALEZ JOSEPH.
Superior of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

To the Hon. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 6, 1875.

Dear Sir: By reference to page 10 of the report of Children's Hospital, for the year ending November 30, 1874, which I previously inclosed to you, it will be found that during the past year one thousand and one patients have received medical and surgical care, and of this number three hundred and sixty were from different States of the Union, including one from Ohio, and which establishes the fact that the institution is sufficiently national in its purposes to justify the re-imbursement of the small sum
applied for by the board of directors for the time, expense, and attention bestowed upon this class of patients.

The hospital is not sectarian, and, though local in name, its object is to extend relief to all persons, regardless of citizenship, requiring medical care, including the children of soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy of the United States.

Trusting that you can consistently advocate the appropriation,
I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. V. NILES,
President.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
House of Representatives.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
December 20, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the estimate of F. Law Olmstead, Esq., for the improvement of the Capitol grounds for the next fiscal year. I earnestly recommend that the sum named may be provided, as it is of the utmost importance that these grounds should be embellished without further delay.

Most respectfully,

EDWARD CLARK, Architect.

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

ESTIMATE FOR GROUNDS, WITH GRAVEL ROADS AND WALKS.

**East side.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parapet curb</td>
<td>$14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant-stands</td>
<td>29,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piers and lamps</td>
<td>20,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paving</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural drainage</td>
<td>2,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contingencies</td>
<td>72,884</td>
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</tbody>
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**West side.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural drainage</td>
<td>4,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granite curb and blue-stone edging to roads and walks</td>
<td>22,442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parapet curb</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grading and graveling roads and walks</td>
<td>10,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road drainage</td>
<td>5,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water-supply</td>
<td>11,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture and planting</td>
<td>28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingencies and superintendence</td>
<td>20,143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Submitted by F. Law Olmsted, January 5, 1875.

DEAR SIR: I have seen the plan for the improvement of the approaches to the Capitol, by Mr. Fred. L. Olmsted.

I hope that Mr. Olmsted’s deserved reputation as a landscape architect will not carry into execution one portion of the design.

The proposed terraces and steps are designed on a magnificent scale; they will be imposing and beautiful, and will add greatly to the effect of the Capitol, now in itself one of the finest buildings of the civilized world. But the proposed projection of the central portion of the building, while it will not afford permanent relief to the library, will darken two stories of rooms now none too well lighted, and it will, while costing a large sum, be an actual injury to the effect of the building from the most valuable and important points of view. The more this central portion is projected the greater the portion of the building hidden by it in all oblique views, and the larger the areas from which the further wing will be hidden.

In fact to throw out a central corps de logis, even to the line of the porticoes of the
wings, is to reduce the variety and the effect of the oblique perspectives; to make the sky line less picturesque, and by apparent repetition of similar features on the same line to introduce tameness and monotony into the design. To project the central portion beyond the line of the lateral porticos, those of the wings, is to expend a vast sum of money with the result of diminishing the apparent magnitude and grandeur of the building. The eye cannot take cognizance of what is not seen by it. The east and west fronts are both laid out on what is known as the E plan, which combines the greatest regularity with variety. To throw out the central portions changes the plan to that of a cross, in which, in many views, large and important portions of a building are concealed behind the arms of the cross.

As the building now exists it has in the oblique views all the regularity and symmetry of classical architecture, with a variety of light and shade and of sky line not excelled by many of the best examples of Gothic architecture.

The library has already become a thing whose growth is beyond control. So long as our country prospers and maintains its place among civilized and enlightened nations, its national library will grow under laws of accretion which it would scarce be possible, even were it desirable, to control.

I have examined with interest the reports of its librarian, and it is certain that within a very short time this library must change its quarters or exclude Congress from the Capitol. A new building is now a necessity, and it will certainly be soon commenced. There are already, from the great width of the Capitol, many rooms in the stories below the legislative floor too dark to be wholesome committee-rooms or rooms fit for work. They are suited for store-rooms, and for the storage of records and documents they can be made useful. Every extension of the outer walls darkens more rooms and makes them fit only for store-rooms.

Except in the case of churches, which are vast single halls, built for interior as well as for exterior effect, great buildings are kept narrow, in order to obtain light for several stories through the exterior walls. Rooms lighted from court-yards, unless these be very extensive, are less wholesome, less fit for profitable work.

The Romans say that "where the sun does not enter comes the doctor," and there is truth in the proverb.

My interest in the building, a large portion of which I erected, I plead as an excuse for troubling you with this long letter.

In a multitude of counselors is safety, and I believe if you take the opinion of architects of eminence, not biased by any prospect of professional employment upon any enlargement of the Capitol, you will find the views here-in set forth generally accepted. I believe that Mr. Olmsted, for whose taste and ability I have a high respect, will, on these points, concur with me.

The legitimate mode of extending the Capitol, when that becomes necessary, is by erecting the additions on lines ultimately to surround and inclose a great square or cortile, to the eastward of the existing building. The final inclosure of a square of 800 feet, exterior side, would not make a building larger than some of the palaces of Europe.

But if the additions are designed and executed in the style and with the material of the wings, this building and this square will be the finest in the world.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1875.

Sir: At the request of William R. Smith, Superintendent Government Botanical Garden, I have the honor to submit the following estimate of the cost of the improvement and for casual repairs to buildings at the garden under his charge for the next fiscal year, viz:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For lining with wood the iron ventilators of conservatory to prevent loss of heat in winter</td>
<td>$400 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For sash for double glazing north front of conservatory to do away with objectionable canvas</td>
<td>350 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For concrete or other walks to garden</td>
<td>800 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For additional forcing-house</td>
<td>1,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For painting and glazing</td>
<td>600 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For fence to square, south side of Maryland avenue</td>
<td>600 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For building for soil and coal shed, south side of Maryland avenue</td>
<td>1,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For filling and grading bed of old canal, and for casual repairs to buildings</td>
<td>1,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6,450 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD CLARK, Architect.

Hon. William P. Frye,
Chairman Committee on the Library. House of Representatives.
SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith estimates for the repairs and alterations that I conceive to be absolutely necessary to be made to this building.

After a careful examination, I find that the roof on the new portion of the building is in good order, with the exception of a few repairs to be made to the gutter and flashing, and that the copper covering of the old portion of the building is almost entirely worn out, and will have to be removed; and new copper put on. New valley gutters, with flashing extended six inches above the present line, grooved into, and securely leade into stone, will be required on this portion of the building.

The cost of putting the roof in thorough repair, and of repairing the stone work of chimney shafts and caps, I have estimated will not exceed $11,000.

The casement-windows in the old portion of the building are very badly arranged, are insecure, and are not convenient in any respect. They should be removed, and windows with sash (hung) corresponding with those in the other portions of the building substituted; this change will add greatly to the comfort of the occupants, besides perfecting the symmetry of the building. This change can be effected without materially interfering with the occupants of that portion of the building, and will cost $15,000.

At present there is no communication with the basement, except by small, dark, and dangerous stair-ways. I propose, as the rooms in the basement are to be finished and used for clerical purposes, to construct two stair-ways from basement to first story, connecting with the present main stairs in south corridor, which will cost the sum of $4,000. It is extremely desirable that posts and lamps be placed on twenty of the pedestals of the fence which incloses the building; cost of same, including pipes, connections, &c., will not exceed $2,000.

The heating and ventilation of the building are very imperfect—the old portion heated by hot-air furnaces, grates, stoves, and open fires; the other portion by a badly arranged high-pressure steam-apparatus, which, with the exception of the boilers, is almost entirely worn out. As it is impossible to heat the new basement-rooms by stoves, furnaces, or open fires, there being no smoke-flues, and as it is necessary to adopt some method of heating for the old portion of the building, I would respectfully recommend that the entire building be heated and ventilated by hot-water-circulating apparatus, such as is used so successfully in the Treasury and State Departments in this city, and other public buildings throughout the country. The old portion of the building can be heated by coils placed in the window-recesses, with fresh air introduced beneath the window-sills, and the other portions of the building heated by a natural circulation of warm air from coils placed in the basement, with fresh air supplied from without, or the same system proposed for the old building could be advantageously used throughout, which with the construction of and proper connection to smoke-stacks of ventilating-flues, a well heated and ventilated building could be obtained. The cost of the removal of the old heating-arrangements and the substitution of such a water-heating-apparatus would be about $74,000. The great saving of fuel and labor by such an arrangement is obvious, and would, I believe, soon pay the cost of such an apparatus.

Should you, however, not consider it advisable to heat other than the old portion of the building and the outer basement-rooms, this system could be introduced with main pipes of sufficient size, passing around the entire building, so that the apparatus could be extended to other portions of the building without making any alterations, for the sum of $34,000; or if the old stoves and furnaces are repaired in the old portion of the building, and only the outer basement-rooms heated with the same provisions of main pipes, as included in the former estimate, it will require $16,000.

In submitting the foregoing estimates, I would respectfully call your attention to the importance of having the act so worded that the amount appropriated may be designated for heating and necessary repairs, to be expended under your direction, as in that case all the money can be expended upon any part of the building without diversion from the special object for which asked. Experience of the past would seem to justify the suggestion.

The amounts estimated for are as follows, viz:

For repairs of roof and chimneys .................................................. $11,000
For main stair-ways to basement ................................................. 4,000
For new windows in old building ................................................ 15,000
For lamp-posts, &c. ........................................................................ 2,000
For heating basement only ............................................................. $16,000
For heating basement and old portion .......................................... 34,000
For heating entire building ............................................................. 74,000

Very respectfully,

S. T. G. MORSELL,
Assistant Superintendent Repairs, Post-Office Building.

Hon. MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster-General.
DEAR SIR: This will be handed you by Mr. Morsell, superintendent of repairs on the Post-Office building, together with the statement which Mr. Morsell has himself made up, indicating that we need about $106,000 for repairs on this building. The roof is entirely worn out, and leaks badly, and we must have from $10,000 to $12,000 to put it in order.

We ought to utilize the basement by changing the stairs, as the present ones are small, dark, and dangerous. In some portions of the building we need new windows, to replace the old-fashioned casements, which preclude ventilation. This change can be effected at an estimated cost of $15,000. Thus much as I do not expect to spend my life here, I do not care much about it; but it would kill a man to work in this building two years, which is a longer time than I expect to stay here, with such windows as it has at present. If I owned the building myself, I would change the windows, and have lamps placed below, which would cost about $2,000. There was expended last year $100,000 for the purpose of making new rooms in the basement. We need these rooms very badly, but we cannot use them until they are warmed. It will cost about $16,000 to warm these rooms alone. It is estimated that an apparatus sufficient to warm the basement and the old portion of the building will cost $34,000. To warm the entire building it will cost $74,000. It would be great economy for the Government to spend this $74,000 for an apparatus which would warm the entire building, for by so doing we could dispense with a number of furnaces and a great many open fire-places, which we are obliged at present to use. If the building was my own property I would have this alteration made as a matter of economy, and I therefore recommend an appropriation of $106,000 for the repairs on this building, and would further recommend that the bill be put in such a shape that any part of the appropriation can be used for any repairs on the building necessary for the preservation of the property.

Very truly yours,

Hon. James A. Garfield,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

MARTIN JEWELL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D.C., January 9, 1875.

Sir: I have the honor to request that you will cause to be inserted in the sundry civil appropriation bill, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, the following:

"To enable the Postmaster-General to pay for not exceeding thirty thousand copies, quarterly, of the United States Official Postal Guide, and for mailing the same, twenty thousand dollars."

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster-General.

Hon. J. A. Garfield,
Chairman of Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D.C., January 29, 1875.

My Dear Sir: At the last meeting of the Board of Regents of the Institution, at which all the members from the Senate and House were present, it was resolved that Congress be asked to make an appropriation in the deficiency bill of twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500) to complete the heating apparatus of the National Museum, the previous appropriation, two years ago, having been found by experience inadequate to furnish boilers of sufficient capacity, especially to warm the large hall containing the interesting ethnological collections.

By presenting this matter to the Committee on Appropriations you will oblige the Board of Regents and further the interests of an establishment in the prosperity of which we know you are deeply interested.

I have the honor to be, very truly, yours,

Hon. James A. Garfield,
House of Representatives.
SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1875.

Dear General: You asked me some time ago to furnish you a memorandum in regard to the cases for the National Museum and the necessities for the same.

I prepared a very long manifesto on the subject, containing a general history of the Smithsonian Museum; but I know that it is too long, and I now enclose an abstract. The other document is, of course, at your service, if you have time to read it.

Sincerely, yours,

Spencer F. Baird.

General J. A. Garfield,
Washington.

Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1875.

Sir: In reply to your request for information in regard to the subject of the cases for the National Museum, in charge of the Smithsonian Institution, I beg to enclose the following memoranda.

Very respectfully,

Spencer F. Baird,
Assistant Secretary.

Hon. J. A. Garfield,
Chairman of Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

MEMORANDA.—The Smithsonian Institution was organized in 1846, and in the act it was directed that, in proportion as suitable arrangements could be made for their reception, all objects of natural history, mineralogy, geology, &c., now belonging or hereafter to belong to the United States, should be delivered to the Institution, to be there appropriately classed, arranged, and exhibited, so as best to facilitate the examination and study of them.

In addition, the Institution was authorized to receive specimens, by donation or otherwise, which were also to be appropriately classed and arranged.

It will be noticed that these specimens are to be delivered to the Institution only as suitable arrangements can be made for their reception.

The Smithsonian building was not completed until 1857, and the Regents were unable to meet the expense of putting up cases in the Museum hall, and of taking charge of the collections generally, from the funds of the Institution. At that time the Government property of this kind consisted almost exclusively of the collections of the Wilkes expedition, which were exhibited in the Patent-Office building and occupied the whole of the south wing of the exhibition-hall.

An appropriation of $4,000 a year had been made for many years for the keeping of this collection under the charge of the Commissioner of Patents.

The Patent-Office urgently needed the space occupied by this collection, and Congress made an appropriation of $15,000 to fit up the Smithsonian hall for its reception, and transferred the appropriation for keeping it, with the understanding that additional provision should be made as required.

Since then the Government collections have been increased a hundredfold by the immense numbers of specimens from the various military, naval, and exploring expeditions, including those of the Pacific Railroad survey, the boundary surveys, the surveys of Lieutenant Gillis, Captain Rodgers, Commodore Perry, &c., as also of the various explorations of Professor Hayden, Major Powell, Lieutenant Wheeler, and others.

The fund for taking charge of these specimens has been increased, year by year, to meet the rapidly-increasing magnitude of the collections in charge of the Institution.

The large rooms of the Institution, available for the reception and exhibition of specimens, are five in number, besides several passages and ante-rooms, some of which have only lately become available from changes in the building, consequent upon the fire of 1865.

The large hall of the first floor was supplied with cases, under the appropriation of $15,000 made in 1857; a sum barely adequate to complete it even at the then low prices of labor and material.

Successive appropriations have been made by Congress, with much liberality: first, to complete various rooms, fire-proofing such of them as required it, and then to provide them with cases. In this way the mineral-room, formerly the library-room, (the library itself having been transferred to the Capitol,) and the second-story large hall have been supplied. The cases yet remaining to be made are those for the large room
in the west basement, to receive about fifteen cords of skins of birds and mammals
the connecting room between the first main hall and mineral-room, in which are to be
exhibited the collections in economical geology, such as limestones, coals, ores, &c.;
and an additional number of table cases in the upper hall, to accommodate the ethnolog-
ical material.

Even with all this provision there will still remain a considerable amount of mater-
ial for which no means of exhibition can be had. It will, however, enable the Insti-
tution to arrange its specimens to better advantage, and to take out a great many
duplicates for distribution to academies and colleges throughout the country.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 13, 1875.

DEAR SIR: In the sundry civil appropriation bill, approved June 23, 1874, $15,000 were
appropriated to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the records
of the war of the rebellion—Union and confederate—and he was directed to have copied
for the Public Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general orders not heretofore
copied or printed, and arranged in chronological order.

In his annual estimates for 1875-'76 the Secretary of War asks for $15,000 to con-
tinue the work, and in his annual report for 1874 expresses the conviction that the ap-
propriation should be larger than this estimate. Owing to the important and confi-
dential character of the records to be examined, the magnitude of the work, and the
value of the documents from which the record will be prepared, the Secretary has been
compelled to assign to the duty of preparing them for publication clerks of tried expe-
rience, and in whom he has confidence, in order that not only the work may be well
done, but that the records may be carefully preserved. In his report the Secretary
says that the clerks "to whom the work has been assigned have been chosen on ac-
count of their comprehensive knowledge of the records and the events of the war."

While some additional force has been employed to copy some of the records, the
greater part of the work is being done by gentlemen who are already in the Depart-
ment, and who, while they receive only the small compensation of clerks of their
grade, have all the responsibility of the work, and none of the men so employed can be
given extra compensation on account of existing statutes, to the effect that no Gov-
ernment employee can receive any compensation but his regular salary for any public
services whatever. The hardship is illustrated by the following case in point: The
telegrams of the War Department are embraced in a series of several hundred vol-
umes, which contain material most valuable and confidential—important both to the
Government and individuals—with a mass of telegrams uninteresting and trifling in
their character. But one or two persons in the Department have any intimate acquaint-
ance with these particular records, and access to them is only allowed to those officials
in the Department who have the full confidence of the Secretary of War. Under these
circumstances it would be highly impolitic to assign the work of preparing them for
publication to inexperienced persons, or to any of whose integrity and ability the Sec-
retary of War has not had proof. He has, therefore, assigned to the duty a gentleman
in his own immediate office, but who is engaged during office-hours in his ordinary
duties, and is compelled, therefore, to assort, copy, and arrange the telegrams long
after the customary hours for closing the Department. This work is performed in ad-
in to the duties required of him during office-hours, and he cannot receive pay for
this extra duty on account of the prohibitions of law, nor, for reasons above stated,
would it be advisable to place the work in the hands of those who could devote their
official time to its accomplishment.

This is an illustrative case, but it applies equally to other individuals. It was for
these reasons that the Secretary in his report recommended that, when an appropria-
tion for this work is made, authority be given to pay them for such extra services in
addition to their salary as clerks.

If this recommendation is approved, a proviso could be added to the clause making
the appropriation, leaving it to the sound discretion of the Secretary of War to make
payments for extra service on this work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. T. CROSBY,
Chief Clerk.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

Approved:

Hon. James A. Garfield,
House of Representatives.
MEMORANDUM FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COAST SURVEY. STANDARD WEIGHTS.

Inventory of Weights and Measures Office, June 30, 1874.

### BALANCES

1. large balance for capacity weighing.
2. large balance, extra finish.
3. large-size United States standard balances.
4. large-size United States standard balance, old design, no case.
5. medium-size United States standard balances.
6. medium-size balance-case.
7. small-size United States standard balances.
8. small-size balance-case.
11. Becker balance, large size, not in office.
12. small steel beam-balance.
13. lot feet-plates for balances.
14. lot feet-screws for balances.
15. lot globes for water-balance.
16. box miscellaneous balance-work.
17. United States standard medium-size balance, in pieces, damaged.
18. small old-design balance.
19. small old-design balances, Philadelphia make.
20. head-piece for balance.
21. small Troughton balance, with a complete set of grain-weights, including 1 troy pound.
22. balance-pillar.
23. 32-inch beam-balance, old design.
24. 42-inch beam-balances, old design.
25. conical beam-balance, old design.

### WEIGHTS

Complete sets of metric weights, measures, and balances, from France, specified in report.

1. complete set of standard star-weights, from 1 pound to 50 pounds.
2. standard star-pound.
3. complete set of standard star metric weights.
4. complete set of standard star grain-weights.
5. complete set of standard star coin-weights.
6. complete set of United States standard weights and measures, including bushel in show-case.
7. set standard troy-ounce weights.
8. set standard troy avoirdupois-ounce weights.
9. set French weights.
10. lot of old-style miscellaneous weights.
11. set of English troy weights.
12. boxes of counterpoise-weights.
13. sets of standard avoirdupois-pound weights, packed.
14. sets of standard troy-ounce weights, in boxes.
15. sets of standard troy avoirdupois-ounce weights, in boxes.
16. extra boxes for avoirdupois-ounce weights.
17. sets of small counterpoise-weights.
18. box small miscellaneous weights.
19. troy pounds, in one box.
20. lot lifters for troy weights.
21. sets of troy-ounce weights, not in boxes.
22. single troy pounds, not in boxes.
23. lot of counterpoise-weights.
24. avoirdupois pounds, in boxes.
25. set of troy-ounce weights, large.
26. sets of standard weights, from 1 to 50 pounds, in four boxes.
27. sets of counterpoise-weights, from 1 to 50 pounds, in four boxes.
28. small Guinnes weights, from 50 marks down to smallest denomination.
29. set bell-shaped troy-ounce weights.
SUNDARY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

2 sets of pound-weights, from 1 to 50 pounds, in two boxes; damaged.
3 sets of avoirdupois-pound weights.
1 box containing thirty weights, some marked with star.
1 box containing 50, 30, and 20 pounds, two each, marked with star.
4 50-pound weights in one box.
1 standard kilogram-counterpoise for liter.
1 platina kilogram.
1 brass kilogram, 2 English troy pounds.
2 English avoirdupois pounds, marked A and B.
1 set English avoirdupois-ounce weights.

CAPACITY-MEASURES.

1 lot glass covers for gallon; 1 box assorted covers.
19 half-bushels, in open cases.
35 half-bushels, marked clean outside, packed.
9 half-bushels, marked not finished.
36 half-bushels, marked good, packed.
8 sets of parts of gallons.
1 set of parts of gallons, pint taken out.
6 standard gallons.
2 English bushels, 3 gallons, 1 pint, old.
1 United States half-bushel, spigot in bottom.
1 English half-bushel, in box.
1 old French liter.
1 standard gallon, 1 quart, 1 pint, not in box.
1 old French liter, in box.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

1 iron committen meter and kilogram, in box.
2 standard English well-yards, and 1 brass pound, in one box.
1 standard Troughton scale.
2 United States standard well-yards, in box.
37 United States standard yards, in boxes.
2 United States line-yards, in boxes.
1 line-yard, with zinc bar, in box.
1 iron meter, silver plugs.
1 pair steel meters.
1 line-yard, in box.
1 standard candle yard, and 1 line-yard, in box.
1 United States standard end and line measure yard.
30 12-inch rules, in boxes, some divided.
1 brass meter of Lenoir, marked B.
1 United States standard line-yard, in box.
1 steel meter, in box; no mark.
2 iron meters, in boxes; no marks.
2 United States C. S. steel meters, Nos. 5 and 6.
1 W. & T. Gilbert brass meter.
3 vara mejicana.
1 brass Lenoir meter.
1 English standard ell-measure, 1 English standard yard-measure, 1 English standard "ell and yard line-measure, in one box.
4 United States C. S. steel meters, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, in box.
2 wood yard-measures.
1 United States standard yard end measure.
2 brass yards, agate ends.
1 toise, in box.
1 box, supposed to contain a toise and meter of Lenoir.
1 old brass ell and yard.
1 steel meter, in box.
5 cut-off yards.
1 platina meter.
1 Fottin brass meter, marked S.
1 Fottin brass meter, marked T.
1 English yard, Troughton.
1 patent brass meter.
1 Prussian ell-measure.
SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Saxton’s dividing-machine.
2. Upright comparator.
3. Troughton comparator, with tracer and micrometer.
4. Pyrometer, with ice-box.
5. Pyrometer-frame and two covers.
6. Ice-jacket for meters.
7. Apparatus for comparing end and line measure yards; castings partly finished, and frame for an apparatus for comparing end and line yards.
8. Stand for comparing end-measures.
10. Lot of patterns for balances, weights, &c.
11. Lot ganging-rods.
12. Specific-gravity bottles, with thermometer.
13. Brass frames, with mounting for micrometer.
15. Liter-bottles.
16. Lot glass metric capacity-measures.
17. Glass siphon.
18. Aneroid barometer, broken.
19. Lot hydrometers.
21. Rendagraph, out of order.
22. Cases containing book, papers, and records of Weights and Measures Department.
23. Show-cases, table, chair, &c.

METRIC WORK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of brass meters, divided and compared, with tracers complete, in boxes</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of brass meters, divided and compared, without tracers or boxes</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of steel meters finished and partly compared, with solid plugs</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of steel meters with screw-plugs partly finished</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of steel meters ready for screw-plugs</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of steel meters, plain bars</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of 10 kilograms, partly adjusted, &amp;c</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of kilograms partly adjusted, in boxes complete</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of half-kilograms</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of grams</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of complete sets of fractions of grams</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifters for 10 kilograms, finished</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifters for 10 kilograms, partly finished</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of forceps for small weights on hand</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deciliters, finished and adjusted</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deciliters, finished and partly adjusted</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liters, finished and adjusted</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liters, finished and partly adjusted</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liters in hand</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deciliters and liter boxes, finished complete</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deciliters and liter boxes, ready for packing</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight-boxes, finished</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small-weight boxes, finished</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel-meter boxes, with fastenings</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel-meter boxes, without fastenings</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castings for 18 deciliter-cylinders and 24 bottoms; 5 sets of packing-boxes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

United States weights and measures.

Unlike European governments, each of which has maintained at considerable cost a separate “office,” with salaried incumbents, the weights and measures of the United States (under care of the Treasury Department by a general act of March 2, 1799) were committed in 1832 to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, who subsequently put up a small foundery, took charge of the original standards, and provided in the Coast Survey Office spaces requisite for a workshop, and for the safe-keeping of standards and of copies made for distribution; as also room for large, medium-sized and small balances, and for the deposit of copies of European standards received by our Government in the way of interchange.

The manuscript correspondence, computations, and records of weights and measures in more than thirty volumes, show that every Department of our Government, most...
of the States and Territories of the Union, engineers needing standards of precision, and leading manufacturers of scales and weights, &c., have had recourse to the so-called "Office" of United States weights and measures, and for many years have confidently relied on the facilities of an establishment which other nations recognize as equaling theirs in essentials for final precision. As cognate to the measurement and verification of lines in the work of the Coast Survey, the construction of our standards and their comparison and verification have been conducted by the same person who is officially entitled "Superintendent of the Coast Survey and United States Weights and Measures," but the only salary allowed at any time in relation to weights and measures was that of the very ingenious and skillful mechanician (now dead) who had oversight of the brass-workers in the shop some years ago.

In Great Britain the "standard weights and measures department," the director in which is styled "warden," is a branch of the treasury department, and verifies all standards for local authorities. The system as aimed at in the United States, is to furnish each State with a set of standards and to suggest and urge that each State may in time have copies made and deposited at each of the county seats, where the public needs are such as to warrant such action.

Custom-houses of the United States, since 1840, have been furnished with standards for weight, length, and capacity, and with hydrometers for proof of liquors, only from the workshop or "Office" of United States weights and measures.

States of the Union, under act of June 14, 1836, are entitled to receive each a complete set of standards, weight, length, and capacity, with corresponding subdivisions; balances of three sizes, and also copying apparatus for length-measures, so that county standards might be readily provided in each of the States.

By act of July 27, 1866, each State of the Union is entitled to receive from the Office of United States weights and measures one set of the metric standards.

Calls from custom-houses and States in readiness to receive have been promptly met, but some of the States have not yet provided for the safe-keeping of standards, that hence remain on hand, subject to their application. The articles so held occupy 600 square feet, but will not suffice for all the States now in the Union. From this partial stock, moreover, were sent at intervals in past years, by direction from the Treasury Department, complete sets of our standards of weight and measure, to China, Japan, Russia, France, England, Switzerland, and the Republic of Mexico. No State of our Union has waited in consequence of this distribution to foreign powers, but calls are now pending from the States of Indiana and Illinois, which cannot be met for want of appropriation.

In addition to the construction of standards for the custom-houses and States, this Office has met calls from the General Land-Office, boundary commissions, United States Mint, Surgeon-General's Office, assistant treasurers of the United States, Government authorities in Territories, numerous boards of works in cities, or city engineers, as of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Saint Louis, and lesser cities; the last named, when asking for the verification of standards, meeting all the expenses. Throughout the Union, manufacturers of scales of length, and of weights and balances, have long availed themselves of the means of verification at this Office where the needful apparatus has been for years in charge of the most skillful of the Coast-Survey assistants, whose special aptitude has included also, as occasion required, the critical inquiry that results in tables showing true per cent. of alcohol at different temperatures in dutiable spirits. His computations, recently made for the information of officers of the Internal Revenue and Patent Office, give tables of specific gravity corresponding to the degrees of thirteen European hydrometers and the hydrometer now in use in the United States. At an earlier date, one of the collateral inquiries pursued in this Office was for means to determine the value of imported sugars as shown by Senate Ex. Doc. No. 59, Thirty-first Congress, first session, 1848.

That Congress shares in interest concerning accurate standards, which interest has been specially active in Europe during the last five years, is evidenced by "Report of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures," to the House of Representatives of the United States, Doc. No. 62, May 17, 1866.

For the States, and as standards of the metric system, fifty sets were ordered by the Treasury Department. The construction is complete, except of thirteen capacity-measures, (deciliters,) and twenty-five sets are accurately adjusted as standards. Twelve sets have had their final verification. The brass meters and kilograms have all been adjusted, and boxes suitable have been made for twenty-five sets. For fifty sets, the storage-room needful will be 500 square feet.

For the material on hand, and standards that await calls from custom-houses, the space required is 300 square feet. About 900 square feet are occupied by the comparing apparatus, balances, &c., used in the verifications of standards, the apparatus being solidly mounted, and the conditions such that cognizance can be taken of the least variations of temperature. The aggregate of spaces required for such operations as have been of routine in regard to weights and measures, is 2,300 square feet.
SUNDARY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

Light-houses, fog-signals, and beacons.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1875.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a letter received from Professor Henry, chairman of the Light-House Board, giving information requested by you in reference to the establishment of a light upon East Chop, Martha's Vineyard.

I am, very respectfully,

CHAS. F. CONANT,
Assistant Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, January 9, 1875.

Sir: In reply to a verbal inquiry made by the Hon. James Buffinton, of the House of Representatives, with regard to the action of the Light-House Board upon the matter of establishing a light upon East Chop, Martha's Vineyard, $5,000, I have the honor to say that in its report for 1873 the board called attention to the fact that a light has been maintained there for several years past by means of subscriptions from steamship-lines, marine-underwriters, and other parties, and recommended that an appropriation be made for erecting and maintaining a small light at the expense of the Government. In its report for the present year the board renewed its recommendation.

The fact that private parties had subscribed for the maintenance of the light since 1869 was accepted as proof of its necessity.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HENRY,
Chairman.

BOSTON, January 12, 1875.

Dear Sir: The Old Colony Steamboat Company, of which I am president, is largely interested in navigation at Newport, R. I. Our steamboats make daily trips, in each direction, between Fall River, Newport, and New York. They are the largest and most costly vessels that navigate Long Island Sound, and carry very large numbers of passengers and a great amount of valuable freight.

Our captains make frequent complaint of the difficulty and danger of entering the harbor of Newport in thick weather, which, at some seasons of the year, is very prevalent on the coast of Rhode Island. A light-house and reliable fog-signal on Castle Hill will do much to remove the danger of this passage.

As our line accommodates Fall River and the southeastern part of Massachusetts, your constituents are interested in this matter, and I trust you will use every effort to have the light-house established. It is a matter of very serious importance to the citizens of Fall River, as this line is their regular route for themselves and their merchandise to and from New York.

I inclose letters from Capt. A. R. Simmons, of steamers Bristol and Newport, and Capt. B. W. Simmons, of the steamers Providence and Old Colony, two of the best pilots on the Sound, giving their views in the matter. Also a plan of the passage, which shows for itself the necessity of speedy action.

I am, truly and respectfully, yours,

ONSLOW STEARNS,
President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1875.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from the Light-House Board, in regard to the location of a fog-signal at Castle Hill, entrance of Newport Harbor, Rhode H. Rep. 149—3
SU DRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

Island, and asking an appropriation of $25,000 for the purchase of a site and for the expense of the fog-signal, with the recommendation that an appropriation for that purpose be made, as requested therein.

Very respectfully,

B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.


SIR: I have to call your attention to the necessity of asking an appropriation of Congress "for a fog-signal at Castle Hill, entrance to Newport Harbor, Rhode Island," $10,000.

This matter was brought to the consideration of the board some years ago, and an appropriation to establish such signal was asked by the Light-House Board in 1869. The request was repeated in 1870, but no action was taken by Congress.

It is understood that a fog-signal at this place is deemed of such importance by steamboat men and pilots, who are continually passing in and out of the harbor, that they have maintained one at their own expense for several years. It is thought that a light is not necessary, as the existing lights in the vicinity furnish all the aids required in clear weather. A good fog-signal which can be heard when a light cannot be seen is a necessity, and the immense interests, both to life and treasure, that are involved, demand that one be established.

The land on which this signal will have to be located is held at a high figure, and that will be the greatest item in the cost of its establishment.

It is recommended that an appropriation of ($25,000) twenty-five thousand dollars be asked to purchase the necessary site and establish the fog-signal.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HENRY,
Chairman

The Hon. Secretary of the Treasury.


SIR: Herewith inclosed I have the honor to transmit a copy of the report of the officers of the third light-house district, relating to the necessity for a light on the Middle Ground, Cold Spring Harbor, New York.

A memorandum showing the action of the board on this report is also inclosed.

Very respectfully,

J. G. WALKER,
Naval Secretary.

Hon. H. J. Scudder, M. C.,
House of Representatives, Washington.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT, Tompkinsville, N. Y., June 19, 1874.

SIR: In obedience to the instructions contained in the board's letter of the 11th instant, to report on the necessity of a light on the Middle Ground, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, for which a petition of vessel-owners and coasting-captains on Long Island Sound has been presented through the Hon. H. J. Scudder, of the House of Representatives, the undersigned beg leave to state that we have visited and made personal examination of the locality of the proposed light, and have arrived at the conclusion to recommend either a light-house on the shoal, or range-lights in its vicinity.

The range-lights would subserve a better purpose than the light on the shoal, for the reason that the dangerous reef off Hog Island, four miles distant, would be fully guarded against, and the cost of the range-lights would be comparatively moderate.

One of the range-lights, the more northerly, could be so located as to range with the Lloyd's Harbor light, offering a guide for the anchorage of the outer harbor of Oyster Bay for the larger class of vessels. The harbor is the best on the sound on the Long
Island side, and would be resorted to for refuge, in case the facilities of a light and fogbell were provided.

The Coast-Survey chart of Oyster Bay was found of great service, and rendered it unnecessary in our visit to make any examination other than a few drops of the lead and feeling the surface of the shoal with an iron rod. The same chart shows the importance of the range-lights to guard against the danger of the Hog Island reef, lying to the westward of the entrance to the harbor, as well as the manner in which the light at Lloyd's Harbor could be used as a range for the anchorage.

It should be left discretionary with the Light-House Board to erect a light on the shoal or range-lights in the vicinity.

For the light on the shoal, the cost of a suitable structure would be not less than $50,000, and we would recommend that this amount be appropriated.

Respectfully submitted.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Commodore United States Navy, Inspector Third Light-House District.

I. C. WOODRUFF, U. S. A.,
Colonel of Engineers, Engineer Third Light-House District.

Prof. JOSEPH HENRY, LL. D.,
Chairman Light-House Board, Washington, D. C.


Cold Spring Harbor, (Middle Ground,) Long Island.—Inspector and engineer of third district, referring to board's letter of June 11, inclosing petition presented through Hon. H. J. Scudder, M. C., report jointly that they have made a personal examination of the locality for the proposed light, state in detail the dangers to be guarded against, recommend either a light-house on the shoal or range-lights in its vicinity, and suggest that an appropriation of $50,000 be asked.

[Journal, vol. 6, p. 119. June 24, 1874.]

Foregoing report read before board and referred to committee on lighting.

[Journal, vol. 6, p. 141. July 8, 1874.]

Committee on lighting report that a light at this point is necessary; that it be left discretionary with the board to erect a light on the shoal or range-lights in the vicinity, and that an appropriation of $50,000 be asked. Adopted.

General estimates 1875-’76.

Class D.—Building a light-house or range-lights at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island Sound, New York, $20,000.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, January 23, 1875.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter of January 21 from Hon. Philetus Sawyer, member of Congress, acting chairman of the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives, transmitting H. R. bill No. 4094, “to provide for the constructing of a light-house at Passage Island, Lake Superior,” and asking to be furnished with such report or information as will enable the committee to determine the necessity for said light-house.

In reply thereto, I have the honor to say that the Light-House Board, in its report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, on page 73, states: “An appropriation of $18,000 for a station on this island is again recommended. This is an important matter for the valuable commerce of the northern portion of Lake Superior.”

The same recommendation, in effect, was made by the board in its annual reports for the years 1871 and 1872, and the board has had no reason since to change its views on this subject.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HENRY,
Chairman.

The Hon. Secretary of the Treasury.
SUNDARY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

Treasury Department,  
Washington, D. C., February 1, 1875.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, addressed to the Light-House Board instead of to this Department, transmitting H. R. bill 4096, "to provide for the construction of a light-house at Passage Island, Lake Superior," and asking to be furnished with a report thereon, &c.

In reply, I have respectfully to inclose a copy of the report of the Light-House Board in relation to the matter, from which it appears that an appropriation of $18,000 for a station on Passage Island was recommended in the report of the board for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and that it has had no reason to change its views on this subject.

I am, very respectfully,

CHAS. F. CONANT,  
Acting Secretary.

Hon. Philetus Sawyer,  
Acting Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, House of Representatives.

Ship John Shoal, New Jersey.—For additional protection to Ship John Shoal light-house, New Jersey, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).
Cross Ledge, New Jersey.—For the light-house at Cross Ledge, New Jersey, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), and the Light-House Board is authorized, on the completion of the Cross Ledge light-house, to place the light-ship near there at or near the lower end of Joe Flogger Shoal.
Schuylkill River, Pennsylvania.—For range-lights to guide into the Schuylkill River, Pennsylvania, fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000).
Cherry Island Flats, Delaware River.—For a light or range-lights at or near Cherry Island Flats, Delaware River, thirty thousand dollars ($30,000).
Liston's Tree, Delaware Bay.—For two sets of range-lights at or near the Liston's Tree, Delaware Bay, fifty-five thousand dollars ($55,000), and the appropriation made by the act of Congress, approved June 23, 1874, for rebuilding the keeper's dwelling at Reedy Island is hereby made available for the establishment of the ranges at or near Liston's Tree, the light at Reedy Island to be discontinued when the Liston's Tree ranges are established.
Cape Henlopen, Delaware.—For a steam fog-signal at Cape Henlopen, Delaware, twelve thousand dollars ($12,000).

Treasury Department, Office of the Light-House Board.  
Washington, January 11, 1875.

Sir: I have the honor to state that by the act of June 23, 1874, the jurisdiction of the Light-House Board was extended over the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri Rivers, for the establishment of such beacon-lights, day-beacons, and buoys as might be necessary, and that by the same act the sum of $50,000 was appropriated for the survey of the rivers named, and to establish temporary lights and buoys thereon.

At the time the estimates of the appropriations required for the light-house service for the years 1875 and 1876 were submitted, the Light-House Board was not in possession of sufficient information to enable it to determine upon the amount required for this branch of the light-house service for the next fiscal year, and, therefore, no estimates were submitted.

From the best information now in possession of the Light-House Board, it is believed that a sum not less than $125,000 will be required, and it is respectfully requested that Congress be asked to appropriate that amount "for the maintenance of lights and other necessary aids to navigation on the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri Rivers."

This appropriation should be made available from the date of the passage of the act.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HENRY,  
Chairman.

Hon. B. H. Bristow,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department,  
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1875.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a communication received from Professor Henry, chairman of the Light-House Board, in reference to an appropriation of $100,000, required for the "maintenance of lights and other necessary aids to naviga-
tion on the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri Rivers," during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and to request that the same may receive the favorable consideration of your committee.

I am, very respectfully,

B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary.

HON. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND-OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 14, 1874.

SIR: The act approved June 23, 1874, United States Statutes, 1873-'74, page 212, appropriates for surveying the public lands in Louisiana, and for closing up the expenses of the office, so far as relates to the surveying of the public lands, $15,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

The United States surveyor-general of Louisiana, having been advised by this Office that the sum appropriated must be applied solely to paying expenses of surveys in the field, and not to compensation of clerks in his office, caused a communication to be addressed to this Office by Hon. Frank Morey, under date of 4th of September last, in which he states that at the time this item was under consideration by the committee, inasmuch as the clerical service connected with the surveys is a large portion of the work, the committee so worded the appropriation (as they and he understood it) as to allow the office-work connected with the surveys to be paid out of this appropriation, the regular routine work, he alleging, being provided for in a separate appropriation.

As instructions, however, had been issued contrary to the understanding of Mr. Morey, upon his suggestion, the matter was submitted to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, who upheld the instructions issued by this Office, or, in other words, that no portion of the appropriation could be used for clerical services.

The sum of $8,000 was estimated for compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor-general of Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, but was reduced by Congress to $2,500. ( Appropriation act of June 20, 1874, United States Statutes, 1873-'74, page 105.)

This amount proved to be entirely inadequate, and I was obliged, in order not to violate the laws governing expenditures, to issue an order to the surveyor-general to dispense with the services of his clerks on the 1st day of January next, virtually closing his office six months of the fiscal year.

I am of the opinion that in pursuing this course the public interests will suffer to a great extent, not only in the daily routine business, but for the want of completing a large amount of work which has been accumulating for years. For your information as to the amount of work unfinished, I beg leave to invite your attention to the following extract of a letter dated the 4th April last, addressed to you upon this subject:

"The work of this office is not confined to the few townships that yet remain to be surveyed. Many old and defective surveys must be corrected, new plans prepared of those now illegible, confirmed private claims to be located, many errors to be corrected arising from the approval of erroneous and fraudulent surveys, the preparation of a volume giving the history of thousands of private claims for the use of this office, and various other details of a like nature. Besides, field-notes must be transcribed of some 700 townships for this office, as well as plats for the patenting of some 6,000 private claims."

To obviate the necessity of closing the office the remainder of the fiscal year, I would respectfully suggest that an amendment be made to the appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1876, explanatory of the bill appropriating $15,000, so far as applying a portion of this amount to payment of clerks; and should the committee adopt such suggestion, I would recommend that the sum of $4,200 be set aside from this appropriation for the object contemplated. As the whole appropriation has not been contracted for, the balance of it will admit of this assignment.

Hoping that this matter will receive your favorable consideration,

I am, very respectfully,

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

HON. JAS. A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.
SUNDARY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL-OFFICER,
DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE
BENEFIT OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., January 27, 1875.

SIR: Referring to your communication of the 25th instant, I have the honor to say that the estimates made by the Chief Signal-Officer, and submitted by the War Department, were based upon calculations made for the purpose of providing for the use and maintenance of the lines already erected and in process of erection in Arizona and Texas, upon the Indian and Mexican frontiers, and in the Indian Territory, and for continuing the construction of the said lines and extending them to points necessary to secure their most valuable use to the United States.

The communication over a line of telegraph being instantaneous, without regard to distance, the importance of a line for other than the merest local use depends almost entirely upon the number of points at which it connects with other lines and the great net-work of lines spread over the United States. In this view, it is of high importance that the line in Arizona, now reaching Tucson, should be extended through New Mexico to Santa Fé; and it is contemplated, in view of the appropriation now proposed, to make that connection, passing through as many military posts and settlements of citizens as possible, and following, as nearly as may be, the best located roads, that stations may be established for the uses and protection of emigrants and trains. It is considered that this connection will double the value of the lines already standing for the use of the United States. It is contemplated to attempt to reach the following posts, viz: Camp Grant, Fort Goodwin, Camp Apache, Fort Bowie, Fort Craig, Fort McRae, Fort Selden, Fort Cummings, and Fort Bayard; but if topographical difficulties prevent it, or it is found unusual and unnecessary expense will be caused in reaching any one of them, or by following blindly any especial route, a discretion must be given to follow the best route to provide the most economically for the greatest number.

Similar views are held in reference to the lines in Texas and upon the Mexican frontier. While the main line is to follow the course prescribed, viz, from Denison, via Camp Lancaster and Fort Duncan, upon the Rio Grande, and then the course of the Rio Grande to Brownsville, it is necessary that discretion be had to reach posts and settlements which may be established near the line, and which can often be reached with very little expense and with great benefit to the service, but which cannot be if a route is laid with absolute rigidity, prescribing certain places and omitting all others. The Chief Signal-Officer has strongly recommended the construction of such lines as a measure of economy for the United States, as rendering life and settlement safer upon the frontiers, and as of especial benefit for the meteorological duties of the Signal-Service, aside from their importance for purposes of ordinary communication.

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

ALBERT J. MYER,
Brig. Gen., (brevet assigned,) Chief Signal-Officer of the Army.

Col. R. J. STEVENS,
Clerk to Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL-OFFICER,
Washington D. C., February 5, 1875.

SIR: The Chief Signal-Officer has at some length explained to the committee that it has been in the view of this Office to construct the lines referred to in the accompanying memorandum, and has so stated in a letter recently addressed to the committee, a copy of which is inclosed.

It should be understood that Fort Marcy, mentioned in the memorandum, is at the village of Santa Fé, where is now the headquarters of the district of New Mexico, and which is very distinctly mentioned in the letter. It is the intention to expend the money on the routes and in the sums set forth in the memorandum herewith returned. The proviso is, for this reason, not seriously objectionable, but it seems to the Chief Signal-Officer wholly unnecessary.

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

ALBERT J. MYER,
Brig. Gen., (brevet assigned,) Chief Signal-Officer of the Army.

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chairman of Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.
SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL-OFFICER,
DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE
BENEFIT OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., November 3, 1874.

SIR: By direction of the Chief Signal-Officer of the Army, I have the honor to acknowledge and answer your communication of 27th ultimo, inclosing letter from Hon. N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and indorsed by Hon. W. E. Chandler, relative to the establishment of a signal-station at Kearsarge Mountain, New Hampshire.

The amount of the appropriation made by Congress at its last session for this service, applicable to the current fiscal year, did not permit of any extensive increase in stations, each of which, chiefly on account of the necessary telegraphic communications, adds considerably to the expenditure, while new duties were imposed without any corresponding increase in facilities.

Under this State of facts, although applications for more than two hundred new stations are on file at this Office, none can be established except for most important considerations, in direct observance of the laws on the subject and the orders of the honorable the Secretary of War defining the duties of this Office in that regard.

The average annual cost of each additional station of this service, wholly apart from the compensation of observers and any assistants to them, in three thousand dollars; which sum must be disbursed from the specific appropriation annually made during several years past for that purpose. The course suggested is that the proper Representatives in Congress should present to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives at the next session the claims of the locality for a signal-station, and procure the addition of three thousand dollars to the amount estimated and allowed for the current fiscal year, so that this Office may thereby be enabled to provide for the establishment of such station, which it will afford the Chief Signal-Officer much gratification to do, as he fully recognizes the propriety of the request.

With thanks for the interest manifested in the service, I am, very respectfully, yours,

GARRICK MALLERY,
Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. A.,
Acting Signal-Officer and Assistant.

Hon. JOHN EATON,
Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR: Taking up a class of subjects to-day, my attention is called to the inclosed letter, too long delayed in this office.

You will see the thing to be secured is an appropriation; and I shall be happy to do anything in my power to aid in the way of obtaining it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Hon. W. E. CHANDLER,
Washington, D. C.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., January 25, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR: Kearsarge Mountain is located in the northern part of my congressional district, and about midway between Boston and Mount Washington. The people in that part of the State and surrounding country are desirous to have a signal-station established on the first-named mountain. To that end I desire an additional signal appropriation of $3,000.

I submit the accompanying letters.

Truly,

Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee Appropriations.

AUSTIN F. PIKE.

MEMORANDUM FROM SIGNAL-OFFICE.

Steamer San Marcus, 2,400 tons burden, owned by the Liverpool and Texas Steamship Company, from Galveston to Liverpool with cotton and corn, to call at Norfolk for completion of cargo, went ashore on the night of December 31, 1874, at False Cape,
fifty miles from Norfolk and thirty miles from the nearest signal-telegraph station at Cape Henry. Information of this disaster reached the Signal-Office in Washington during the afternoon of January 1, 1875, (that is as soon as a messenger from the vessel could reach the station at Cape Henry,) and one of the assistants at the Norfolk signal-station was ordered to start at once for the vessel with the necessary apparatus for opening communication with the central office and to remain there as long as his services were required.

He carried out his instructions promptly and intelligently, and after reaching the location of the disaster kept up regular communication with the Signal-Office, with the agents of the company in Norfolk and those in New York, until the vessel was floated off in the afternoon of January 6.

The operator before closing station forwarded the following message:

[From False Cape, January 7, 1875.]

To Chief Signal-Office:

Representatives of the various companies interested speak in the highest terms of the great assistance rendered them by the Bureau, and stated that the transmission of a single message on similar occasions in the past would have saved millions of dollars of property. More proper acknowledgment will be made by their respective boards. Great risks have been involved, ship and cargo being insured in four different companies, the Atlantic, Orient, Great Western, and English Lloyds. Total amount of cargo on beach, safe and under guard of underwriter's agent, two hundred and twenty-nine bales of cotton, and about four hundred boxes of preserved meat.

It is considered that without the prompt action had in this case the vessel would have been lost. The money-value in this case represents, say, four hundred thousand dollars. It will readily be perceived how the action in this case, or similar action in any, might save lives not to be estimated for in money. It is suggested that the saving in this case alone goes far to make good the whole appropriation for the signal service for the year.

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WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 7, 1874.

Sr: Permit me to invite your attention to the fact that in the sundry civil bill of last session appropriation was made for illustrations for 5,000 additional copies of the Medical and Surgical History of the War, proposals for which have been obtained, and the work is now in progress; but no provision was made for printing and binding these additional copies at the Government Printing-office. I would therefore recommend that the Congressional Printer be authorized to do the work.

I would state, also, that the services of professional assistants are absolutely necessary in compiling and preparing for the press the remaining portion of Part II and Part III of the Medical and Surgical History of the War, and it is earnestly requested that the acting assistant surgeons now performing such duty in this Bureau may be retained until the completion of the work.

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

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General.

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

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[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 3, 1875.

Telegram received. Five acting assistant surgeons employed on work connected with medical and surgical history; their aggregate compensation per month is $550. It is impossible to estimate at this office the cost of printing the 5,000 additional copies, (second edition.) Congressional Printer can give the information.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General.

ROBERT J. STEVENS, Esq.,
Clark Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.
SUNDARY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, THIRD AUDITOR’S OFFICE.

Sir: In accordance with your request, I have the honor to state that the amount appropriated under act of March 2, 1861, for “pay of Oregon and Washington Volunteers in 1855 and 1856” was $400,000 00.

Amount disbursed hitherto .............................................. 288,820 04

Leaving balance of .......................................................... 111,179 96

The amount appropriated under the same act for transportation, services, &c., was 2,400,000 00.

Amount disbursed ......................................................... 2,189,785 08

Balance ............................................................................. 210,214 92

It will be seen that the total amount appropriated was 2,800,000 00.

From which has been paid out ............................................ 2,478,605 12

Leaving aggregate balance unexpended ...................................... 321,394 88

These balances on pay, &c., transportation, &c. .......................... 111,179 96

Total ............................................................................... 210,214 92

The above balances on pay, &c., transportation, &c. have been carried into the surplus fund of the Treasury under date of June 30, 1874, and are no longer subject to draft.

Very respectfully,

ALLAN RUTHERFORD, Auditor.

Hon. J. W. NEMSMITH, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, THIRD AUDITOR’S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., January 18, 1875.

Sir: Pursuant to your verbal request, I have the honor to inform you that there are 786 unpaid claims, growing out of the war for the suppression of Indian hostilities in the Territories of Oregon and Washington, in the years 1855 and 1856, on file in this Office. This number embraces 413 cases, in which the sum of $63,052.48 is claimed, and 373 cases in which there are no amounts stated.

The above number (786) embraces all unpaid claims of this class which have been suspended for various reasons. It is not probable, however, that more than half of these suspended cases will ever be called up or put in such shape as to enable this Office to make awards thereon. But this number will be considerably augmented by claims continually being filed.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, there were 117 claims of this class disposed of. Taking this as a basis of estimate, it will, in my opinion, require a re-appropriation of $25,000 to pay such of these claims as may be allowed during the next fiscal year, exclusive of the amounts already certified to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, as necessary to pay such as have been allowed during the present fiscal year.

The above sum ($25,000) should, I estimate, be re-appropriated (equally) under the two heads designated in the act of March 2, 1861, providing for the settlement of this class of claims.

Very respectfully,

ALLAN RUTHERFORD, Auditor.

Hon. ISAAC C. PARKER, M. C., House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT, December 7, 1874.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives, for the information of the Committee on Military Affairs, bill of George W. Seibert, contractor, for grading street and sidewalks in front of the United States Arsenal grounds in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., amounting to $658, with correspondence relative to the same.

WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.
ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, 
Washington, December 4, 1874.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith a bill from the contractor, George W. Seibert, for grading street and sidewalk in front of United States Arsenal grounds in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., accompanied by a copy of the letter of the commanding officer of the arsenal, transmitting the bill to this Office.

It being the desire of the claimant that the bill be referred to the chairman of the House Military Committee, I respectfully suggest that that direction be given to the matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. V. BENÉT,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO GEORGE W. SEIBERT,
Dec. 1, 1874. To grading and graveling Michigan street and sidewalks in front of United States Arsenal grounds in said city of Indianapolis, being 470 feet front, at $1.40 per foot. $658.00

as per estimate approved by council November 16, 1874.

JAMES W. BROWN,
City Civil Engineer.

I, John R. Clinton, clerk of the city of Indianapolis, do hereby certify the above and foregoing to be correct, as appears of record.

Witness my hand and official seal this 1st day of December, 1874.

JNO. R. CLINTON,
City Clerk.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 27, 1875.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives, for the information of the Committee on Military Affairs, letter of the Chief of Ordnance, dated the 23d instant, and accompanying papers relative to claim of Michael Faust for grading, &c., streets in the vicinity of Indianapolis Arsenal.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, 
Washington, January 23, 1875.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith, to be forwarded to Hon. John Coburn, House of Representatives, the accompanying papers left by him at this Office relating to the claim of Michael Faust for certain grading, &c., done on street adjacent to Indianapolis arsenal. The claim is believed to be a fair and just one, and in the opinion of this Bureau an appropriation for Faust's relief should be obtained.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. V. BENÉT,
Brig. General, Chief of Ordnance.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ARSENAL, INDIANA,
December 1, 1874.

Sir: Herewith I have the honor to forward an account, duly certified to by the city clerk and engineer, for improving Michigan street, west of arsenal entrance. The United States being one of the property-owners bordering on said street, the account is presented to me as the Government's representative.

In forwarding it I can approve of it so far as to say that the work has been done, the doing of it has necessitated no change or alteration of the arsenal enclosure bordering on said street, and that it is unquestionably an improvement. As it is probably too late to include this bill in the estimate for the coming fiscal year, it is respectfully

requested, after such approval as may be necessary, that it be sent to the chairman of
the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, such being the wish of the
party to whom the money is due.
Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. BUFFINGTON,
Major of Ordnance, Commanding.

The CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

True copy.
S. C. LYFORD,
Major of Ordnance.

STATE OF INDIANA, County of Marion, ss:

JAMES W. BROWN, being duly sworn, on oath says:
That he is the civil engineer of the city of Indianapolis, Indiana; that he made and
awarded to Michael Faust, for grading and graveling a street in front of and adjacent
to the United States Arsenal, in the city of Indianapolis, the estimate hereto attached;
that the amount therein assessed against the United States Arsenal grounds is $1,014.99;
and that the said estimate is fair and just, and made at the same price and rate as
against other property-owners upon and along the line of said street. The affiant
further shows that the improvement of said Michigan street was needed, and that the
improvement made and estimated, in the estimate hereto attached, was made in front
of the arsenal grounds of the United States in said city; and that said street prior to
the improvement was not properly graded or gravelled.
The affiant further says that he believes the claim for said work to be just and fair
and that it ought to be paid; and that he has no interest whatever in said claim.

JAMES W. BROWN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of December, 1874.

[SEAL.]
GEO. T. BRENIG, Notary Public.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 25, 1874.

First and final estimate allowed Michael Faust for grading and graveling Michigan
street and sidewalks, from Arsenal avenue to the corporation-line east, made at $1.38
per linear foot front on each side of the line improved.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owners' names</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>No. of Lot</th>
<th>No. of Feet. in.</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Herman Sturm</td>
<td>Pt. E. ½ S. W. ¼, section 16, township 15, range 4 E.</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>461 00</td>
<td>$663 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ernest H. Koller</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>243 06</td>
<td>*336 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Arsenal</td>
<td>Grounds E. ½, N. W. ¼, section 6, township 15, range 4 E.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>735 06</td>
<td>1,014 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Indianapolis</td>
<td>Crossings</td>
<td></td>
<td>11 00</td>
<td>15 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total amount</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,471 00</td>
<td>2,929 96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Paid $300.

I hereby certify that the above estimate is correct, and that the civil engineer has
certified to the common council that the work has been completed according to the
terms of the contract made and entered into with the common council on the 30th day
of March, 1874.

Approved by the common council May 25, 1874.

JAMES W. BROWN,
City Civil Engineer,
Per JOHN G. WATERS,
Com. Clerk.
that the work done by him upon the street immediately in front of and adjacent to
the property owned by the United States was justly and reasonably worth $1,014.99;
that the claim of affiant has never been paid; that there exists no defense whatsoever
against the same, but the same is wholly unpaid and due.

MICHAEL FAUST.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, the undersigned, a notary public within and for
the county and State aforesaid.

ALEXANDER C. AYRES, Notary Public.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 19, 1875.

GENL: I have been handed by Gansberg yours to General Macauley.
I inclose certified estimate and affidavit, which fully explain the claim represented
by Gansberg. There are other proofs also of the same claim.
Woolf's claim is for moving fences, &c., not for grading and improving streets.
You will find in papers I send you full explanation of the Faust claim. Estimates,
duly certified, have heretofore been sent you. The papers now sent include also af­
davits showing fully the work.
Please get claim allowed if possible. I send also Macauley's letter to Gansberg.
Yours, truly,

B. K. ELLIOTT, City Attorney.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 2, 1875.

Sir: Referring to the letter of the honorable Secretary of State of January 23, 1875,
submitting an estimate for continuing work on the building for War, State, and Navy De­
partments, in which it is suggested that the present War Department building may be
removed, and the commencement of a portion of the north wing of the building go on,
I beg to state that it is highly undesirable that this building now occupied by the War
Department should be removed until the completion of the east wing of the new build­
ing, which will enable the Department to move into that portion.
There is not, nor do I see where there can be, any suitable building to which the very
many valuable records can be removed, and the business of the Department conducted;
and I should look with much disapproval upon such removal to any building which
would not afford at least as good security for their preservation, and for the conduct of
the public affairs intrusted to the War Department, as is secured in the building which
is now occupied.
I concur therefore with that part of the letter of the honorable Secretary of State,
which recommends the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the continuation of the work
already commenced, and the preparation of the granite for the basement and sub-base­
ment stories of the north wing. The present War Department building should be left
standing until the completion of the east wing.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman of Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 11, 1875.

Sir: In reply to your telegram of February 10, 1875, addressed to the honorable Secre­
tary of War, requesting a plat showing location of forts in Texas, also statement as
to terms of lease of Fort Brown and of Ringgold Barracks, referred by the War De­
partment to the Quartermaster-General, with instructions to furnish the committee
with the required information, I have the honor to transmit a tracing showing the loca­
tion of all the sites referred to in Ex. Doc. 242, House of Representatives, 43d Con­
gress, 1st session.
The Fort Brown reservation contains some 358 acres. The Government has no title
except that of possession, since 1846, except during the war. It is claimed by the
heirs of one Cavazos, under an old Spanish grant, and also by the corporate city of
Brownsville, Texas. The title has been in litigation for some years, and has not been decided, so far as known here.

The reservation at Ringgold Barracks occupies about one thousand square yards.

A lease was made October 20, 1853, between Maj. W. W. Chapman, assistant quartermaster, and H. C. Davis, for as long a period as may be desired by the United States, for the yearly rental of $600.

Another lease, it appears, was made September 1, 1854, between Lieut. Fred. Myers, acting assistant quartermaster, and said Davis, at same rate, for a period not to exceed five years.

No rent has been paid of late years by this Department for this site, the title, like that of Fort Brown, having been in litigation; but by reference to page 34 of the Ex. Doc. already referred to, it appears that the "Messrs. Powers & Maxan, of Brownsville, Tex., are the attorneys and agents of the Garza heirs, claimants to the property, and will be prepared to give a clear title, should it be purchased."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. BINGHAM,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Acting Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

To the CHAIRMAN OF APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—The return of the inclosed map is respectfully requested when no longer required by the committee.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
In the House of Representatives, February 4, 1875.

Mr. Randall submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations be directed to make provision in the miscellaneous bill for purchasing Miss Ransom's painting of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas on the battle-field of Chickamauga.

Attest:

EWD. McPHERSON, Clerk.

The following preamble and resolution was read by the Secretary:

Whereas Miss C. L. Ransom, of Cleveland, Ohio, has assisted very materially in decorating the stage where our meetings have been held by the voluntary exhibition of her portrait of Gen. George H. Thomas: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Society of the Army of the Cumberland at Columbus, in session assembled, hereby tender to Miss Ransom their thanks for the presence of her magnificent portrait of our old and much-loved commander, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas.

We hereby indorse the great excellence of the portrait and the accuracy of the landscape of the field of Chickamauga, and we respectfully request the Congress of the United States to place it permanently in the Capitol at Washington.

J. S. FULLERTON.
JNO. F. ISOM.

On motion the resolution was unanimously adopted by the society.

The foregoing is a transcript from the records of the proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland at its eighth annual meeting, held at Columbus, Ohio, September 16 and 17, 1874.

JOHN W. STEELE,
Recording Secretary, S. A. C.

MY DEAR GENERAL: As a member of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, I take the liberty of reminding you of the resolution our society passed at its last annual meeting, recommending the purchase by Congress of the picture of the late General G. H. Thomas, painted by Miss C. L. Ransom, of Cleveland, Ohio. You will remember that this picture was publicly exhibited at Columbus, and was universally approved as a likeness of the general, as well as a specimen of art, and some of us know of the unusual exertions of the artist to secure fidelity of detail in all incidental accessories, so as to render the picture "historical."

I learn that this painting is now on exhibition at the Capitol at Washington, and is much admired by Senators and Representatives.
From your position as a representative soldier, as an experienced and trusted legislator, and as chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, you can doubtless contribute effectually to secure the purchase of this picture by Congress; and I desire to urge you to do so, assuring you that by so doing you will carry out the wishes of all whom I have met or mentioned the subject to. We all love the memory of General Thomas, of his heroic soul, of his form and features, and we would perpetuate that memory and impress it upon all those who had not the fortune to know him personally.

Other times will soon be upon us, and no better time will occur than now to act in reference to this matter.

I believe you will yield to no man in your love and appreciation of General Thomas, and the propriety of recognizing and promoting any means tending to his honor will instantly commend itself to you.

Is this picture worthy of its subject? I believe so, but I claim not to be a connoisseur in art matters. Miss Ranson has worked with great skill, devotion, and energy. Let her be rewarded. If she has done her work worthily, let that fact be handsomely recognized in the amount appropriated.

I am aware that it is sometimes delicate and difficult to do all one would in an individual matter of this kind, and there are always those who carp and criticize, but I know you have the strength to do what you know to be right without shrinking.

I beg pardon for inflicting so long a letter, and trust you will accept my suggestions in the spirit that actuates your friend.

Sincerely,

W. C. SQUIRE.

CINCINNATI, January 10, 1875.

GENERAL: I desire to respectfully call your attention to the proposed McPherson monument, and to make some important suggestions in reference thereto. To present the matter in proper shape, you will excuse me for giving a brief history of the undertaking, with much of which you are no doubt familiar.

In July, 1865, when the Army of the Tennessee was about to disband, at Louisville, Ky., it occurred to several of McPherson’s friends that it would be eminently proper to erect to his memory a suitable monument, and with this view General Logan, commanding, appointed a committee, consisting of Generals Hazen, Leggett, and myself. We determined upon an equestrian statue, and at once set actively at work to secure the necessary funds. How much of a task this has been you can appreciate, but suffice it to say that the officers of the Army contributed liberally; but it was not until the fall of 1869 that the committee felt assured that a sufficient sum could be raised to carry out their views, at which time a contract was entered into with the well-known sculptor, T. D. Jones, who, after working upon it for about one year, failed to carry out his contract, and, upon its being officially abandoned, Louis T. Keliesse was engaged to make a model of the statue. This artist, after being engaged uninterruptedly for three years, has succeeded in producing a work of art almost universally admitted to be second to no other work of a similar character in this country.

We have already expended a large sum upon the work, and have sufficient left to fully complete the statue in bronze, as originally contemplated, but, unfortunately, have not funds sufficient at the present time to procure and erect a suitable base, which, to be in keeping with the character of the statue, should be of granite, costing about $25,000.

As you are aware, our original design was to place this statue at Clyde, Ohio, the place of McPherson’s birth, and where he is buried; but since then, as Washington City has been much changed, and is now no doubt destined to be the representative city of the country, it appears to be the most appropriate place at which to erect such a statue.

I therefore desire to make application through you to ascertain the practicability of having Congress or other proper authority set aside a square and erect therein a suitable base, with a view to having this statue erected thereon. If such a place and base be furnished, we will agree to place thereon the statue complete in every respect.

A. HICKENLOOPER.
SUNDARY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

[Personal.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 19, 1875.

SIR: I herewith inclose copy of a letter from General A. Hickenlooper, dated Cincinnati, January 10, relative to the selection of a site, and an appropriation for the base by Congress, of an equestrian statue to Major-General McPherson, subscribed for by the members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. General Hickenlooper is a prominent member of that society, having charge of the matter, and his letter fully explains itself. You will observe from his letter that the society proposes to erect this equestrian statue of General McPherson, and that General Hickenlooper, as a member of the committee, is of opinion that the society will willingly agree to its erection in the city of Washington, if a location can be provided, and if an appropriation for a base can be secured.

The statue will cost from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars. It is understood that a granite base can be erected for $25,000; and I think that I can safely say, basing my statement upon the letter of General Hickenlooper, and upon other communications that I have had with him and other members of the society, that the society will willingly consent to the erection of the statue in Washington City, provided an appropriation for the base and the location can be given.

In addition to the subscriptions by the members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, other subscriptions have been made by gentlemen on the Pacific coast and in other localities, including New York and Baltimore.

It is needless for me to say anything as to the military character of General McPherson. He certainly was one of the most brilliant, capable, and able officers of the Army, and died in action in command of the Army of the Tennessee. I earnestly commend this matter to your attention and to the attention of the Committee on Appropriations, and trust that the necessary appropriation for the base will be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY,
Annapolis, Md., January 28, 1875.

DEAR MR. HALE: After my conversation with you last week, I made up my mind not to press my request for an appropriation, in the "sundry civil bill," to put up the armory we so much need. The time seems inopportune, and the plans have not been sufficiently worked out; but I do ask you, most earnestly, to give me ten thousand dollars to improve and increase the quarters of the instructors at Naval Academy, who are married men, and live now in a way that is scarcely decent. I am sure my wish will be approved by the Navy Department, and I inclose a copy of a letter I have just written to the Secretary of the Navy, which will fully explain my wishes.

I feel the more confidence in asking your aid in this matter, because the officers who saw you here, last summer, tell me that you expressed yourself most kindly in regard to improving their quarters.

I remain, dear Mr. Hale, faithfully yours,

C. R. P. RODGERS,
Rear-Admiral, Superintendent.

No. 14.]

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY,
January 28, 1875.

SIR: I would respectfully urge that Congress may be asked to appropriate in the sundry civil bill the sum of ten thousand dollars to enlarge and improve the instruct-
or's quarters at the Naval Academy. There are now occupied by officers engaged in instruction, line-officers and engineers, three houses, each originally built for and occupied by one professor.

In each of these houses are now quartered three families instead of one. The basement of each house is inconveniently divided into three dining-rooms, one for each family, and the three families are compelled to use one kitchen in common, for cooking, washing, and for the dwelling-place of their domestics. Three families so using one kitchen are exposed to infinite dissensions and inconveniences, and such a mode of life is scarcely decent.

With the ten thousand dollars asked for, I propose to alter these houses, by extending them in the rear, so as to make each story or flat a complete, though small, dwelling, with parlor, bed-room, a small spare room, a dining-room and kitchen, so that the three houses shall accommodate twelve families instead of nine, and shall enable each family, in its integrity, on its own floor, to be excluded from all others, having only the stairway in common.

The estimates have been carefully made, the sum asked is quite sufficient, and the addition to our means of quartering our instructors comfortably will be largely increased. I ask, most urgently, that this application may meet favorable consideration.

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

C. R. P. RODGERS,

Rear-Admiral, Superintendent.

Hon. George M. Robeson,
Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., November 28, 1874.

Sir: I herewith inclose H. Ex. Doc. 236, 1st sess. 43d Cong., giving report of General Hardie, United States Army, through Secretary of War, under special act of February 20, 1874, on the Dakota war-claims, from which it appears that "an appropriation of $33,900.30½ will be required to extinguish the indebtedness under consideration." (See page 12, report.)

I respectfully ask your committee to incorporate a clause in the Army appropriation bill providing for the settlement of these claims by the accounting officers of the Treasury, similar to that inserted in one of the appropriation bills of last session of Forty-second Congress for the payment of the Montana war-claims. (Vol. 17, Stats. at Large.)

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

M. K. ARMSTRONG,
Delegate from Dakota, at Continental Hotel.

Hon. Jas. A. Garfield,
Chairman Appropriation Committee, House of Representatives.

---

Paragraph for sundry civil appropriation bill.

To enable the Secretary of War to pay the claims of the Dakota volunteer forces, as examined and reported by Inspector-General Jas. A. Hardie, United States Army, under the special act of Congress for that purpose, approved February 20, 1874, the sum of $33,900.30½: Provided, however, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury shall further examine, pass upon, and approve said claims, the same as in the case of the Montana war-claims, which were adjusted under an act of Congress for that purpose approved March 3, 1873.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Office of the Chief Engineer,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., September 28, 1874.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, requesting an estimate of funds for the completion of the work on the Santa Fé and Taos Road, in my charge during the past fiscal year, I beg leave to state as follows:

I estimate, to open the road from La Joya to Rinoñada, already partly finished, $2,000 and the unexpended balance of the last appropriation, namely, $455.20, will suffice: this to open a single-track road such as already commenced. It would on every
account, however, be better to widen this part of the road to a double track, which would entail further expense. There are, then, in addition several points which need attention, such as to rectify the road from Cieniquilla to Arroyo Hondo, the crossing of Arroyo Hondo, and also a much-needed bridge over the Rio Lucia where crossed. These points, however, are not absolutely necessary, though without attention to them heavy freight will be largely interfered with. Including special items for this amount, I would furnish as follows:

Estimate for completion of road from Santa Fe to Taos, N. Mex.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To open uncompleted road, La Joya to Rinconada</td>
<td>$2,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And unexpended balance last appropriation</td>
<td>455 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For bridge over the Rio Lucia or Embudo</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For rectification of road, Cieniquilla to Arroyo Hondo</td>
<td>1,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For crossing Arroyo Hondo</td>
<td>1,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6,455 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add for contingencies 10 per cent.</td>
<td>645 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,100 70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I would invite your attention for official details upon original estimates, progress of the work, reasons for non-sufficiency of the appropriation, &c., to my various reports to the Chief of Engineers upon the subject, being as follows: Preliminary report, dated Santa Fe, N. Mex., September 29, 1873; report of operations to the Chief of Engineers for the months of March, April, May, and June, 1874, and, lastly, my final report, dated Fort Leavenworth, August 27, 1874.

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

S. B. ELKINS, M. C.,
Santa Fe, N. Mex.

E. H. RUFFNER,
First Lieutenant Engineers.
The entire appropriation for the building and the approaches has been exhausted, and there remains but about $17,000 to the credit of the appropriation for furniture, only a small portion of which has already been made. I therefore respectfully request that you ask an additional appropriation of the sum of $40,000 to complete the work.

By the act of July 20, 1866, making the first appropriation for the work, the cost of the building was limited to $100,000. Subsequent appropriations were, however, made for the continuation of the work, and no further limit was placed upon the cost of the building by any act of Congress; although the last appropriation, $76,000, on account of construction, was made upon an estimate to complete the work. It now appears, however, that the estimate was insufficient, and the additional appropriation herein asked for becomes a matter of necessity.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

WM. A. POTTER,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. B. H. Bristow,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[Telegram.—Received at House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., United States, December 81, 1871.]

From Treasury Department to Robert J. Stevens:

Buildings now rented by this Department are as follows: Kidwell building, adjoining principal office of Western Union Telegraph Company, occupied by Bureau of Statistics at $5,000 per annum. The Thompson building on G street, occupied by Civil Service and Marine Hospital Bureaus at $2,400 per annum. Rooms in the Republican building, occupied by Light-house Board at a rental of $3,300 per annum. McKean building, Seventeenth and New York Avenue, occupied by Second Auditor’s Office, $1,200. The Clarke building, Seventeenth street, occupied by Second Auditor’s Office, $1,200 per annum. If authority be given us, we can make a new lease for a fire-proof building, and make quite a saving in the expense of rents.

CHAS. F. CONANT,
Assistant Secretary.

100th Meridian.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 14, 1875.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit copy of communication from the Chief of Engineers, calling attention to omission, at page 138, of the Book of Estimates for next fiscal year, to insert $30,000, appropriated by act of April 3, 1874, for geographical surveys of Territories west of one hundredth meridian; also enclosing extract from retained copy of the estimate sent from his office, indicating that the omission is a typographical error, and to recommend that the amount be inserted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

Hon. J. A. Garfield,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., January 14, 1875.

Sir: I have the honor to ask your attention to the omission at page 138, of the Book of Estimates for the next fiscal year, to insert the amount appropriated by act of April 3, 1874, (Stat. at Large, vol. 1, page 28,) for “geographical surveys of the Territories west of the one hundredth meridian,” for the current fiscal year, viz., $30,000, and to ask that the attention of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives may be drawn to the omission. From the retained copy of the estimate sent from this office it would appear that the omission is a typographical error, and the items for surveys west of the one hundredth meridian should appear as in the enclosed extract from the retained copy referred to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Engineers.

Hon. W. W. Belknap,
Secretary of War.
Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, by the Chief of Engineers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.</th>
<th>References to Statutes at Large.</th>
<th>Estimated amount which will be required, or anticipated, of expenditure.</th>
<th>Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.</th>
<th>Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Extract.]</td>
<td>Vol. Page. Sec.</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$120,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Geographical surveys of the Territories west of the one hundredth meridian, (appropriated)... 18... $25,000 $30,000

Engraving and printing the plates and atlas-sheets accompanying the reports of the geographical surveys west of the one hundredth meridian, (appropriated)... 18... 25,000 $120,000

Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, August 12, 1874.
Respectfully submitted to the honorable Secretary of War.
A. A. HUMPHREYS, Brigadier-General and Chief of Engineers.

Be it resolved by the Delegates in Congress from the Territories of the United States, That, in the opinion of said Delegates, the systematic geographical exploration and survey of the public domain, west of the one hundredth meridian in the Territories, actively carried on under the direction of the Chief of Engineers since the year 1869, is of great advantage to the interests of said Territories, to the people at large, and to the General Government; that its maps and reports are eagerly sought by our constituents; that the investigations we believe to be reliable and exhaustive, the objects and results of which receive the indorsement and approval of scientific authorities at home and abroad, and that its continuance, upon the plan and scale projected for the ensuing season, is highly desirable, and we earnestly recommend that appropriations adequate to insure the same be made by Congress.

2d. That this resolution be transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives.
HALL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 10, 1875.

DEAR SIR: The Committee on Military Affairs have resolved to recommend an appropriation for Lieutenant Wheeler's exploration in the same amount as last year, which was understood to be $115,000 in the aggregate.

Yours truly,

JOHN COBURN, Chairman.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
EXPLORATIONS AND SURVEYS WEST OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH MERIDIAN,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1875.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your verbal request, I have the honor to submit herewith the following specified exhibits, as bearing upon the subject of the work under my charge, and for which further appropriation is asked, viz:

No. 1. Pay per month of officer in charge of work, and officers connected therewith.
No. 2. Number of persons in the military service, with the work in 1874, professional civilian assistants, guides, packers, laborers, &c.
No. 3. Statement of salaries of assistants connected with the work at present, with aggregate of persons in each branch.
No. 4. Statement of expenditures made by supply departments of the Army.
No. 5. Statement of amount expended 1873 and 1874, for each branch of the work, as astronomy, geology, topography, meteorology, paleontology, natural history, photography, &c.
No. 6. Statement of amounts appropriated and allotted for 1869, 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874.
No. 7. Total amount expended for five years; total area surveyed; average cost per square mile; average cost per acre.
No. 8. List of publications to date.
No. 9. List of publications in hand and to be brought out as soon as printing can be done.
No. 11. Copy of disclaimer of faculty of Yale College. (See page 73 of Report No. 612, House of Representatives, Forty-third Congress, first session.)
No. 14. Executive document No. 109, Forty-third Congress, second session. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to the continuance of the geographical explorations and surveys west of the one hundredth meridian.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. WHEELER,
Lieutenant of Engineers, in charge.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
EXPLORATIONS AND SURVEYS WEST OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH MERIDIAN,
Washington, D. C., January 22, 1875.

DEAR SIR: Referring to my letter of yesterday which transmitted at your request certain exhibits relative to geographical explorations and surveys west of the one hundredth meridian, I beg leave to file therewith an additional exhibit (enclosed herewith,) showing the estimated value of property now belonging to the survey, consisting of instruments, animals, and material, amounting to $40,500.

The total amount expended for field and office work and publication, (Exhibit No. 7,) $246,162.90, should be reduced by the above amount, leaving a balance showing the total expenditure as chargeable against work performed, to be $241,599.90. The relative cost of all parts of the work is thus proportionally decreased.

In replying to the question asked by the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, on the 20th instant, as to the amount available for the year 1873-74, wherein it was stated the amount of $20,000, appropriated in the fortification bill, had been increased by $50,000 from the balances of surveys for military defenses, made available by act approved June 23, 1871, the statement that none of the balances...
SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

would remain available for active enterprises during the fiscal year 1875-'76, was ne­
glected to have been made. That omission of statement is hereby rectified, and in con­sequence, it will appear that the amounts available for field and office work for the coming fiscal year must be directly appropriated for upon the appropriation bill now pending, and for which estimates appear on page 138, Book of Estimates.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. WHEELER,
Lieutenant of Engineers, in charge.

Hon. Jas. A. Garfield,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

EXHIBIT No. 1.—Pay per month of officers in charge of work, and officers connected therewith


Pay per month of officers connected with the work:

First Lieut. W. L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers.................................................. 133 33
First Lieut. P. M. Price, Corps of Engineers.......................................................... 133 33
First Lieut. R. Birnie, jr., Thirteenth United States Infantry............................... 125 00
Second Lieut. C. W. Whipple, Third United States Infantry................................. 116 67
Acting Assistant Surgeon H. C. Yarrow, U. S. A.................................................. 125 00
Acting Assistant Surgeon P. T. Rothrock, U. S. A.................................................. 125 00

EXHIBIT No. 2.—Statement showing the number of persons employed in 1874-'75.

ARMY PERSONNEL.

Officers.................................................. 6
Acting assistant surgeons.................................................. 2
Hospital-steward.................................................. 1

CIVILIANS.

Professional.................................................. 24
Non-professional and laboring force.................................................. 53

Total.................................................. 86

No escorts accompanied the expedition this season, as they were not deemed neces­sary.
## Sundry Civil Appropriations

**Exhibit No. 3.—List of positions and salaries.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Per month.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. O. &amp; F.</td>
<td>One astronomical observer and computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. O.</td>
<td>One astronomical computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. O. &amp; F.</td>
<td>One chief of triangulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. O. &amp; F.</td>
<td>One chief topographer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. O. &amp; F.</td>
<td>One chief topographer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. O. &amp; F.</td>
<td>One topographer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. O. &amp; F.</td>
<td>Two topographers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. O. &amp; F.</td>
<td>Three topographers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. O. &amp; F.</td>
<td>One assistant topographer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, 11, 12. O. &amp; F.</td>
<td>Three assistant topographers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. O.</td>
<td>One draughtsman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. O.</td>
<td>One draughtsman and compiler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. O.</td>
<td>One draughtsman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. O.</td>
<td>One meteorological computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. O. &amp; F.</td>
<td>One paleontologist and naturalist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. O.</td>
<td>One paleontologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. O. &amp; F.</td>
<td>One mineralogist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. O. &amp; F.</td>
<td>One collector of natural history-specimens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. O.</td>
<td>One general record and property clerk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. O. &amp; F.</td>
<td>One money clerk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. O. &amp; F.</td>
<td>One assistant surveyor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. O. &amp; F.</td>
<td>One meteorologist and electrician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. O. &amp; F.</td>
<td>One messenger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. O.</td>
<td>One laborer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. O.</td>
<td>One laborer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total of monthly salaries ........................................... 3,433 33
Total number of assistants, 27.

Aggregate of persons in each branch: Astronomical, 2; topographical, 14; meteorological, 2; paleontological, 2; mineralogical, 1; natural history, 1; clerical, 2; laboring, 3. Total, 27.

## Exhibits

**Exhibit No. 4.—Statement of expenditures made by supply departments of the Army.**

The Secretary of War has the honor to report to the House of Representatives, for the information of the Committee on the Public Lands, in reply to letter of the chairman of said committee of the 16th instant, requesting "a statement of the expenses or cost to the Government of Lieut. G. M. Wheeler's expedition of 1873, over and above the specific appropriation of $90,000 made by Congress," that the expenditures made from other appropriations than those made specifically for or allotted to the surveys under Lieutenant Wheeler's charge are:

1st. For mileage for officers, (paid by Pay Department) .................. $1,626 40
2d. Transportation to and from the field of civilians, (paid by Quartermaster's Department) .................. 1,420 65
3d. Transportation to and from the field of instruments, engineer material, and Government collections, (paid by Quartermaster's Department) .................. 527 80

In addition small amounts have been paid for transportation, by the chief quartermaster of the Military District of New Mexico, but they are comparatively slight, and will not probably exceed 10 per cent. of the above, or .................. 357 49

Making a probable total of ........................................... 3,932 34

**War Department, May 27, 1874.**
The pay of officers is not included in the above, nor the pay and rations of escorts, as the soldiers have to be employed and paid whether they are attached to exploring expeditions or not.

Of the amount allotted ($90,000) for the survey, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, there has been expended $65,312.96.

W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

Official copy:

GEO. M. WHEELER,
Lieutenant of Engineers.

JANUARY 20, 1874.

At this date it will be impracticable to give a complete exhibit of amounts expended by the Pay Department and Quartermaster's Department for 1874, as all the collections have not yet arrived. The one submitted in the letter of the honorable Secretary of War to the House Committee on Public Lands, dated May 27, 1874, for similar expenditures in 1873, will be a fair estimate as to amounts expended by these departments for the expedition of 1874.

GEO. M. WHEELER.
Lieutenant of Engineers.

EXHIBIT No. 5.—Total amounts expended in the fiscal year of 1873–74.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Third quarter, 1873</td>
<td>$9,739.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth quarter, 1873</td>
<td>20,950.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First quarter, 1874</td>
<td>33,833.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second quarter, 1874</td>
<td>20,855.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>85,379.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total amount expended for each branch:

1. **Astronomy.**—Erection of observatories, permanent and temporary, salaries, purchase and repair of instruments, material, astronomical monuments, telegraphing, and transportation. $12,705.55

2. **Topography.**—Map-publications, salaries, purchase of material, purchase and repair of instruments, preparation of maps, transportation, marking geodetic points, base-lines, and erection of triangle-stations. 29,857.52

3. **Meteorology.**—Salaries, purchase and repair of instruments, purchase of material, and transportation. 3,733.34

4. **Geology and paleontology.**—Salaries, purchase of material, and transportation. 4,590.00

5. **Natural history.**—Salaries, purchase of material, and transportation. 3,857.64

6. **Photography.**—Salaries, purchase of material, publication, and transportation. 2,294.80

7. **General expenses.**—Such as transportation, subsistence, forage for public animals, office rent, fuel, messengers in office, laborers and packers in field, salaries of clerks, purchase of stationary and office fixtures. 28,349.94

Total: 85,379.79

**NOTE.**—The expenditures for the fiscal year 1874–75 will be similar in character.

EXHIBIT No. 6.—Statement of amounts appropriated and allotted for 1869, '71, '72, '73 and '74

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874, for atlas publication</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874, for publication</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874, for publication</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>353,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SUNDARY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.**

**EXHIBIT No. 7.—Total amount expended since commencement; number of square miles covered; cost per square mile; cost per acre.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Publication</th>
<th>Grand total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year 1869</td>
<td>$1,868 09</td>
<td>$252 41</td>
<td>$879 50</td>
<td>$3,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For years 1871 and 1872</td>
<td>28,748 64</td>
<td>8,240 71</td>
<td>700 00</td>
<td>37,689 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For years 1872 and 1873</td>
<td>74,697 33</td>
<td>10,828 65</td>
<td>500 00</td>
<td>86,025 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For years 1873 and 1874</td>
<td>46,478 36</td>
<td>24,464 43</td>
<td>14,437 00</td>
<td>85,479 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For years 1874 and 1875</td>
<td>56,402 03</td>
<td>13,125 25</td>
<td>4,547 50</td>
<td>74,074 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>208,194 45</td>
<td>56,911 45</td>
<td>21,064 00</td>
<td>286,169 90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number square miles covered: 251,431
Cost per square mile: $1 13
Cost per square acre: 0 17

Statement showing expenditures in the field, office, and for publication, since commencement:

**EXHIBIT No. 8.—List of publications, explorations, and surveys west of the one hundredth meridian.**

- Preliminary report, 1869.
- Preliminary report, 1871.
- Map, 1869.
- Camp distances, 1871.
- Camp distances, 1872.
- Mining questions.
- Mining questions, 1874.
- List of mining-districts visited in 1869, 1871, 1872, and 1873.
- Instructions for selecting and forwarding specimens.
- Lists of photographs.
- Stereoscopic views, 1871.
- Stereoscopic views, 1872.
- Stereoscopic views, 1873.
- Landscape views, 1871, 1872, and 1873.
- Atlas-sheet 50, photo-lithograph.
- Atlas-sheet 59, photo-lithograph.
- Atlas-sheets 50, 58, 59, and 66 on thin paper.
- Title-page.
- Legend-sheet.
- Index-map.
- Progress-map.
- Basin-map.
- Meteorological instructions, 1874.
- Instructions for field-parties, 1874.
- Astronomical report, 1873.
- Annotated list of the birds of Utah.
- On the Flagopterine and the Ichthyology of Utah.
- Annual report, 1873.
- Annual report, 1874.
- Catalogue of plants, 1874.
- Report upon ornithological specimens, 1874.
- Report upon vertebrate fossils, 1874.
- Progress report, 1872.
EXHIBIT No. 9.—List of publications in hand and to be brought out as soon as can be printed.

General topographical sheet, and sheet of conventional signs.
Vol. 4, (Geology.) Vol. 6, (Natural History.) Geological atlas sheets, 50, 59, 58, 66, with index-sheet. Photographs, landscape and stereoscopic size, from negative procured in 1874, and preliminary report on invertebrate fossils.
Vols. 1 (General Report) and 5 (Paleontology) are well advanced, and can soon be placed in the hands of the printer.

EXHIBIT No. 10.


EXHIBIT No. 11.—Disclaimer of faculty of Yale College concerning geographical and geological surveys west of the Mississippi.

The undersigned, signers of a memorial relative to the governmental surveys, addressed under date of May 12, to the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands in the House of Representatives, have heard with surprise and regret that this memorial has been interpreted as reflecting unfavorably upon the scientific character and services of the United States Corps of Engineers, and also upon the course of instruction given at the United States Military Academy. We desire most explicitly to disclaim the intention of bringing any reflection upon the Corps of Engineers or the instructors of the Academy, both of which we hold in the highest esteem.

While we believe that arrangements for independent explorations and surveys would allow greater freedom to the scientific associations and schools of the country, and afford an opportunity in competition and mutual assistance between parties in the field which would more than compensate for any duplication of work, we sincerely regret to see the War Department restrained in its authority, or limited in its means for the prosecution of any of its contemplated enterprises in the interests of science. The work of the Engineer Corps of the Army in its various duties has long been an occasion for just pride to Americans. The hydrographic surveys which have been conducted by the officers of that corps, including its present accomplished chief, have, not, as we believe, been surpassed in merit by similar surveys in any country in the world. We as freely recognize the eminent services of engineers in the departments of geodesy and topographical reconnaissances, for which the instruction and training given at West Point are not equaled in any civil school in the United States. In particular we should feel most reluctant to appear insensible to the singular generosity with which the Engineer Bureau committed the control of the survey of the fortieth parallel to a graduate of one of the schools of Yale College, and the unfailing liberality of acknowledgment which the work of that party, composed entirely of civilians, received from the War Department. Our memorial was designed to express the conviction that it is important that gentlemen educated in the civil schools of science should have the opportunity to contribute their activity, knowledge, and enterprise in the exploration of the territory which yet remains to be examined. While we retain these convictions, we desire to express the very high sentiments of respect and honor which we cherish for the officers of the Army and the noble Military Academy at which so many of them have been trained, and take every occasion which may be offered to acknowledge and reciprocate the distinguished courtesy which these officers have uniformly extended to Yale College.

YALE COLLEGE, June 9, 1874.

NOAH PORTER.
JAMES D. DANA.
ELIAS LOOMIS.
THEODORE D. WOOLSEY.
H. A. NEWTON.
C. S. LYMAN.
O. D. ALLEN.
FRANCIS A. WAILER.

S. L. SMITH.
JOHN E. CLARK.
S. W. JOHNSON.
DANIEL C. EATON.
WM. D. WHITNEY.
A. E. VENILL.
GEO. J. BRUSH.

Hon. W. Townsend,
Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original paper filed with the Committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives.

W. L. WOODS, Clerk.
Annual report of the Chief of Engineers, (Appendix F F,) being annual report of Lieutenant Wheeler.


Executive Document No. 109, Forty-third Congress, second session, letter from the Secretary of War relative to the continuance of the geographical explorations and surveys west of the one hundredth meridian.

Exhibit No. 16.—Statement showing estimated value of property on hand.

| Instruments | $14,220 00 |
| Animals     | $13,680 00 |
| Material    | $12,600 00 |
| **Total**   | $40,500 00 |

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., January 26, 1875.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, in which you ask that the following information be furnished you:

1. Actual expenditure on account of public buildings for 1873 and 1874.
2. Balances available for public buildings July 1, 1874, including appropriations for 1875.

In compliance with your request the statement desired by you is herewith inclosed.

The amount, $14,774,573, which is stated on page xxxv of the Finance Report for 1873 to be the sum of the balances of appropriations standing to the credit of the Supervising Architect's office July 1, 1873, includes the appropriations for the fiscal year 1874, which were made available immediately upon the approval of the act, (Statutes, vol. 17, p. 524,) namely, March 3, 1873.

I am, very respectfully,

CHAS. F. COXANT,

Acting Secretary.

Hon. J. A. Garfield,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.
**SUNDAY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.**

*Statement of expenditures for public buildings, balances, &c.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of appropriation</th>
<th>Net expenditure, 1872</th>
<th>Net expenditure, 1873</th>
<th>Balance available, including appropriations for repairs, 1872</th>
<th>Amount appropriated for repairs, 1873</th>
<th>Balances available, January 1, 1874</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Custom-house, &amp;c., Rockland, Me.</td>
<td>$12,000 00</td>
<td>$35,819 03</td>
<td>$32,180 97</td>
<td>$292 71</td>
<td>$0 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machias, Me.</td>
<td>5,109 63</td>
<td>3,683 87</td>
<td>992 35</td>
<td>335 23</td>
<td>5,093 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland, Me.</td>
<td>1,019 64</td>
<td>592 37</td>
<td>4,407 63</td>
<td>5,933 00</td>
<td>671,143 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath, Me.</td>
<td>5,933 60</td>
<td>5,933 00</td>
<td>992 35</td>
<td>5,093 60</td>
<td>671,143 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlington, Vt.</td>
<td>103,920 00</td>
<td>29,636 65</td>
<td>74,183 35</td>
<td>244,000 00</td>
<td>75,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall River, Mass.</td>
<td>103,920 00</td>
<td>29,636 65</td>
<td>74,183 35</td>
<td>244,000 00</td>
<td>75,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, Mass.</td>
<td>30,000 00</td>
<td>25,183 35</td>
<td>4,407 63</td>
<td>5,933 00</td>
<td>671,143 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newport, R. I.</td>
<td>8,141 75</td>
<td>5,933 00</td>
<td>992 35</td>
<td>5,093 60</td>
<td>671,143 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartford, Conn.</td>
<td>1,129 80</td>
<td>992 35</td>
<td>5,933 00</td>
<td>671,143 35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Haven, Conn.</td>
<td>1,129 80</td>
<td>5,933 00</td>
<td>992 35</td>
<td>5,093 60</td>
<td>671,143 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany, N. Y.</td>
<td>184,511 60</td>
<td>74,325 00</td>
<td>100,186 60</td>
<td>150,000 00</td>
<td>20,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogdensburg, N. Y.</td>
<td>3,000 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland, Me.</td>
<td>4,500 00</td>
<td>29,636 65</td>
<td>74,183 35</td>
<td>244,000 00</td>
<td>75,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barge office, New York</td>
<td>354,742 22</td>
<td>294,876 54</td>
<td>47,896 28</td>
<td>475,000 00</td>
<td>250,699 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,200,306 69</td>
<td>8,514,583 06</td>
<td>5,354,297 38</td>
<td>8,514,583 06</td>
<td>5,354,297 38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Repairs and preservation of public buildings.**

- **224,313 06** for repairs, &c., on public buildings.
- **44,349 77** for repairs, &c., on public buildings.
- **86,079 39** for repairs, &c., on public buildings.

**Total.**

- **354,742 22** for repairs, &c., on public buildings.

**Grand total.**

- **3,200,306 69** for repairs, &c., on public buildings.
GOVERNMENT REPORTS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., November 19, 1874.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of the amount required for the payment of the salaries of the employees of the National-Bank Redemption Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

This estimate is based upon the experience thus far had of the operation of the act of June 20, 1874, and of the force required to perform the labor of redeeming and assorting national-bank notes in accordance with its provisions.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States and Redemption Agent.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 4, 1874.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of the amount required for the payment of salaries of clerks in this Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, who are to be employed in duties connected with the counting of mutilated national-bank notes, as provided in section 3 of the act of June 20, 1874. It is estimated that during the next fiscal year not less than $120,000,000 of national-bank notes will be transmitted to this Office by the Treasurer for destruction and re-issue, and the duties of the clerks employed in this Office for that purpose are almost identical with those of the clerks employed by the Treasurer.

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C., December 7, 1874.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith estimates furnished by the Treasurer of the United States and the Comptroller of the Currency, respectively, for an appropriation for the payment of the salaries of the employees of the National-Bank Redemption Agency, attached to their offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

In transmitting these estimates I beg to say that, for the reason that no duty devolved upon me by law in connection with the Redemption Agency, and that I have had no supervision over the same, I have no personal or official knowledge of the force that is required, beyond the reports of the two officers above mentioned.

I am, very respectfully,

B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1875.

Sir: Referring to Department letter of the 7th ultimo, transmitting estimates furnished by the Treasurer of the United States and the Comptroller of the Currency, respectively, for an appropriation for the payment of salaries of employees of the National-Bank Redemption Agency, attached to their offices, for the fiscal year 1876, I have the honor to request that an appropriation in accordance with those estimates be made.

Your attention is respectfully called to the recommendation of the Secretary upon this subject, which will be found in the Finance Report for 1874, page XLIII, as follows:

"If Congress shall deem it expedient to continue the present system of redemption of national-bank notes, it is recommended that the number and compensation of the employees in the division, organized under the act of June 20, 1874, be fixed by law, and

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.
SUNDARY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

their appointment vested in the head of the Department, in accordance with the con-
stitutional provision. 2

In view of the fact that the amount expended for the above purpose is re-imbur-
sed to the Treasury by the national banking associations, the question as to the economy of
the expenditure on the part of the Government seems to be removed.

1 am, very respectfully,

CHAS. F. CONANT,  
Acting Secretary.

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD,  
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876,  
by the Treasury Department.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General object, Title of appropriation</th>
<th>Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations</th>
<th>Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object</th>
<th>Total amount to be appropriated in said class of appropriation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Expenses of redeeming national-bank notes | Salaries of employees in Treasurer's office:  
One superintendent ........................................... $3,500  
One principal book-keeper .................................... 2,600  
Two tellers, at $2,600 per annum  
Two assistant tellers, at $2,300 per annum  
One assistant book-keeper ...................................... 5,300  
Three clerks, at $1,500 per annum  
Five clerks, at $1,600 per annum  
Ten clerks, at $1,400 per annum  
Forty clerks, at $1,300 per annum  
Seventy clerks, at $900 per annum  
Five mensajes, at $840 per annum  
Five assistant messengers, at $720 per annum  
Five sweepers, at $432 per annum  
| $166,760 |
| Expenses of retiring national-bank circulation | Salaries of employees in office of Comptroller of the Currents:  
One superintendent or chief of division  
One cashier or teller .............................................. 2,400  
One principal book-keeper ...................................... 2,400  
One assistant book-keeper ...................................... 4,600  
One clerk of class four ............................................ 2,200  
Four clerks of class one ......................................... 1,800  
Twenty clerks, at $900 per annum  
One messenger ........................................................ 840  |
| 34,840 |
| Total ................................................................. 201,600 |

TESTS OF AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL, &C.

684]  

SIR: I have the honor to return the bill creating a commission to test by experiment
the value and strength of American iron and steel, inclosed in letter of the committee
(by its clerk) of the 21st instant, and in reply to said letter to state that, in the opinion
of this Department, the constitution of such a board as is contemplated by the inclosed
bill, for the purpose indicated, is eminently proper, and the results of its investiga-
tions will be of the greatest interest and value to the country.

Many years ago a commission was appointed by the English government to make
such tests, and deduce formulas for the calculation of strength of iron and steel; but
American and English metals differ from each other in many characteristics, and, be-
sides this, the multiplication of new forms have rendered the English formulas inap-
plicable in many cases. Such tests, made by a board appointed under the law, will

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington City, January 29, 1875.
carry with it a weight of authority that cannot be expected from the limited tests of private parties.

The passage of a bill such as herein indicated is strongly recommended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

Hon. James A. Garfield,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 5, 1875.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Committee on Appropriations, dated the 21st ultimo, submitting a draught of a bill to create a commission to test by experiments the value and strength of the various kinds of American iron and steel, and asking my opinion as to the necessity of such tests, as to the construction of the board, and whether the passage of the bill would or would not be conducive to the public interest.

The Department is of the opinion that the results that may be attained by the establishment of a commission, as proposed by the bill in question, for the purpose of testing iron and other metals, will be very valuable to the naval service.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. James A. Garfield,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

MEMORIAL.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, secretary of a committee duly appointed in accordance with the following resolution, passed by the American Society of Civil Engineers in convention assembled at Chicago, Illinois, June 6, 1872:

"Whereas, American engineers are now mainly dependent upon formulas for the calculation of the strength of different forms of iron and steel, not based on experiments upon American materials and manufacture; and

"Whereas, these differ greatly in many of their characteristics from those of foreign production, both in their nature and forms; Therefore

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to urge upon the United States Government the importance of a thorough and complete series of tests of American iron and steel, and the great value of formulas to be deduced from such experiments."

As memorialists respectfully represent, that this committee in the discharge of the duty imposed by the foregoing resolution, would set forth facts and considerations in relation to the uncertainties connected with the manufacture and use of iron and steel in the United States, as follows—from which it is earnestly hoped that the importance of the experiments proposed, and the value of the formulas to be deduced from them may be apparent.

Iron and steel are now used for so many purposes, which they serve so much better than any other available materials, that not only the comfort and convenience of the people, but the safety of life and property depends greatly on a correct knowledge and a proper use of them. So intimately are these metals associated with nearly all the most valuable industries, that their consumption by a community has become at once a means and a measure of its civilization.

As the uses of iron and steel have multiplied and extended, so also have the processes by which they are made and wrought become more varied and intricate, and the forms they are caused to assume more numerous and complex. Many of these forms and processes are new; the results in this country have not been so tested and reported as to give the mechanic, the architect, and the engineer the accurate knowledge of strength and other characteristics which is indispensable to judicious use. The variation in quality of these materials, as made and sold, is due to so many causes, that only an exhaustive series of experiments can determine the different characteristics and reveal the conditions which produce them.
Among the most obvious of these causes may be mentioned the kinds and mixtures of the ores and fuel employed and the different methods of their treatment in the production of pig-metall. These in the United States are unlike those of other iron-producing countries. The products of the several methods of making iron and steel also differ in their qualities. But it is only where iron and steel have been wrought into shapes required in actual use, that the peculiar characteristics of each are fixed and established. They are melted, cast, hammered, and rolled, chilled, tempered, case-hardened, and annealed; welded, upset, drawn, bent, and twisted, planed, turned, drilled, sheared, punched, and riveted, and are otherwise variously tortured in the process of manufacture and use; they are worked into a great variety of shapes and dimensions, instanced by the finest needle and the enormous shafts and bed-plates of the largest marine engines.

Yet, strange as it may appear, American engineers, architects, manufacturers, and mechanics are dependent for the calculation of the strength of iron and steel, most cautious in computing the strength of these American materials. Therefore it is no wonder that such formulas give, at best, but rudely approximate results.

In the United States no comprehensive series of tests have been made, or rules determined, by a competent and disinterested authority, which can be accepted without caution in computing the strength of these American materials. Therefore it is no strange that accidents resulting from the breaking of parts of machinery, the failure of bridges, or the fall of buildings constantly take place, sometimes with great loss of life and property. It is more remarkable that such are not more common.

No one individual or company can well afford to provide the expensive machinery required to test the parts of iron structures of full size, and if the machinery were supplied, these parts are too costly for individuals or companies to destroy in making tests, and the statements of results thus obtained would not be received with entire confidence. Often, from the behavior of small pieces under test, an analogy is traced and accepted, which may or may not exist. In certain cases, manufacturing companies do test pieces of the full sizes used. Valuable experiments are also sometimes made by individuals or corporations preparatory to the erection of very important works.

Such tests of iron and steel have been made by the Engineer and Ordnance Corps of the United States Army, which, by the accomplished officers of these corps, are usually in progress; the value of the results obtained is recognized and appreciated, but the means employed in the varied and disconnected efforts are inadequate, and the facts developed and rules derived from them have not been so collated and reduced as to be accessible to the general public.

It is further respectfully set forth that it will require a very considerable expenditure of money to provide a place and machinery suitable to make an exhaustive set of tests of American iron and steel, and of other materials, as stone and wood, which enter largely into construction. The services of able, scientific, and practical men will be required, and years of time must be spent by them in the investigation, now so urgently needed.

In most of the iron-producing countries of the world, tests, more or less thorough, of the qualities of iron and steel there produced have been made—so that not only are the people of each country well advised as to the correct use of their materials, but the qualities of such are, at the same time, made known throughout the world, and thereby, in every instance, the national wealth has been largely augmented.

The commission appointed in 1847, by the British government, to inquire into the application of iron to railway structures, spent two years in investigation, and made a report which ever since has been the basis of practice in the use of iron for railway purposes, not only in England, but almost in the whole civilized world. In France, the government has shown marked interest in encouraging engineers, manufacturers, and others to test all materials that enter into construction, by permitting such tests to be made at national cost at the various schools of instruction, which are supported by the State. The value of these impartial examinations into the strength and constituents of materials, officially certified, cannot be over estimated. The various tables of strength of materials by Mons. Tresea and others are well known. In other countries on the continent of Europe, much, from time to time, has been done in this direction under government supervision or by state aid, though, not so regularly as in France.

In countries where such thorough investigations have been made, and the results given to the public, any great mistakes in the application of the materials tested are without excuse. But in the United States, through want of the precise knowledge which the experiments will develop that your memorialist earnestly asks shall be made, even natural constructive talent, of a high order, is frequently at fault, and the result is either excess and consequent waste of material, or, what is still more disastrous, weakness in parts where strength is essential.
It is more than probable that our Government itself, as a large consumer of iron and steel, wastes, in over-sizes and ill-proportioned forms, enough iron and steel annually to defray the entire expenses of the investigations asked; while it is not at all certain that public buildings and machinery are as safe as they might be made at less expense, with the thorough knowledge of the materials employed in their construction, which, it is respectfully urged, is the duty of the Government to obtain.

For the committee:

WILLIAM SOOY SMITH, Maywood, Ill.
JAMES B. EADS, Saint Louis, Mo.
ALBERT FINK, Louisville, Ky.
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, New York.
ROBERT H. THURSTON, Hoboken, N. J.
CHARLES B. RICHARDS, Hartford, Conn.
OTTO E. MICHAELIS, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Penn.

January, 1875.
SUPPLEMENT TO SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

[To accompany bill H. R. 4729.]

Estimates for office of Public Buildings and Grounds for fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
Washington, D. C., February, 1875.

For filling the grounds south of the Executive Mansion $10,000 00
Area to be filled, 18 acres.

Explanation.—For the purchase of earth from contractors and others, at a small price, and for pay of labor to care for the same as it is received.

Appropriated this year $10,000 00

Expended in part as follows:

For 23,666 yards of earth $2,839 88
For repairing sewer 66 50
Pay-rolls:
5 months' labor of men $250 00
132 days' labor horse and cart 330 00
577 ¼ days' labor men 598 50

1,496 00

4,617 38

Smithsonian grounds, improvement of.
Area, 52 acres and 24,092 square feet.

Explanation:
For 213 iron posts, $8 $1,904 06
For 3,469 pounds chain, 12 cents 437 78
For 22,000 feet 2-inch drain-tile, $36 792 00
For 1,000 feet 6-inch terra-cotta pipe, 60 cents 600 00
For laying 22,000 feet tile, 7 cents 1,540 00
For regraveling and grading 6,000 yards of roads and walks 2,400 00
Relaying 8,000 feet gutter, 20 cents 1,600 00
For 50 brick sewer-traps, $17 850 00
For contingencies 86 22

10,000 00

Explanation.—The post and-chain will inclose these grounds from Seventh to Twelfth streets, along B street south, in place of an old wood-fence that was removed last summer.

The tile is intended to be used for draining that portion of the grounds north of the building, which have never been drained, and some of the most valuable trees are suffering in consequence.

The item for repairing the roads and walks is also intended for those north of the building, which are in a very bad condition. They were never properly graded and graveled, and require a great deal of extra labor to keep them in passable condition, which this work would obviate.

The gutter and sewer-traps are necessary to collect and carry off the surface-drainage, and to prevent the washing of the roads and walks after heavy rains.

Appropriated this year $10,000 00
Expended in part as follows:

For 13,467 loads of gravel ...................................................... $4,046 00
For 1,267 yards earth ......................................................... 152 04
For repairing fire-plug ......................................................... 176 27

Pay-rolls:
For 23 days' labor, foreman, $4 ........................................... $92 00
For 4 days' labor, foreman, $3 ............................................. 12 00
For 68¼ days' labor, foreman, $2 ......................................... 137 00
For 2,334½ days' labor, men, $1.50 ....................................... 3,501 75
For 50 days' labor, boys, 75 cents ........................................ 37 50
For 610 days' labor, horse and cart, $2.50 ......................... 1,525 00

For pro rate of expenses ....................................................... 5,305 25

For 1,267 yard earth ........................................................... 215 00

The above work and material was expended in grading, excavating, and graveling roads and walks south of the building.

For building approaches to bridge over Sixth street, to be erected by the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, (see vol. 16, page 141, U. S. Statutes) ......................................................... $5,000 00

Armory Square.
(Extract from annual report.)

As the brick building in this square known as the “armory building” is old, unsightly, and contracts the appearance of these grounds, I recommend that authority be given to sell the same at public auction, the proceeds to be used in ornamenting the grounds. For this reason I have not included any sum for their improvement in my estimate for the next fiscal year.

Appropriated this year .......................................................... $5,000 00

Expended in part as follows:

For 1,000 yards soil ............................................................. 250 00

Pay-roll:
For 30 days, foreman, at $4 ............................................... $120 00
For 79½ days, men, $1.50 .................................................. 116 62
For 7 days, horse and cart, $2.50 ........................................ 17 50

For pro rate of expenses ....................................................... 254 12

The balance of this appropriation will be expended in the spring for posts and chain, to inclose along B street south, and for grading and graveling roads and walks.

Reservations between Third and Sixth streets, (3) ...................... $10,000 00

Explanation:
For 350 iron posts, $3 .......................................................... 2,800 00
For 4,330 pounds chain, 12 cents ......................................... 519 60
5,000 square yards roads and walks, at $1 ................................ 5,000 00
For construction of one fountain, with necessary water and drain-pipes ................................................................. 750 00
For 7,000 feet 2-inch tile-drain, at 36 cents ......................... 232 00
For 314 feet 6-inch terra-cotta pipe, at 60 cents .................... 188 40
For laying 7,000 feet tile, at 7 cents ...................................... 490 00

Area, 8 acres and 39.02 square feet.

The posts and chain are to inclose these three reservations: Commencing at the corner of Sixth street and Maine avenue; thence east, along Maine avenue, to Third street; thence north, along Third street, to Missouri avenue, and west, along Missouri avenue, to Fourth-and-a-half street.

The roads and walks and tiling are necessary for the improvement of these reservations.

Appropriated this year, $5,000, expended in part as follows:
For 2,034 yards soil ............................................................. $711 37
For 18,904 loads earth .......................................................... 1,706 76
SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

Pay-rolls:
For 43½ days’ labor, foreman, at $4 ........................................ $173 00
For 496 days’ labor, men, at $1.50 ........................................... 744 00
For 25½ days labor, boys, at 75 cents ............................. 19 12
For 390½ days’ labor, horse and cart, at $2.50 ....................... 976 87
For pro rata of expenses .................................................. 105 00

$1,812 99

VARIOUS RESERVATIONS, $20,000.

Explanation.

For inclosing reservation on New York avenue and Twelfth street, to compare with the reservation opposite:
For 552 feet iron railing, at $2.50 ........................................ $1,380 00
For 1 iron gate ...................................................................... 40 00
For 4 iron posts .................................................................... 48 00
For 1 fountain ...................................................................... 350 00
For setting 552 feet railing .................................................. 276 00

$2,094 00

For improving two reservations on Massachusetts avenue and Twelfth street:
For 180 iron posts, at $6.50 .................................................. 1,370 00
For 1,490 pounds chain, at 12 cents .................................... 178 80
For 500 yards pavement, at $2 ............................................. 1,000 00
For 2 drinking-fountains ....................................................... 325 00

2,873 80

For inclosing two reservations on K street, near the Washington Circle:
For 260 feet iron railing .......................................................... 00

For improving reservation on Virginia avenue and Twenty-third street:
Excavating 10,000 yards earth .............................................. 4,000 00
For 150 iron posts, at $6.50 .................................................. 975 00
For 1,630 pounds chain, at 12 cents .................................... 195 60
For trees, &c ....................................................................... 225 00
For 325 yards pavement .......................................................... 487 50
For 1 drinking-fountain ............................................................ 175 00

6,088 10

Improving reservation on Maryland avenue, east of the Capitol:
For 552 feet railing, at $2.50 ................................................ $1,380 00
For gate and posts ................................................................. 88 00
For setting 552 feet railing ..................................................... 276 00

1,744 00

Improving reservation on Pennsylvania avenue, east of the Capitol:
For 553 feet railing ............................................................... $1,380 00
For gate and posts ................................................................. 88 00
For setting 552 feet railing ..................................................... 276 00

1,744 00

For inclosing reservation on Connecticut avenue and Q street:
275 feet railing ................................................................. $689 50
1 gate .................................................................................. 40 00
Setting 275 feet .................................................................. 137 50

865 00

Pay-rolls, and all other contingencies ...................................... 3,961 10

20,000 00

Appropriated this year, $20,000; expended in part as follows:
For Washington Circle:
For 353 feet tile, &c .............................................................. $64 73
For 10 settees ..................................................................... 30 00
For fastenings for same ......................................................... 10 00
For rip-gates ....................................................................... 30 00
For laying tile and gutter ..................................................... 157 31

372 04
SUNDREY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

For Scott Square:
Rip, water, and sewer pipe ........................................ $30 25

Reservation corner of Sixth street and Massachusetts avenue:
346 loads soil .......................................................... 128 02

Reservation Twenty-first street and Pennsylvania avenue:
1 fountain jet ........................................................... $60 00
10 settees and fastenings .............................................. 109 90

300 feet hose and couplings ........................................... 169 90

Reservation on Pennsylvania avenue and Twenty-sixth streets:
351 ½ feet railing ......................................................... 784 68

Pay-rolls:
Five months, watchman, $25 ........................................... $125 00
Five months, watchman, $30 .......................................... 150 00
33 ½ days, men, $2 ....................................................... 67 00
55 ½ days, men, $1.50 .................................................... 833 62
55 ½ days, boys, 75c ...................................................... 41 62
106 ½ days, horse and cart, at $2.50 ............................ 316 25

Pro rata of expenses .................................................. 43 34

The remainder of this appropriation will be expended on reservations before the fiscal year closes.

For ordinary care of and extension to the greenhouse, propagating-garden, $5,000.
Appropriated this year, $3,000.

Ordinary care of Lafayette Square, $2,000.
Area, 6 acres, and 43.334 square feet.

For removing the iron fence around Lafayette Square and substituting post and chain, $5,000.

Explanation:
For removing the fence ................................................ $500 00
For 440 iron posts, at $8 .............................................. 3,520 00
For 5,451 pounds chain, at 12c .................................. 300 00
For contingencies ......................................................... 25 88

For paving 4,221 yards, at $2.50, $10,552.50.
The paving of this square will save the greater portion of the $2,000 now necessary to take care of it. The walks will be better and more pleasant to walk on.

Annual appropriations made for years:
Annual repair of fences, $2,000.
Manure, and hauling the same, $5,000.
The area of the improved grounds has been so enlarged during the last three years that this sum is only sufficient to give them a thorough top-dressing.
Appropriated this year, $5,000.

Expended as follows, in part:
2,000 loads street-sweepings, ..................................... $500 00
Pay-rolls:
13 days, foreman, $3 ................................................... 39 00
23 ½ days, foreman, at $2 .......................................... 47 00
410 ½ days, men, at $1.50 ............................................ 615 75
34 ½ days, boys, at 75 cents ....................................... 25 87
406 days, horse and cart, at $2.50 ............................ 1,020 00

Pro rata of expenses .................................................. 110 00

The remainder of this appropriation will be expended in February and March.

Painting iron fences .................................................... 4,000 00
Repair of seats ........................................................... 1,000 00
For hire of horses and carts ......................................... 5,000 00
For trees, tree-boxes, lime, and whitewashing .................. 5,000 00

Over 7,000 trees purchased last fall, of which 2,300 were set out. The balance placed in nursery, to be transplanted in the spring.
SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

For removing snow and ice ........................................... $1,000 00
This should be $2,000.

Purchase of stock for nursery ....................................... 2,000 00
For tree-markers ....................................................... 100 00
For bird-cages .......................................................... 500 00
For abating nuisances .................................................. 1,000 00

Purchase of lime, disinfectants, &c.
Removing ailanthus trees from the public grounds .................. 500 00
These trees have been condemned as injurious to health by the board of health.

For care of and repairs to fountains ................................ 1,000 00
We have 12 fountains and 6 drinking-fountains to care for and repair.

For Reservation No. 3, $20,000, (area, 44 acres and 40,149 square feet):

For 25,000 yards grading, at 40 cents .............................. 10,000 00
For 20,000 feet 2-inch tile, at 36 cents ............................ 720 00
For 1,000 feet 6-in terracotta pipe, at 60 cents .................. 600 00
For laying 20,000 feet tile, at 7 cents ............................. 1,400 00
For excavating, grading, and graveling 8,280 yards of roads and walks 8,280 00

Appropriated this year, $10,000.

Expended as follows, in grading :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pay-rolls.</td>
<td>$321 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107 days' labor, foreman, at $3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 month's labor.</td>
<td>45 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,063 days' labor, men, at $1.50</td>
<td>3,094 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146½ days' labor, boys, at 75 cents</td>
<td>109 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,521¼ days' labor, horse and cart, at $2.50</td>
<td>3,903 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hauling off stone.</td>
<td>64 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairing pipes.</td>
<td>44 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pro rata of expenses.</td>
<td>210 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,792 21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For excavating bottom and paving side of lake in the monument, (area 6 acres 23,115 square feet,) $5,000:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>700 yards paving, at 50 cents</td>
<td>$350 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavating bottom of lake 1 foot, 10,418 cubic yards, at 40 cents</td>
<td>4,167 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawing off water, &amp;c.</td>
<td>462 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,000 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The area of this lake is 6 acres 26,115 square feet, and would cost some $15,000 to fill it with earth.
The soil taken from this lake is a vegetable deposit, that makes an excellent manure when mixed with lime. It will be stored in the White Lot adjoining, and used for that purpose.

For removing the center-piece of fountain in Fourteenth-street circle, and replacing it with one of new design, in marble, $2,500.
For improving the circle, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire avenues, $5,000.
Stanton Place, (area, 3 acres 10,760 square feet,) $10,000. Iron posts, iron chain, sub-draining; excavating and graveling walks, lamp-posts, gas-pipe, trees, &c.

For taking up and resetting curb and flag around Executive avenue, south of the Executive Mansion, $1,500.
When the new State Department is completed this will be a very prominent walk, and should, therefore, be in good condition.
For cutting down embankment in nursery grounds, back of green-houses, $1,250.
3,125 yards, at 40 cents ........................................................................ $1,250
For granite coping and iron fence in front of the Executive Mansion, on Pennsylvania avenue, $7,450.
For 740 feet coping, at $7.62 .................................................................. $5,600 00
For 740 feet iron fence, at $2.50 ................................................................ 1,850 00

This work will make the fence that surrounds the Executive Mansion uniform, and will remove the very unsightly coping now in front of the mansion.
For new fountain south of the Executive Mansion, $3,000.
SUNDARY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

For Judiciary square, (area 19 acres 8,734 square feet,) $5,000.
1 lodge for watchman .................................................. $2,000 00
25 sewer traps .................................................................... 425 00
2,000 feet surface-gutter .................................................. 600 00
1 fountain-bowl .................................................................... 1,500 00
Trees, &c ............................................................................. 475 00

5,000 00

Appropriated this year, $10,000.
Expended as follows:
12,664 ½ loads of gravel .................................................... $3,799 30
508 loads of gravel, screened ................................................ 176 85
Hauling from reservation No. 17, 568 yards gravel .................... 464 10
100 settees ........................................................................... 800 00
Pay-rolls:
5 months, watchman .................................................................. $225 00
17½ days, foreman, at $4 ...................................................... 71 00
4½ days, foreman, at $2 ....................................................... 97 00
18½ days, boys, at 75 cents .................................................... 13 37
1,439 ¼ days, men, at $1.50 .................................................. 2,158 87
329 ½ days, horse and cart, at $2.50 ....................................... 974 37

3,539 61

6,233 pounds chain ............................................................... 881 13
Rolling walks with steam-roller .............................................. 263 00
Rep. pipe, $1.35, pro rata, $175 ........................................... 188 50
9,912 49

Statue of Lincoln ................................................................... $20,000 00
Pedestal for same .................................................................... 10,000 00
To be placed in Lincoln Square.
Purchase of two triangular reservations on New Jersey avenue and I street, one
west of square 624 and one north of square 563, (§20,564,) containing—
17,564 square feet ................................................................... $17,564 00
For improving them ................................................................... 3,000 00
20,564 00

For inclosing two triangular reservations on Ohio avenue between Twelfth and
Fifteenth streets, $3,000:
180 iron posts, at $6.50 ........................................................ 1,370 00
1,490 pounds chain, at 12 cents .............................................. 178 80
Setting the posts .................................................................... 180 00
1,015 yards walks ................................................................. 1,015 00
Trees, &c .............................................................................. 256 00

3,000 00

One of these reservations is occupied by the Bethel Church, a "charity church."
For purchase of 300 seats for the President’s grounds .................. $2,400 00
For filling to grade and improving the reservation on Missouri avenue and Fourth-
and-a-half street, lately occupied by the Agricultural Department, $10,000:
23,000 cubic yards earth, at 40 cents ...................................... $9,200 00
Draining, &c ......................................................................... 800 00

10,000 00

These grounds are in bad condition, and are very unhealthy on account of their
being so low, and should be filled as a sanitary measure if for no other reason.
For removing cast-iron fence from reservation on Pennsylvania avenue
and Twenty-first street, recasting it into park-posts, and setting the
same to correspond to the reservation opposite ........................ $1,500 00
Canal.—For filling from Executive avenue west to Seventeenth street, $10,000:
25,000 yards, at 40 cents ....................................................... 10,000 00
Appropriated this year .......................................................... 10,000 00
Expended in part as follows:
On the line of the same, from Executive avenue, east, to Four-
teenth street—
1,157 days’ labor of men, at $1.50 .......................................... 1,735 50
492 days’ labor of horse and cart, at $2.50 .............................. 1,130 00

2,865 50
**SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.**

On line of same, from Seventh to Third streets—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16,000 loads of earth, at 9 cents</td>
<td>$1,440 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>378 days' labor of men, at $1.50</td>
<td>567 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,007 00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The remainder of the appropriation will be expended in the spring, along the line of canal, from Seventh to Twelfth streets.

**Telegraph-line.** For keeping the same in repair, $1,000.

**Repairs, fuel, &c., Executive Mansion.**

- Repairs to, and care of, the Executive Mansion, $10,000.
  - For 2 laborers, at $60 per month, to care for the basement and the public rooms on the first floor: $1,440 00
  - One laborer, $60 per month, in charge of the hall and public office up stairs: 536 82
  - For painting inside the house, and for glazing, glass, &c: 672 00
  - For 3 new mantles and grates: 1,250 00
  - For repairing range and heating-apparatus: 750 00
  - For water-closet and bath, one room: 536 82
  - For for constructing a passage-way and porch for private entrance: 3,000 00
  - For plumbing, &c: 613 31
  - For papering and frescoing: 656 37
  - Miscellaneous items: 361 49

The exterior of the house was painted last fall, at a cost of $2,210.90.

**Refurnishing:**

- For purchase of carpet and furniture, repairing and re-upholstering furniture washing and doing up the curtains, taking up the carpets to prevent their being destroyed by moths, and replacing them, and putting down and taking up crash at public receptions, &c: $10,000.
- Fuel for Executive Mansion and the green-houses: 5,000.
- For care of and necessary repairs to the green-house, Executive Mansion: 5,000.
- For painting exterior: 963 75
- For repairs of boilers and pipes: 557 85
- For purchase of plants: 200 00
- For manure for hot-beds: 175 00
- For labor to care for same, and for purchase of lycoperdum, Italian twine, &c: 3,063 40

**Appropriated this year,** $7,901.86.

**Expended as follows:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Repairs to superstructure</td>
<td>1,691 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flower-pots, soil, peat, &amp;c</td>
<td>186 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>1,054 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,331 52</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lighting, &c.:**

- For gas for the Capitol, Executive Mansion, and the public grounds: $35,000.
- The appropriation for gas last year was $45,000, of which $10,257.62 was not expended, and was therefore covered into the Treasury.
- For pay of lamp-lighters, plumbers, gas-fitters, plumbing, lamps, lamp-posts, matches, material for electrical apparatus, and repairs of all sorts: $15,000.
- This estimate is for care of gas-fixtures in the center building of the Capitol, the Capitol, Executive Mansion, and the public grounds.
- The law (see Statutes, vol. 16, page 364) places the consumption of gas in the entire building under the charge of this office. The appropriation should be increased $5,000, for necessary repairs in the House and Senate.
- For new chandeliers for corridors of the House, to compare with those in the Senate: $5,000.
- Fuel for watchmen’s lodges and green-houses at the propagating garden: 1,000.
- Navy-yard and upper bridges: $7,000.
- This appropriation can be left out, provided authority is given to sell the old navy-
yard bridge, when the new one is completed, the proceeds to be available for repairs of Benning's bridge, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

For repairing and extending Government water-pipes, purchase of apparatus to clean them, and for cleaning springs that supply the Capitol, Executive Mansion, and War and Navy Departments, $10,000.

Description and area of lands occupied by the Washington Aqueduct, under the charge of O. E. Babcock, Major of Engineers, United States Army.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beginning at the head of the aqueduct on the Virginia shore.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>26,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At the head of the aqueduct on the Maryland shore.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>32,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Great Falls, following the present road to its junction with the conduit-road—2½ miles.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Great Falls, following the present road to its junction with the conduit-road—2½ miles.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The receiving-reservoir</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>32,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the receiving-reservoir to the distributing-reservoir.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributing-reservoir.</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>26,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the distributing-reservoir to Georgetown.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>26,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-service reservoir and office at Rock Creek bridge.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>32,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>96,780</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


O. E. BABCOCK,
Major of Engineers, United States Army, in charge.

Description, area, and condition of Government reservations in the city of Washington, D. C., under the charge of O. E. Babcock, Major of Engineers, United States Army.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Present condition and remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smithsonian grounds</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>21,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monumental grounds</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>40,119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Sundry Civil Appropriations

### Description, area, and condition of Government reservations, &c.—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President's grounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitol grounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservation between Third and Four-and-a-half streets, Missouri avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservation between Third and Four-and-a-half streets, Maine avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservation between Four-and-a-half and Seventh streets, south of canal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservation No. 17, at the convergence of New Jersey, South Carolina, and North Carolina avenues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judiciary Square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin Square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Fayette Square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circle at the intersection of New Hampshire and Pennsylvania avenues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circle at the intersection of New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Massachusetts avenues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circle at the intersection of Massachusetts and Vermont avenues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circle at the intersection of Rhode Island and Vermont avenues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semicircle at the eastern terminus of Pennsylvania avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Square, on Vermont avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farragut Square, on Connecticut avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservation at the intersection of Rhode Island and Massachusetts avenues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservation at the intersection of Massachusetts and Maryland avenue, (Stanton Place)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservation on New York avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservation at intersection of Massachusetts and New York avenues</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Square feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President's grounds</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>31,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitol grounds</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>30,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservation between Third and Four-and-a-half streets, Missouri avenue</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservation between Third and Four-and-a-half streets, Maine avenue</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservation between Four-and-a-half and Seventh streets, south of canal</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservation No. 17, at the convergence of New Jersey, South Carolina, and North Carolina avenues</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judiciary Square</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8,734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin Square</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Fayette Square</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>43,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circle at the intersection of New Hampshire and Pennsylvania avenues</td>
<td>30,914</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circle at the intersection of New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Massachusetts avenues</td>
<td>20,528</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circle at the intersection of Massachusetts and Vermont avenues</td>
<td>6,363</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circle at the intersection of Rhode Island and Vermont avenues</td>
<td>20,114</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semicircle at the eastern terminus of Pennsylvania avenue</td>
<td>33,949</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Square, on Vermont avenue</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farragut Square, on Connecticut avenue</td>
<td>5,285</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservation at the intersection of Rhode Island and Massachusetts avenues</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservation at the intersection of Massachusetts and Maryland avenue, (Stanton Place)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Square</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservation on New York avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservation at intersection of Massachusetts and New York avenues</td>
<td>40,945</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Present condition and remarks

- **President's grounds**: The north half of these grounds is improved, well lighted, and inclosed, in the greater part, with substantial iron fences, and surrounded with stone walls, interspersed with choice trees and evergreens, well drained, and a plentiful supply of water, making them in good condition. The south half unimproved, and being filled to grade, was established by board of public works, on Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets.
- **Capitol grounds**: The inclosed portion in good condition. The improvement of these grounds not under the charge of this office.
- **Reservation between Third and Four-and-a-half streets, Missouri avenue**: Inclosed with a wooden fence, used as a propagating garden, and in good condition.
- **Reservation between Third and Four-and-a-half streets, Maine avenue**: Inclosed with a wooden fence, unimproved, and without roads, walks, or improvements of any kind.
- **Reservation between Four-and-a-half and Seventh streets, south of canal**: Inclosed with a wooden fence, without walks, roads, or drainage, with some trees and shrubbery.
- **Reservation No. 17, at the convergence of New Jersey, South Carolina, and North Carolina avenues**: Vacant and unimproved. Formerly selected as a site for the new jail.
- **Judiciary Square**: South portion in good condition, and surrounded with iron fence; middle and western portion occupied by jail and buildings donated to the use of the Women's Christian Association. This portion of the grounds in poor condition, not graded, drained, planted, nor laid out in roads and walks.
- **Franklin Square**: Surrounded with brick pavement; gas in and around the square; inclosed with a substantial iron fence; thoroughly subdrained; walks laid out and graveled, and in good condition, and planted with a collection of trees and shrubs.
- **La Fayette Square**: Surrounded with brick pavement; gas in and around the square; inclosed with a substantial iron fence; thoroughly subdrained; walks laid out and graveled, and in good condition, and planted with a collection of trees and shrubs; also watchman's lodge, with urinals for both sexes.
- **Circle at the intersection of New Hampshire and Pennsylvania avenues**: Inclosed with an iron fence; walks laid out, but not very well graveled; surrounded by a brick pavement.
- **Circle at the intersection of New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Massachusetts avenues**: Inclosed with a poor wooden fence and graded; no walks laid out; no trees or shrubs; not surrounded by pavement; no drainage or water.
- **Circle at the intersection of Massachusetts and Vermont avenues**: Inclosed with an iron fence, and being thoroughly improved by grading, sodding, making walks, putting in fountain, and planting trees and shrubs.
- **Circle at the intersection of Rhode Island and Vermont avenues**: Vacant and unimproved.
- **Semicircle at the eastern terminus of Pennsylvania avenue**: Do.
- **Scott Square, on Vermont avenue**: Vacant and unimproved.
- **Farragut Square, on Connecticut avenue**: Inclosed with picket-fence; unimproved.
- **Reservation at the intersection of Rhode Island and Massachusetts avenues**: Vacant and unimproved.
- **Reservation at the intersection of Massachusetts and Maryland avenue, (Stanton Place)**: Do.
- **Lincoln Square**: Inclosed with a picket-fence and partly improved.
- **Reservation on New York avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets**: Vacant and unimproved.
- **Reservation at intersection of Massachusetts and New York avenues**: Inclosed with a picket-fence and improved.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Present condition and remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>Square feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservation at intersection of Pennsylvania and North Carolina avenues.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservation at intersection of Pennsylvania and South Carolina avenues.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservation on North Carolina avenue, between Second and Third streets east.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square No. 1113</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservation at intersection of Ohio and Louisiana avenues.</td>
<td>26,166</td>
<td>Vacant and unimproved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservation on Maryland avenue and Second street west.</td>
<td>24,619</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triangular reservation— New Hampshire avenue and Seventeenth street west.</td>
<td>2,833</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire avenue and Twenty-fifth street west.</td>
<td>2,237</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire avenue and Twenty-sixth street west.</td>
<td>2,237</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont avenue and Tenth street west.</td>
<td>3,129</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont avenue and Thirteenth street west.</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts avenue and Sixth street west.</td>
<td>4,378</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts avenue and Tenth street west.</td>
<td>4,097</td>
<td>Inclosed with a picket-fence and not improved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts av. and Twelfth street west.</td>
<td>3,675</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts avenue and Seventeenth street east.</td>
<td>3,538</td>
<td>Vacant and unimproved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts avenue and Twentieth street west.</td>
<td>1,029</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut avenue and Twentieth street west.</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island avenue and Ninth street west.</td>
<td>2,154</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island avenue and Twelfth street west.</td>
<td>4,050</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York avenue and First street west.</td>
<td>9,350</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York avenue and Sixth street west.</td>
<td>6,448</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York avenue and Tenth street west.</td>
<td>7,492</td>
<td>Inclosed with a picket-fence and not improved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York avenue and Twelfth street west.</td>
<td>7,330</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York avenue and Thirteenth street west.</td>
<td>1,029</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania avenue and Seventeenth street west.</td>
<td>8,561</td>
<td>Inclosed with an iron fence and partly improved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania avenue and Thirteenth street west.</td>
<td>12,667</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street west.</td>
<td>12,923</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania avenue and Eighteenth street west.</td>
<td>8,899</td>
<td>Inclosed with a picket-fence and partly improved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania avenue and Nineteenth street west.</td>
<td>6,906</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania avenue and Twenty-first street west.</td>
<td>9,506</td>
<td>Inclosed with an iron fence and partly improved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania avenue and Twenty-first street west.</td>
<td>6,996</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania avenue and Tenth street east.</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania avenue and Twelfth street east.</td>
<td>2,245</td>
<td>Vacant and unimproved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey avenue and Second street east.</td>
<td>3,349</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware avenue and Second street west.</td>
<td>6,672</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware avenue and First street east.</td>
<td>3,980</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware avenue and First street east.</td>
<td>2,870</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland avenue and Third street west.</td>
<td>6,284</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Description, area, and condition of Government reservations, &c.—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Square feet.</th>
<th>Present condition and remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Triangular reservation—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland avenue and Third street east.</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vacant and unimproved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia avenue and Fourth-and-a-half street west.</td>
<td>2,638</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia avenue and Eighteenth street west.</td>
<td>1,092</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia avenue and Twenty-fourth street west.</td>
<td>468</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia avenue and Twenty-fourth street west.</td>
<td>468</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia avenue and Twenty-fifth street west.</td>
<td>1,171</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia avenue and Fourth street east.</td>
<td>2,907</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia avenue and Ninth street east.</td>
<td>3,078</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia avenue and Twelfth street east.</td>
<td>8,214</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina avenue and Fourth street east.</td>
<td>3,055</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina avenue and Sixth street east.</td>
<td>3,619</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia avenue and Half street west.</td>
<td>6,457</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia avenue and Half street west.</td>
<td>4,939</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia avenue and Second street west.</td>
<td>4,014</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia avenue and Second street west.</td>
<td>4,690</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia avenue and Half street east.</td>
<td>5,997</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia avenue and Half street east.</td>
<td>7,076</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia avenue and Ninth street east.</td>
<td>1,763</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia avenue and Eleventh street east.</td>
<td>1,371</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia avenue and Seventeenth street east.</td>
<td>2,433</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water street and Half street west.</td>
<td>5,986</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water street and Fourteenth street east.</td>
<td>2,187</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water street and Fifteenth street east.</td>
<td>1,950</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Capitol street and E street south.</td>
<td>1,290</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Capitol street and I street south.</td>
<td>6,533</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First street west and D street south.</td>
<td>2,654</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First street west and L street south.</td>
<td>4,275</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First street west and N street south.</td>
<td>2,301</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth street west and N street south.</td>
<td>1,656</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>1,489</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural grounds</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>40,792</td>
<td>Not under the charge of this office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington aqueduct</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>21,780</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

O. E. BABCOCK,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.
12  SUNDARY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

(1.) For engineering, maintenance, and general repairs ................................. $15,000.00

This is for salaries of employees and general repairs incidental to three reservoirs, 12 miles of conduit, including tunnels, bridges, culverts, and embankments, and 19 miles of United States iron mains. The total cost of the Washington aqueduct to date is $3,602,157, and for the care and preservation of a work of this magnitude the sum asked for should be considered as very reasonable.

(2.) For building an iron-truss roof and furnishing and setting galvanized-iron cornice on the gate-house at Great Falls ............................... $3,000.00

A temporary wooden roof was placed over the gate-house in 1867; it should be removed before it decays, and the gate-house should be finished with a slated roof supported by a wrought-iron frame.

The walls should be finished with a galvanized-iron cornice. This is the only gate-house unfinished on the Washington aqueduct.

(3.) For building a stone dam across the Virginia channel of the Potomac River from the end of the present dam to the Virginia shore ................ $200,000.00

The construction of this dam should be commenced without delay, as the consumption of Potomac water is yearly increasing, and for the past three years has been greater than the minimum flow of the Maryland channel, across which the present dam is constructed.

(4.) For building dwelling and office for gate-keeper at the receiving-reservoir ......................................................... $3,000.00

The gate-keeper at the receiving-reservoir lives in a shanty, which was used by the laborers for a shelter during the construction of the work on the Washington aqueduct.

It is an old structure, and should be replaced either by a brick cottage like that at the distributing-reservoir, or by a stone cottage like the one at Great Falls.

It is proposed to build this dwelling on the high ground overlooking the water, and for this purpose it is requested that the Government land at this reservoir be ceded back to the Washington aqueduct. It has been occupied for the past four years by the Reform School of the District of Columbia. Within the past year, the Reform School has been removed to another location; but its officers continue to rent the Government land to small farmers.

(5.) For building a wooden fence around the receiving-reservoir ........................ $9,528.00

The receiving-reservoir will always be used for the storage of Potomac water. It should be inclosed with a substantial wooden fence. Its area is 53 acres, and the distance around it is 12,704 feet.

(6.) For continuing macadamizing and widening of conduit road, between distributing-reservoir and Great Falls ................ $10,000.00

The roadway is macadamized nearly all the way between the distributing-reservoir and culvert No. 10; also between the distributing-reservoir and Foundry Branch pipe-vault. The remainder, from culvert No. 10 to Great Falls, should also be macadamized and the embankments widened.

(7.) For soil ing and seeding embankment-slopes of the distributing-reservoir ............................................................... $13,000.00

The embankments of the distributing-reservoir, a basin of 44 acres, are from 10 to 40 feet in height. The outer slopes should be graded, seeded, and seeded, not only to improve the general appearance of the reservoir, but also to prevent the rains from washing the unprotected surface of the outer slopes.

(8.) For soil ing and seeding the slopes of the conduit-embankments from Great Falls to the distributing-reservoir ......................... $27,050.00

The distance from Great Falls to the distributing-reservoir, via the Washington Aqueduct, is 12 miles. The embankment-slopes should be graded, seeded, and seeded, to protect them from the rain, as well as to improve their general appearance.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, 1874.

The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For engineering, maintenance, and general repairs</td>
<td>$15,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>For building a wooden fence around Government land at Great Falls</td>
<td>$1,500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>For building dwelling and office at Great Falls</td>
<td>$3,000.00</td>
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</table>
For paving roadway over Griffith Park Bridge and Cabin John Bridge with asphalt pavement... $5,800
For furnishing and setting four magneto-dial instruments in connection with the telegraph-line from Great Falls to Georgetown 1,100
For continuing macadamizing of Conduit road... 5,000
For widening embankments along the line of the Washington Aqueduct... 5,000

Of the above amounts the following have been placed under contract:
Dwelling and office at Great Falls; wooden fence at Great Falls; widening embankments along the Washington Aqueduct, and continuing macadamizing of the Conduit road.

The wooden fence at Great Falls is completed. The dwelling, which is being built of stone, will be finished by the end of January.
The appropriations for widening embankments and for continuing macadamizing will be expended by the end of the present month.
The work to be done on Cabin John Bridge and Griffith Park Bridge will be put under contract early next spring.

It was deemed advisable not to pave these bridges in the fall of the year, but to do it early in the spring, in order that the asphalt might have the benefit of the summer and fall months, before being exposed to frost.
The magneto-dial instruments will be erected at the several stations in January. Circulars containing descriptions of each of the several kinds of instruments manufactured have been received, and the best have been adopted.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE,
December 28, 1874.